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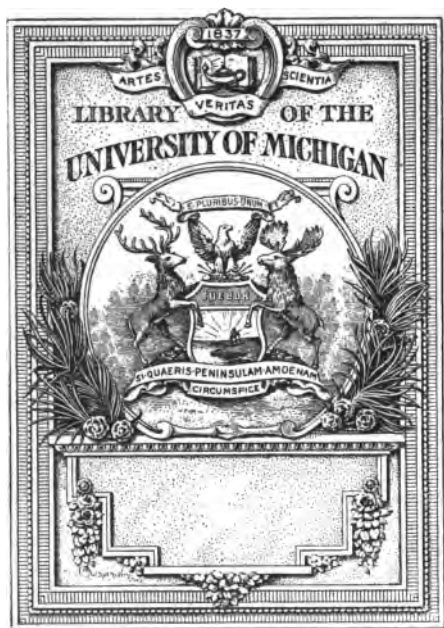
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NORTH DAKOTA
BLUE BOOK

1907

Published under direction of
ALFRED BLAISDELL
Secretary of State



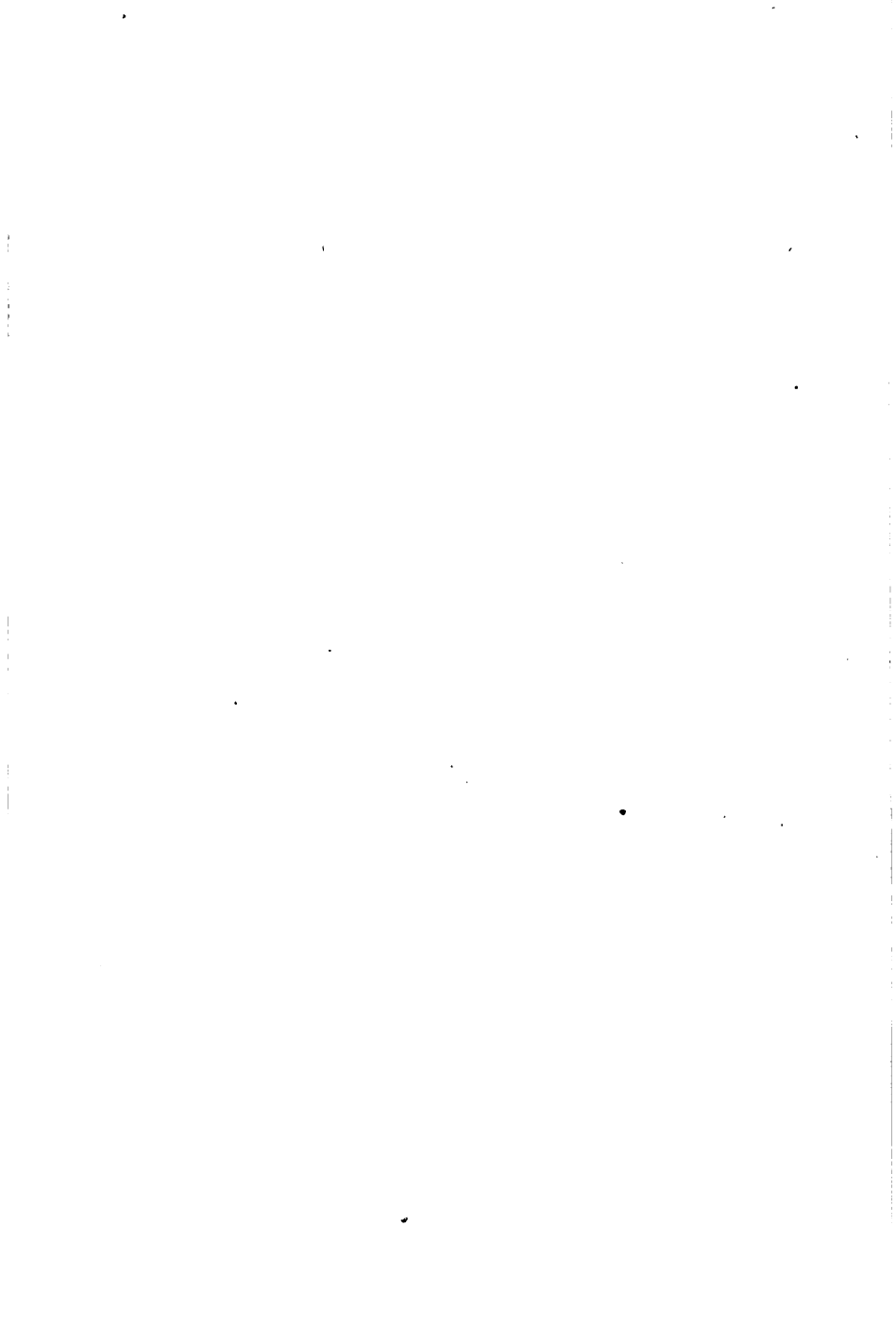
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STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

1907

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

CONTAINING THE

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH DAKOTA,
THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES,

ALSO

RULES AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE
TENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

AND

HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND POLITICAL
INFORMATION

Published by Authority

BISMARCK, N. D.
TRIBUNE, PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1907



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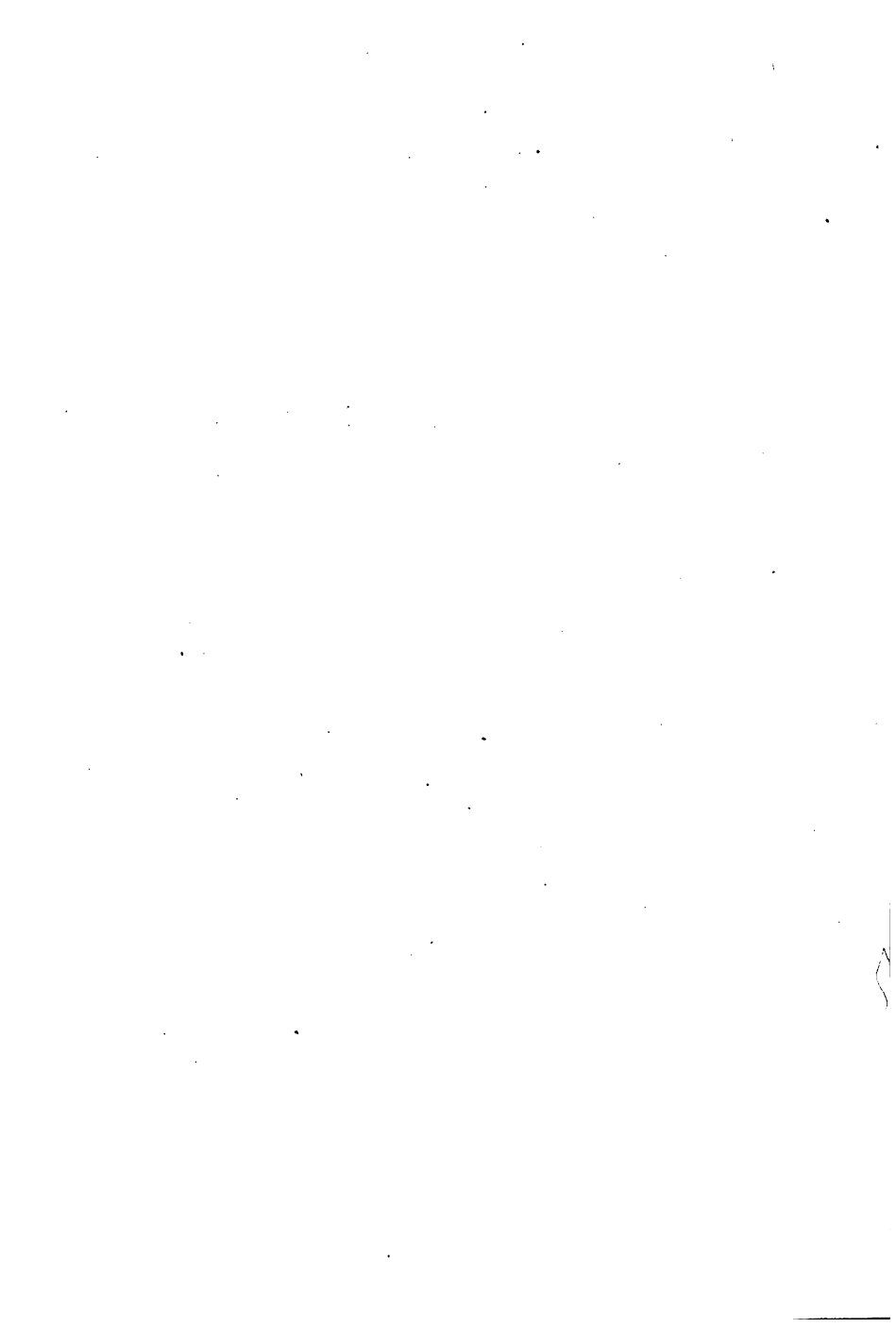
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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

1907



Published Under Direction of
ALFRED BLAISDELL
Secretary of State



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Fourth District—Frank P. Allen, Judge, Lisbon; Van R. Crane, Stenographer, Lisbon.

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Sixth District—W. H. Winchester, Judge, Bismarck; George Schnepfer, Stenographer, Bismarck.

Seventh District—W. J. Kneeshaw, Judge, Pembina; W. M. Prince, Stenographer, Grafton.

Eighth District—E. B. Goss, Judge, Minot; John C. Lowe, Stenographer, Minot.

Ninth District—A. G. Burr, Judge.

Tenth District—No appointment.

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 United States Marshal—James F. Shea, Fargo, N. D.
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 Representatives at large in Congress—Thomas F. Marshall, Oakes, N. D.; A. J. Gronna, Lakota, N. D.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS FOR THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Ashley—Wishek, John H., appointed September 20, 1905.
 Alexander—Norheim, Robert, appointed April 5, 1906.
 Bottineau—Hawker, Mark, appointed May 17, 1906.
 Bottineau—Babington, T. M., appointed February 26, 1903.
 Bottineau—Collins, Frank, appointed April 27, 1904.
 Bottineau—Hilleboe, Peter S., appointed October 20, 1904.
 Bismarck—McKenzie, M. J., appointed June 5, 1903.
 Cando—Brooke, James V., appointed January 16, 1907.
 Devils Lake—Duell, D. G., appointed August 21, 1906.
 Dickinson—Auld, George, appointed April 20, 1905.
 Dickinson—Wannemacher, G. R., appointed April 11, 1904.
 Ellendale—Perry, H. H., appointed November 14, 1906.
 Fargo—Montgomery, J. A., appointed December 23, 1905.
 Fessenden—Shaw, Geo. K., Jr., appointed April 17, 1906.
 Grand Forks—Robbins Geo. R., appointed April 30, 1903.
 Jamestown—Kneeland, Fred G., appointed June 5, 1903.
 Lakota—Fairbanks, W. C., appointed December 12, 1903.
 Lakota—Fruit, Henry D., appointed December 23, 1903.
 LaMoure—Jones, Henry M., appointed March 21, 1903.
 Langdon—Cleary, Joseph, appointed June 5, 1903.
 Langdon—Sheehan, John, appointed September 17, 1903.
 Linton—Lane, Chas. S., appointed April 20, 1905.
 Linton—Weatherby, L. A., appointed July 24, 1906.
 Medora—Foley, J. W., appointed April 29, 1904.
 Minot—Bird, John A., appointed December 12, 1906.
 Mott—Stone, Geo. H., appointed December 12, 1906.
 Mott—Lytle, Robert D., appointed November 13, 1906.
 Napoleon—Bryant, Geo. A., appointed May 30, 1906.
 Napoleon—McKenna, Geo. M., appointed October 7, 1903.
 Pembina—Conmy, E. W., appointed November 14, 1906.
 Rugby—Crocket, Seldon, appointed January 29, 1905.

Rugby—Torson, L. N., appointed May 1, 1903.
 Rolla—Packard, Wm. D., appointed January 7, 1907.
 Sykeston—Covel, A. G., appointed April 1, 1906.
 Steele—Stanley, Charles H., appointed August 9, 1906.
 Stanton—Van Benschoten, H. L., appointed October 3, 1908.
 Stillwater—Sheldon, Shepard L., appointed December 22, 1906.
 Towner—Pendroy, Levi B., appointed January 31, 1906.
 Towner—Holmes, Henry A., appointed December 17, 1906.
 Washburn—Johnson, Aug. E., appointed April 29, 1903.
 Washburn—Nuessle, Wm. L., appointed October 30, 1906.

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Guy L. Wallace, Fargo.
 H. L. Whithed, Grand Forks.
 John H. Lewis, Minot.

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United States Court—At Bismarck, first Tuesday in March; Devils Lake, first Tuesday in July; Fargo, third Tuesday in May; Grand Forks, second Tuesday in November; Minot, second Tuesday in October.

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 Dickinson—S. M. Ferris, Register; W. A. McClure, Receiver.
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 Minot—L. D. McGahan, Register; Robert Gorman, Receiver.
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 H. R. Hartman, Page, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1911.
 George Hollister, Fargo, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1911.
 N. D. Nelson, Mayville, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
 Byron N. Stone, LaMoure, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
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GRAIN COMMISSION BOARD.

Term as provided by law.

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 A. R. Thompson, Rolla.
 E. D. Washburn, Hore.

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H. C. Thompson, Bowesmont, term expires third Monday in February, 1911.

Alexander Morrison, Bathgate, term expires third Monday in February, 1911.

Gunder Olson, Grafton, term expires third Monday in February, 1909.

Ole O. Rudrud, Hillsboro, term expires third Monday in February, 1909.

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M. F. Falahy, Cando, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

A. E. Hodgkinson, Devils Lake, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

L. A. Larson, Rugby, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

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James Grady, Valley City, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

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G. L. Elkin, Mayville, term expires second Tuesday in April, 1909.

H. M. Scholberg, Minot, term expires second Tuesday in April, 1909.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT NORMAL SCHOOL, VALLEY CITY.

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John Severn, Jamestown, term expires second Tuesday in April, 1911.

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Michael Murphy, Jamestown, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
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TRUSTEES STATE REFORM SCHOOL, MANDAN.

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C. A. Heegaard, Mandan, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
V. H. Stickney, Dickinson, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

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J. M. S. Wilser, Fargo, term expires August 19, 1907.

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H. J. Kowe, Casselton, term expires December 30, 1907.
Lee Combs, Valley City, term expires June 2, 1907.
H. G. Woutat, Grand Forks, term expires July 11, 1909.
F. J. Campbell, Fargo, term expires December 17, 1908.
W. F. Hobart, Dickey, term expires January 15, 1907.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

W. J. Brownlee, Devils Lake, term expires March 20, 1912.
F. C. Sweet, Minot, term expires April 26, 1909.
Geo. T. McDonald, Jamestown, term expires April 1, 1908.
H. L. Starling, Fargo, term expires March 27, 1911.
F. W. Chandler, Valley City, term expires March 1, 1910.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

T. F. McCue, attorney general, president ex-officio.
Chas. E. Bennett, Aneta, vice president, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
J. Grassick, Grand Forks, superintendent of public health, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

E. F. Gilbert, Casselton, term expires July 1, 1909.
H. C. Flint, Jamestown, term expires July 1, 1908.
J. W. Maxwell, Walhalla, term expires July 1, 1907.

OPTOMETRY BOARD.

E. P. Sundberg, Fargo, term expires July 1, 1909.
W. R. Blakely, Grafton, term expires July 1, 1909.
E. A. Nelson, Maxbass, term expires July 1, 1909.
J. M. Ness, Wahpeton, term expires July 1, 1909.
A. O. Wold, Langdon, term expires July 1, 1909.

WHITESTONE HILLS COMMISSION.

Theodore Northrop, Monango, term expires July 1, 1907.
A. F. Eaton, Oakes, term expires July 1, 1907.
E. R. Kennedy, Ludden, term expires July 1, 1907.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Dugald Campbell, Kintyre, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1912.
W. L. Richards, Dickinson, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1911.
Andrew Veitch, Grand Forks, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1908.
E. J. Walsh, Willow City, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1910.
J. W. Robinson, Coal Harbor, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
Executive Officer, W. F. Crewe, Devils Lake.

STATE BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS.

Chas. Elsberry, Rolla, term expires July 1, 1909.
Edward Richardson, Devils Lake, term expires July 1, 1909.
J. L. Hooker, Fargo, term expires July 1, 1908.

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

John Burke, governor, ex officio.
D. E. Morgan, chief justice, ex officio.
T. F. McCue, attorney general, ex officio.
Charles Wing, Carrington, term expires, first Tuesday in April, 1909.
W. A. Fulkerson, Devils Lake, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
Regular meetings of state board of pardons, second days of June and December in each year.

DISTRICT GAME WARDENS.

First District—W. N. Smith, Grafton, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.
Second District—Olaf Bjorke, Abercrombie, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

DIRECTORS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

J. F. Brodie, Dickinson, term expires March 2, 1909.
John Bruegger, Williston, term expires April 8, 1909.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION.

Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, president state library association, ex officio.
Walter L. Stockwell, superintendent of public instruction, ex officio.
Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Bismarck, term expires April 1, 1909.

STATE EXAMINER.

Oliver Knudson, Michigan, term expires March 21, 1909.

STATE INSPECTOR OF OILS.

Frank A. Willson, Bathgate, term expires first Tuesday in April, 1909.

STATE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

T. R. Atkinson, engineer, Bismarck; term expires March 1, 1909.

OFFICIAL ESTRAY PAPER.

Griggs County Sentinel, Cooperstown, N. D.

STATE MILITIA.

John Burke, governor, commander-in-chief ex officio.
Thomas H. Poole, adjutant general, Bismarck.

STATE BANKING BOARD.

John Burke, governor.
Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state.
T. F. McCue, attorney general.
O. A. Knudson, state examiner, secretary ex officio.

STATE AUDITING BOARD.

John Burke, governor.
H. L. Holmes, state auditor.
T. F. McCue, attorney general.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

John Burke, governor.
Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state.
H. L. Holmes, state auditor.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

R. D. Hoskins, clerk supreme court.
Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state.
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.
W. L. Stockwell, superintendent of public instruction.

STATE BOARD OF AUDITORS.

Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state.
H. L. Holmes, state auditor.
T. F. McCue, attorney general.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state.
H. L. Holmes, state auditor.
Albert Peterson, state treasurer.
George Weatherhead, clerk.

STATE EMERGENCY COMMISSION.

John Burke, governor.
Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state.
H. L. Holmes, state auditor.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

John Burke, governor; H. L. Holmes, state auditor; Albert Peterson, state treasurer; T. F. McCue, attorney general; W. C. Gilbreath, commissioner of agriculture and labor. Sessions of board begin on first Tuesday in August in each year.

BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS.

Emerson H. Smith, Fargo, term expires February 18, 1909.
M. H. Brennan, Devils Lake, term expires February 18, 1911.
A. A. Bruce, Grand Forks, term expires February 18, 1913.
R. D. Hoskins, clerk supreme court, Bismarck, ex-officio secretary and treasurer.
Regular examinations held in Grand Forks the first Tuesday in June and in Fargo the first Tuesday in December.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF NORTH DAKOTA.

H. A. Libby, Park River, president.
John Carmody, Hillsboro, vice president.
W. H. Thomas, Leeds, secretary treasurer.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Officers of Society: President, C. F. Amidon, Fargo; vice president, M. H. Jewell, Bismarck; secretary, O. G. Libby, University; treasurer, J. L. Cashel, Grafton; field officer, E. R. Steinbrueck, Bismarck; curator, H. C. Fish, Bismarck.
Directors: William H. White, Fargo; J. D. Taylor, Grand Forks; George B. Winship, Grand Forks; C. B. Little, Bismarck; F. A. Wardwell, Pembina; C. F. Amidon, Fargo; C. J. Fisk, Grand Forks; Alfred Blaisdell, Minot; governor, auditor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of agriculture and labor, ex officio.

Terms of all directors, save ex officio members, expire March 31, 1909.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Walter L. Stockwell; deputy, Edwin J. Taylor.

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks; established 1883; opened 1884; Webster Merrineld, president.

Agricultural College, Fargo; established 1890; opened 1890; John H. Worst, president.

Normal School, Valley City; established 1890; opened 1893; George A. McFarland, principal.

Normal School, Mayville; established 1890; opened 1893; Thomas A. Hillyer, principal.

State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale; established 1890; opened 1899; Wm. M. Kean, president.

Academy of Science, Wahpeton; established 1890; opened 1903; Earl G. Burch, president.

School for Deaf and Dumb at Devils Lake; established 1890; opened 1890; Dwight F. Bangs, president.

Reform School, Mandan; established 1890; opened 1902; J. W. Brown, superintendent.

School of Forestry, Bottineau; J. E. Kemp, president.

High School Board—All members ex officio—John Burke, governor; W. L. Stockwell, superintendent of public instruction; Webster Merrifield, president University of North Dakota.

Board of University and School Lands—All members ex officio—President, John Burke, governor; vice president, Alfred Blaisdell, secretary of state; secretary, W. L. Stockwell, superintendent public instruction; H. L. Holmes, state auditor; T. F. McCue, attorney general.

Land Commissioner—O. I. Hegge.

STATE PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND EXECUTIVE HEADS.

State Penitentiary, Bismarck—F. O. Hellstrom, Warden.

State Institution for Feeble Minded, Grafton—Dr. H. A. LaMoure, superintendent.

State Hospital for the Insane, Jamestown—L. B. Baldwin, superintendent.

State Blind Asylum, Bathgate—In course of completion; not yet opened.

STATE CAPITOL.

Capitol Building—D. M. Slattery, superintendent, Bismarck.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Republican.

National Committeeman—Alex. McKenzie, Bismarck.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

L. B. HANNA, Chairman, Fargo.

M. H. JEWELL, Secretary, Bismarck.

MEMBERS.

1. August Short, Pembina.
2. Ed. Strong, Cavalier.
3. Karl J. Farup, Park River.
4. Gunder Olson, Grafton.
5. John W. Scott, Gilby.
6. Leslie Stinson, Grand Forks.
7. J. H. Bosard, Grand Forks.
8. Ole Arnegard, Hillsboro.
9. H. R. Turner, Fargo.
10. J. F. Callahan, Casselton.
11. F. S. Talcott, Buffalo.
12. J. F. Shea, Wahpeton.
13. D. J. McKenzie, Forman.
14. James P. Aylen, Sheldon.
15. Chas. F. Mudgett, Valley City.
16. E. M. Jackson, Binford.
17. Peter Jorgenson, Lakota.
18. Chas. Hunter, Langdon.
19. W. A. Duncan, Rolla.
20. Anton Hanson, eeds.
21. W. M. Anderson, Devils Lake.
22. C. J. Lord, Cando.
23. Oscar J. Seiler, Jamestown.
24. J. B. Sharpe, Kulm.
25. H. C. McCartney, Oakes.
26. L. C. Pettibone, Dawson.
27. N. F. Boucher, Bismarck.
28. Matt Johnson, Omcree.
29. Joseph Roach, Minot.
30. A. E. Thorberg, Mandan.
31. A. C. McGillivray, Dickinson.
32. Herb Peabody, Carrington.
33. C. V. Brown, Cathay.
34. James McIntyre, Bantry.
35. E. S. Neal, Garrison.
36. C. L. Merrick, Napoleon.
37. R. H. Hankinson, Hankinson.
38. L. C. Bordwell, Litchville.
39. N. D. Nelson, Mayville.
40. Ellen Ellenson, Osnabrock.

At large—L. B. Hanna, Fargo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—L. B. Hanna, chairman; O. J. Seiler, vice chairman; J. W. Foley, secretary, Bismarck; J. H. Bosard, Grand Forks; C. J. Lord, Cando; J. F. Callahan, Casselton; J. F. Shea, Wahpeton; O. J. Seiler, Jamestown; N. F. Boucher, Bismarck; Gunder Olson, Grafton; James McIntyre, Bantry.

Democratic.

National Committeeman—H. D. Allert, Langdon, N. D.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. L. CASHEL, Chairman, Grafton.

C. A. McCANN, Secretary, Grand Forks.

S. TORGERSON, Treasurer, Grand Forks.

MEMBERS.

1. F. A. Willson, Bathgate.
2. M. Brynjolfson, Cavalier.
3. J. D. Robertson, Park River.
4. J. W. Boeing, Minto.
5. David Gorman, McCanna.
6. John Vallely, Grand Forks.
7. D. M. Holmes, Grand Forks.
8. Ben Lavalley, Reynolds.
9. F. O. Hellstrom, Fargo.
10. Louis A. Taubert, Casselton.
11. Martin Larson, Wheatland.
12. M. N. Early, Wahpeton.
13. Jens Pederson, Milnor.
14. M. L. Engle, Lisbon.
15. L. S. Plateau, Valley City.
16. Oscar Greenland, Binford.
16. Geo. A. Luce, Hope.
17. James P. Lamb, Michigan City.
18. H. D. Allert, Langdon.
19. Marion Edwards, Rolette.
20. E. B. Page, Leeds.
21. W. A. Fulkerson, Churchs Ferry.
22. Thomas W. Conyers, Cando.
23. M. P. Morris, Jamestown.
24. Wesley C. McDowell, Marion.
25. Ed. N. Leiby, Ellendale.
26. W. L. Yeater, Hazelton.
27. P. E. Byrne, Bismarck.
28. William Collins, Bottineau.
29. R. B. Cox, Bowbells.
30. John Bruegger, Williston.
30. T. C. Kennelly, Mandan.
31. W. G. Lang, Yule.
31. Frank Lish, Dickinson.
32. H. J. Mitchell, New Rockford.
33. S. J. Doyle, Carrington.
33. Dr. I. D. Clarke, Harvey.
34. Fred L. Ely, Rugby.
34. H. A. Holmes, Towner.
35. Chas. T. Smith, Sanger.
36. E. C. Hicks, Dore.
37. M. A. Wipperman, Hankinson.
38. Charles Pollock, Fingal.
39. E. P. Totten, Mayville.
40. Gustave Brekke, Cavalier.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—J. L. Cashel, chairman; J. P. Lamb, Frank Willson, Thos. W. Conyers, F. O. Hellstrom, D. H. Holmes, E. P. Totten, W. A. Fulkerson, J. W. Boeing, John Vallely.

Republican National Committee, 1904-1908.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, New York, Chairman.
HARRY S. NEW, Indiana, Vice Chairman.
ELMER DOVER, Ohio, Secretary.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, New York, Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Chas. H. Scott, Montgomery, Ala.
Powell Clayton, Eureka Springs, Ark.
Geo. A. Knight, San Francisco, Cal.
A. M. Stevenson, Denver, Col.
Charles F. Brooker, Ansonia, Conn.
John Edwards Addicks, Wilmington, Del.
J. N. Coombs, Apalachicola, Fla.
Judson W. Lyons, Augusta, Ga.
W. B. Heyburn, Wallace, Idaho.
Frank O. Lowden, Chicago, Ills.
Harry S. New, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ernest E. Hart, Council Bluffs, Ia.
David W. Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.
John W. Yerkes, Danville, Ky.
John F. Hill, Augusta, Me.
S. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.
W. Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass.
John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, Minn.
L. B. Moseley, Jackson, Miss.
Thomas J. Akins, St. Louis, Mo.
John D. Waite, Lewistown, Mont.
Chas. H. Morrill, Lincoln, Neb.
Patrick L. Flanagan, Reno, Nev.
Frank S. Streeter, Concord, N. H.
Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.
Wm. L. Ward, Port Chester, N. Y.
E. C. Duncan, Raleigh, N. C.
Alexander McKenzie, Bismarck, N. D.
Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O.
Chas. H. Carey, Portland, Ore.
Boise Penrose, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles R. Brayton, Providence, R. I.
John G. Capers, Charleston, S. C.
J. M. Greene, Chamberlain, S. D.
Walter P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn.
Cecil A. Lyon, Sherman, Tex.
C. E. Loose, Provo, Utah.
James W. Brock, Montpelier, Vt.
George E. Bowden, Norfolk, Va.
Levi Ankeny, Walla Walla, Wash.
N. B. Scott, Wheeling, W. Va.
Joseph P. Babcock, Necedah, Wis.
Geo. E. Pexton, Evanston, Wyo.
John J. Heid, Juneau, Alaska.
W. D. Sturges, Phoenix, Ariz.
Solomon Luna, Los Lunas, N. M.
C. M. Cade, Shawnee, Okla.
P. L. Soper, Vinita, I. T.
Robert Reyburn, Washington, D. C.
A. G. M. Robertson, Honolulu, H. I.
R. H. Todd, San Juan, P. R.
Henry B. McCoy, Philippine Islands.
Pearl Wright, New Orleans, La.

Democratic National Committee, 1904-1908.

THOMAS TAGGART, Chairman.
DE LANCEY NICOLL, Vice-Chairman.
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, Treasurer.
UREY WOODSON, Secretary.
EDWIN SEFTON, Assistant Secretary.

MEMBERS.

Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula, Ala.
William H. Martin, Hot Springs, Ark.
M. F. Tarpey, San Francisco, Cal.
John I. Mullins, Denver, Col.
Homer S. Cummings, Stamford, Conn.
Richard R. Kenney, Dover, Del.
Jefferson B. Browne, Key West, Fla.
Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga.
Simon P. Donnelly, Lake View, Idaho.
Roger C. Sullivan, Chicago, Ills.
Thomas Taggart, Indianapolis, Ind.
Charles A. Walsh, Ottumwa, Iowa.
John H. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kan.
Urey Woodson, Owensboro, Ky.
N. C. Blanchard, Shreveport, La.
George E. Hughes, Bath, Me.
L. Victor Baughman, Frederick, Md.
William A. Gaston, Boston, Mass.
Daniel J. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
T. T. Hudson, Duluth, Minn.
C. H. Williams, Yazoo City, Miss.
W. A. Rothwell, Moberly, Mo.
Chas. W. Hoffman, Bozeman, Mont.
James C. Dahlman, Omaha, Neb.
John H. Dennis, Reno, Nev.
True L. Norris, Portsmouth, N. H.
William B. Gourley, Patterson, N. J.
Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y.
Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.
H. D. Allert, Langdon, N. D.
Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland, O.
Frederick V. Holman, Portland, Ore.
J. M. Guffel, Pittsburg, Pa.
George W. Greene, Woonsocket, R. I.
B. R. Tillman, Trenton, S. C.
E. S. Johnson, Armour, S. D.
R. E. L. Mountcastle, Knoxville, Tenn.
R. M. Johnston, Houston, Tex.
D. H. Peery, Salt Lake, Utah.
Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt.
J. Taylor Ellyson, Richmond, Va.
John Y. Terry, Seattle, Wash.
John T. McGraw, Grafton, W. Va.
Timothy E. Ryan, Waukesha, Wis.
John E. Osborne, Rawlins, Wyo.
Arthur K. Dalany, Juneau, Alaska.
Ben M. Crawford, Clifton, Ariz.
James L. Norris, Washington, D. C.
Palmer P. Woods, Mahukoma, H. I.
R. L. Williams, Durant, I. T.
H. B. Ferguson, Albuquerque, N. M.
Richard A. Billups, Cordell, Okla.
D. M. Field, Guayama, P. R.

Prohibition National Committee, 1907-1908.

CHARLES R. JONES, Chairman, Evanston, Ills.
W. G. WOLFENBARGER, Vice-Chairman, Lincoln, Neb.
W. G. CALDERWOOD, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.
FELIX T. M'WHIRTER, Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.

People's Party National Committee, 1907-1908.

JAMES H. FERRISS, Chairman, Joliet, Ills.
W. S. MORGAN, Vice-Chairman, Hardy, Ark.
CHARLES Q. DeFRANCE, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.
GEORGE F. WASHBURN, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

Socialist Labor Party National Committee, 1907-1908.

FRANK BOHN, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

Socialist Party National Committee, 1907-1908.

J. MAHLON BARNES, Secretary, Chicago, Ills.

OFFICIALS IN NEW COUNTIES.**List of Officers Appointed for the New Counties of
Adams, Bowman and Hettinger.****ADAMS COUNTY ORGANIZED APRIL 17, 1907.**

Amos A. Jackson, New England, Commissioner.
George Beicegel, Leipzig, Commissioner.
George E. Lemmon, New England, Commissioner.
G. Lansing Hurd, Hettinger, auditor.
Edward C. Barry, Hettinger, sheriff.
O. B. Severson, Hettinger, treasurer.
Otto A. Jacobson, Wolf Butte, register of deeds.
Arthur A. Brundage, Hettinger, clerk district court.
Frederick Davis, Wolf Butte, superintendent of schools.
P. D. Norton, Hettinger, states attorney.
Jacob Sonderall, Hettinger, county judge.
Henry Bartz, Wolf Butte, justice of the peace.
F. B. Strauss, Glen Ullin, coroner.

BOWMAN COUNTY, ORGANIZED JUNE 11, 1907.

H. A. Lombard, Stillwater, county commissioner.
Wm. Hamilton, Bowman, county commissioner.
John Quam, Bowman, commissioner.
O. Boyeson, Bowman, judge county court.
Obert A. Olson, Bowman, auditor.
C. A. McCann, Bowman, clerk of court.
Dugald Stewart, Bowman, treasurer.
J. L. Hughes, Bowman, register of deeds.
F. R. Paige, Bowman, sheriff.
Wm. Atkinson, Atkinson, justice.
E. P. Totten, Bowman, states attorney.
Prof. Potter, Bowman, superintendent of schools.
C. C. Mills, Bowman, county surveyor.
Wm. C. Sager, Bowman, justice of the peace.
Richard Jackson, Bowman, justice.
C. W. Hansen, Stillwater, justice.
— Ludwick, Bowman, constable.
John Rederstrom, Bowman, constable.
John Finnegan, Bowman, constable.

HETTINGER COUNTY, ORGANIZED APRIL 17, 1907.

Chas. S. Augner, Mott, commissioner.
Geo. W. Bysom, Mott, commissioner.
Gustaf Grosz, Mott, commissioner.
Robert D. Beery, Mott, auditor.
Henry Barry, Mott, sheriff.
Jacob Barth, Jr., Mott, treasurer.
Geo. Lewis Ross, Mott, clerk of district court.
W. B. Morris, Howser, register of deeds.
Fred S. Dewey, Mott, county judge.
Geo. A. Stone, Mott, states attorney.
Geo. A. Mausey, Mott, coroner.
Herschel James, Mott, superintendent of schools.
A. M. Bannon, Mott, public administrator.
Jno. G. Willkom, Mott, justice of the peace.
Wm. Colgrove, Mott, justice of the peace.
L. S. Robertson, Mott, justice of the peace.
Presley Switzer, Horswill, justice of the peace.
Ed. Drezan, Horswill, justice of the peace.
Jno. B. Slosson, Mott, justice of the peace.
George Cass, Horswill, constable.
Wm. M. Armitage, Mott, constable.
L. N. Starks, Mott, constable.
W. S. Ensley, Mott, constable.
W. F. Batty, Mott, constable.

MAGNĀ CHARTĀ

THE GREAT CHARTER OF LIBERTIES OF KING JOHN.

GRANTED AT RUNNYMEDE, JUNE 15, A. D. 1215, IN THE
SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN.

John, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Foresters, Sheriffs, Governors, Officers and to all Bailiffs, and his lieges, greeting. Know ye, that we, in the presence of God, and for the salvation of our soul, and the souls of all our ancestors and heirs, and unto the honour of God and the advancement of Holy Church, and amendment of our Realm, by advice of our venerable Fathers, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, William of London, Peter of Winchester, Jocelin of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry, Benedict of Rochester, Bishops; of Master Pandulph, Sub-Deacon and Familiar of our Lord the Pope, Brother Aymeric, Master of the Knights Templars in England; and of the Noble Persons, William Marescall, Earl of Pembroke, William, Earl of Salisbury, William, Earl of Warren, William, Earl of Arundel, Alan de Galloway, Constable of Scotland, Warin Fitz Gerald, Peter Fitz Herbert, and Hubert De Burgh, Seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew Fitz Herbert, Thomas Basset, Allan Basset, Philip of Albiney, Robert de Roppell, John Mareschal, John Fitz Hugh, and others our liegemen have, in the first place, granted to God, and by this our present Charter confirmed, for us and our heir forever:

1. That the Church of England shall be free, and have her whole rights, and her liberties inviolable; and we will have them so observed, that it may appear thence, that the freedom of elections, which is reckoned chief and indispensable to the English Church, and which we granted and confirmed by our Charter, and obtained the conformation of the same from our Lord the Pope Innocent III., before the discord between us and our barons, was granted of mere free will; which charter we shall observe, and we will do it to be faithfully observed by our heirs forever.

2. We also have granted to all the freemen of our kingdom, for us and for our heirs forever, all the underwritten liberties, to be had and holden by them and their heirs, of us and our heirs forever; if any of our earls, or barons or others, who hold of us in chief by military service, shall die, and at the time of his death his heir shall be of full age, and owes a relief, he shall have his inheritance by the ancient relief; that is to say the heir or heirs of an earl, for a whole earldom, by a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a baron, for a whole barony, by a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a knight, for a whole knights fee, by a hundred shillings at most; and whoever oweth less shall give less according to the ancient custom of fees.

3. But if the heir of any such shall be under age, and shall be in ward when he comes of age, he shall have his inheritance without relief and without fine.

4. The keeper of the land of such an heir being under age, shall take of the land of the heir none but reasonable issue, reasonable customs and reasonable services, and that without destruction and waste of his men and his goods; and if we commit the custody of any such lands to the sheriff, or any other who is answerable to us for the issues of the land, and he shall make destruction and waste of the lands which he hath in custody, we will take of him amends, and the lands shall be committed to two lawful and discreet men of that fee, who shall answer for the issues to us, or to him to whom we shall assign them; and if we sell or give to anyone the custody of any such lands, and he therein make destruction or waste, he shall lose the same custody which shall be committed to the lawful and discreet men of that fee, who shall in like manner answer to us as aforesaid.

5. But the keeper, so long as he shall have custody of the land, shall keep up the houses, parts, warrens, ponds, mills, and other things pertaining to the land, out of the issues of the same land; and shall deliver to the heir, when he comes of full age, his whole land, stock with plows and carriages, according as the time of wainage shall require, and the issues of the land can reasonably bear.

6. Heirs shall be married without disparagement, and so that before matrimony shall be contracted those who are near in blood to the heir shall have notice.

7. A widow, after the death of her husband, shall forthwith and without difficulty have her marriage and inheritance; nor shall she give anything for her dower, or her marriage, or her inheritance, which her husband and she held at the day of his death; and she may remain in a mansion house of her husband forty days after his death, within which term her dower shall be assigned.

8. No widow shall be distrained to marry herself so long as she has a mind to live without a husband; but yet she shall give security that she will not marry without our assent, if she holds of us; or without the consent of the lord of whom she holds, if she holds of another.

9. Neither we nor our bailiffs shall seize any land or rent for any debt, so long as the chattels of the debtor are sufficient to pay the debt; nor shall the securities of the debtor be distrained so long as the principal debtor is sufficient for the payment of the debt; and if the principal debtor shall fail in the payment of the debt, not having wherewithal to pay it, then the sureties shall answer the debt; and if they will they shall have the lands and rents of the debtor until they shall be satisfied for the debt which they paid for him unless the principal debtor can show himself acquitted thereof against the said sureties.

10. If anyone have borrowed anything of the Jews, more or less, and die before the debt be satisfied, there shall be no interest paid for that debt, so long as the heir is under age, of whomsoever he may hold; and if the debt fall into our hands we will only take the chattel mentioned in the deed.

11. And if anyone shall die indebted to the Jews, his wife shall have her dower and pay nothing of that debt; and if the deceased left children under age, they shall have necessaries provided for them, according to the tenement of the deceased; and out of the residue of the debt shall be paid, saving however the service due to the lords; and in like manner shall it be done touching debts due to others than the Jews.

12. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom, unless by the general council of our kingdom; except for ransoming our person, making our eldest son a knight, and once for marrying our eldest daughter; and for these there shall be paid a reasonable aid. In like manner it shall be concerning the aids of the City of London.

13. And the City of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs as well by land as by water; furthermore we will and grant, that all other cities and boroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs.

14. And for holding the general council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of aids, except in the three cases aforesaid, and for the assessing of scutages, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls and greater barons of the realm, singly by our letters. And furthermore we shall cause to be summoned generally by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all others who hold of us in chief, for a certain day, that is to say, forty days before their meeting at least, and to certain place; and in all letters of such summons

we will declare the cause of such summons. And summons being thus made, the business of the day shall proceed on the day appointed, according to the advice of such as shall be present, although all that were summoned come not.

15. We will not for the future grant to anyone that he may take aid of his own free tenants, unless to ransom his body, and to make his eldest son a knight and once to marry his eldest daughter; and for this there shall be only paid a reasonable aid.

16. No man shall be distrained to perform more service for a knight's fee or other free tenement, than is due from thence.

17. Common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be holden in some place certain.

18. Assizes of novel disseisin, and of mort d'ancestor, and of darrien presentment, shall not be taken but in their proper counties, and after this manner: We, or, if we should be out of the realm, our chief justiciary shall send two justiciaries through every county four times a year, who, with four knights, chosen out of every shire by the people shall hold the said assizes, in the county, on the day, and at the place appointed.

19. And if any matters cannot be determined on the day appointed for holding the assizes in each county, so many of the knights and free holders as have been at the assizes aforesaid, shall stay to decide them, as is necessary, according as there is more or less business.

20. A free man shall not be amerced for a small fault, but after the manner of the fault; and for a great crime according to the heinousness of it, saving to him his contenment; and after the same manner a merchant, saving to him his merchandise, and a villein shall be amerced after the same manner, saving to him his wainage, if he falls under our mercy; and none of the aforesaid amerciements shall be assessed but by the oath of honest men in the neighborhood.

21. Earls and barons shall not be amerced, but by their peers, and after the degree of the offense.

22. No ecclesiastical person shall be amerced for his lay tenement, but according to the proportion of others aforesaid, and not according to the value of his ecclesiastical benefice.

23. Neither a town nor any tenant shall be distrained to make bridges or banks, unless that anciently and of right they are bound to do it.

24. No sheriff, constable, coroner, or other our bailiffs, shall hold pleas of the Crown.

25. All counties, hundreds, wapentakes, and tythings, shall stand at the old rent, without any increase, except in our demesne manors.

26. If any one holding of us, a lay-fee die, and the sheriff, or our bailiffs, show our letters patent, of summons for debt which the dead man did owe to us, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or our bailiff to attach and inroll the chattels of the dead, found upon his lay-fee, to the value of the debt by the view of lawful men, so as nothing be removed until our whole clear debt be paid; and the rest shall be left to the executors to fulfill the testament of the dead, and if there be nothing due from him to us, all the chattels shall go to the use of the dead, saving to his wife and children their reasonable shares.

27. If any freeman shall die intestate, his chattels shall be distributed by the hands of his nearest relations and friends, by view of the church; saving to every one his debts which the deceased owed to him.

28. No constable or bailiff of ours shall take corn or other chattels of any man, unless he presently give him money for it or hath respite of payment by the good will of the seller.

29. No constable shall distrain any knight to give money for castle guards, if he himself will do it in his person, or by another able man in case he cannot do it through any reasonable cause. And if we lead him, or send him in an army, he shall be free from such guards for the time he shall be in the army by our command.

30. No sheriff or bailiff of ours, or any other, shall take horses or carts of any free man for carriage, but by the good will of the said free man.

31. Neither shall we nor our bailiffs take any man's timber for our castles or other uses, unless by the consent of the owner of the timber.

32. We shall retain the lands of those convicted of felony only one year and a day, and then they shall be delivered to the lord of the fee.

33. All wears for the time to come shall be put down in the rivers of Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, except upon the sea coast.

34. The writ which is called *praecipe*, for the future shall not be made out to any one, of any tenement, whereby a free man may lose his court.

35. There shall be one measure of wine and one of ale through our whole realm; and one measure of corn, that is to say, the London quarter; and one breadth of dyed cloth, and russets, and haberjeets, that is to say, two ells within the list; and it shall be of weights as it is of measures.

36. Nothing from henceforth shall be given or taken for a writ of inquisition of life or limb, but it shall be granted freely and not denied.

37. If any do hold of us by fee-farm, or by socage, or by burgage, and he holds also lands of any other by knight's service, we will not have the custody of the heir or land, which is holden of another man's fee by reason of that fee-farm, socage, or burgage; neither will we have the custody of such fee-farm, socage, or burgage, except knight's service was due to us out of the same fee-farm. We will not have the custody of an heir, nor of any land which he holds of another by knight's service, by reason of any petty serjeanty that holds of us, by the service of paying a knife, an arrow, or the like.

38. No bailiff from henceforth shall put any man to his law upon his own bear saying, without credible witness to prove it.

39. No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or anyways destroyd, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

40. We will sell to no man, we will not deny to any man, either justice or right.

41. All merchants shall have safe and secure conduct, to go out of, and to come into England and to stay there, and to pass as well by land as by water, for buying and selling by the ancient and allowed customs, without any evil tolls; except in time of war, or when they are of any nation at war with us. And if there be found any such in our land, in the beginning of the war, they shall be attached, without damage to their bodies or goods, until it be known unto us or our chief justiciary, how our merchants be treated in the nation at war with us; and if ours be safe there, the others shall be safe in our dominions.

42. It shall be lawful, for the time to come, for anyone to go out of our kingdom and return safe and securely, by land or by water, saving his allegiance to us; unless in time of war, by some short space, for the common benefit of the realm, except prisoners and outlaws according to the laws of the land, and people in war with us, and merchants who shall be in such condition as is above mentioned.

43. If any man hold of any escheat, as of the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boulogne, Lancaster, or of other escheats which be in our hands, and are baronies, and die, his heir shall give no other relief, and perform no other service to us, than he would to the baron, if it were in the baron's hands; we will hold it after the same manner as the baron held it.

44. Those men who dwelt without the forest from henceforth shall not come before our justiciaries of the forest upon common summons, but such as are impleaded or are pledges for any that are attached for something concerning the forest.

45. We will not make any justice, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs but of such as know the law of the realm and mean duly to observe it.

46. All barons who have founded abbeys and have the kings of England's charters of advowson or the ancient tenure thereof, shall have the keeping of them, when vacant, as they ought to have.

47. All forests that have been made forests in our time, shall forthwith be disforested; and the same shall be done with the banks that have been fenced in by us in our time.

48. All evil customs concerning forests, warrens, foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their officers, rivers and their keepers, shall forthwith be inquired into in each county, by twelve sworn knights of the same shire, chosen by creditable persons of the same county; and within forty days after the said inquest, be utterly abolished, so as never to be restored; so as we are first acquainted therewith, or our justiciary, if we should not be in England.

49. We will immediately give up all hostages and writings delivered unto us by our English subjects, as securities for their keeping the peace, and yielding us faithful service.

50. We will entirely remove from our bailiwicks the relations of Gerard de Atheyes, so that for the future they shall have no bailiwicks in England; we will also remove Engelard de Cygony, Andrew, Peter, and Gyon, from the Chancery; Gyon de Cygony, Geoffrey de Martyn and his brothers; Philip Mark, and his brothers, and his nephew, Geoffrey, and their whole retinue.

51. As soon as peace is restored, we will send out of the kingdom all foreign soldiers, cross-bowmen, and stipendiaries, who are come with horses and arms to the prejudice of our people.

52. If anyone has been dispossessed or deprived by us without the legal judgment of his peers, of his lands, castles, liberties, or right, we will forthwith restore them to him; and if any dispute arise upon his head, let the matter be decided by the five-and-twenty barons hereafter mentioned, for the preservation of the peace. As for all those things of which any person has, without the legal judgment of his peers, been dispossessed or deprived, either by King Henry our father, or our brother King Richard, and which we have in our hands, or are possessed by others, and we are bound to warrant and make good, we shall have a respite till the term usually allowed the crusaders; excepting those things about which there is a plea depending, or whereof an inquest

hath been made, by our order, before we undertook the crusade, but when we return from our pilgrimage, or if perchance we tarry at home and do not make our pilgrimage, we will immediately cause full justice to be administered therein.

53. The same respite we shall have (and in the same manner about administering justice, disafforesting the forests or letting them continue) for disafforesting the forests which Henry our father, and our brother Richard have afforested; and for the keeping of the lands which are in another's fee, in the same manner as we have hitherto enjoyed those wardships, by reason of a fee held by us by knight's service; and for the abbeys founded in any other fee than our own, in which the lord of the fee says he has a right; and when we return from our pilgrimage, or if we tarry at home, and do not make our pilgrimage, we will immediately do full justice to all the complainants in this behalf.

54. No man shall be taken or imprisoned upon the appeal of a woman, for the death of any other than her husband.

55. All unjust and illegal fines made by us, and all amer-ciements imposed unjustly and contrary to the law of the land, shall be entirely given up, or else be left to the decision of the five-and-twenty barons hereafter mentioned for the preservation of the peace, or of the major part of them, together with the aforesaid Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and others whom he shall think fit to take along with him; and if he cannot be present, the business shall notwithstanding go on without him; but so that if one or more of the aforesaid five-and-twenty barons be plaintiffs in the same cause, they shall be set aside as to what concerns this particular affair, and others chosen in their room, out of the said five-and-twenty, and sworn by the rest to decide the matter.

56. If we have disseised or dispossessed the Welsh, of any lands, liberties, or other things, without the legal judgment of their peers, either in England or in Wales, they shall be immediately restored to them; and if any dispute arise upon this head, the matter shall be determined in the marche by the judgment of their peers; for tenements in England according to the law of England, for tenements in Wales according to the law in Wales, for tenements of the marche according to the law of the marche; the same shall the Welsh do to us and our subjects.

57. As for all those things of which a Welshman hath, without the legal judgment of his peers, been disseised or deprived of by Henry our father, or our brother King Richard, and which we neither have in our hands, or others are possessed of, and we are obliged to warrant it, we shall have a respite till the time generally allowed the crusaders; excepting those things about which a suit is depending, or whereof

an inquest has been made by our order, before we undertook the crusade; but when we return, or if we stay at home without performing our pilgrimage, we will immediately do them full justice according to the laws of the Welsh and of the parts before mentioned.

58. We will without delay dismiss the son of Llewellyn, and all the Welsh hostages, and release them from the engagements they have entered into with us for the preservation of the peace.

59. We will treat with Alexander, King of Scots, concerning the restoring his sisters and hostages, and his rights and liberties, in the same form and manner as we shall do to the rest of our barons of England; unless by the charters which we have from his father, William, late King of Scots, it ought to be otherwise; but this shall be left to the determination of his peers in our court.

60. All the aforesaid customs and liberties, which we have granted to be holden in our kingdom, as much as it belongs to us toward our people of our kingdom, as well clergy as laity shall observe, as far as they are concerned toward their dependents.

61. And whereas, for the honour of God and the amendment of our kingdom, and for the better quieting the discord that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these things aforesaid; willing to render them firm and lasting, we do give and grant our subjects the underwritten security, namely that the barons may choose five-and-twenty barons of the kingdom, whom they think convenient; who shall take care, with all their might, to hold and observe, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties we have granted them, and this by our present charter confirmed; so that if we, our justiciary, our bailiffs, or any of our officers, shall in any circumstance fail in the performance of them toward any person, or shall break through any of these articles of peace and security, and the offense be notified to four barons chosen out of the five-and-twenty before mentioned, the said four barons shall repair to us, or our justiciary, if we are out of the realm, and laying open the grievance, shall petition to have it redressed without delay; and if it be not redressed by us, or if we should chance to be out of the realm, if it should not be redressed by our justiciary, within forty days, reckoning from the time it has been notified to us, or to our justiciary, (if we should be out of the realm,) the four barons aforesaid shall lay the cause before the rest of the five-and-twenty barons; and the said five-and-twenty barons, together with the community of the whole kingdom, shall distrain and distress us in all possible ways, by seizing our castles, lands, possessions and in any other manner they can, till the grievance is redressed according to their pleasure; saving harmless

our own person, and the persons of our queen and children; and when it is redressed they shall obey us as before. And any person whatsoever in the kingdom, may swear that he will obey the orders of the five-and-twenty barons aforesaid, in the execution of the premises, and will distress us, jointly with them, to the utmost of his power; and we give public and free liberty to anyone that shall please to swear to this, ~~and~~ never will hinder any person from taking the same oath.

62. As for all those of our subjects who will not, of their own accord, swear to join the five-and-twenty barons in distressing and distressing us, we will issue orders to make them take the oath as aforesaid. And if any one of the five-and-twenty barons dies, or goes out of the kingdom, or is hindered any other way from carrying the things aforesaid into execution, the rest of the said five-and-twenty barons may choose any other in his room, at their discretion, who shall be sworn in like manner as the rest. In all things that are committed to the execution of these five-and-twenty barons, if when they are all assembled together, they should happen to disagree about any matter, and some of them, when summoned, will not, or cannot come, whatever is agreed upon, or enjoined, by the major part of those that are present, shall be reputed as firm and valid as if all the five-and-twenty had given their consent; and the aforesaid five-and-twenty shall swear, that all the premises they shall faithfully observe, and cause with all their power to be observed. And we will not by ourselves, or by any other, procure anything whereby any of these concessions and liberties may be revoked or lessened; and if any such thing be obtained, let it be null and void; neither shall we ever make use of it, either by ourselves or any other. And all the illwill, indignations, and rancours that have arisen between us and our subjects, of the clergy and laity, from the first breaking out of the dissensions between us, we do fully remit and forgive: moreover all trespasses occasioned by the said dissensions, from Easter in the fifteenth year of our reign, till the restoration of peace and tranquility, we hereby entirely remit to all, both clergy and laity, and as far as in us lies do fully forgive. We have, moreover, caused to be made for them the letter patent testimonial of Stephen, lord archbishop of Canterbury, Henry, lord archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops aforesaid, as also of Master Pandulph, for the security and concession aforesaid.

63. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin that the church of England be free, and that all the men in our kingdom have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, truly and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and wholly to themselves and their heirs, of us and our heirs, in all things and places, forever, as is aforesaid. It is also sworn,

as well on our part as on the part of the barons, that all the things aforesaid shall be observed *bona fide* and without evil subtilty.

Given under our hand, in the presence of the witnesses above named, and many others. in the meadow called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, the 15th day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our immigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the

Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams. Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

Delaware—Cesar Rodney, Geo. Reed, Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee. Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Tho. Hayward, junr., Thos. Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

[While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

The report underwent a thorough discussion in congress, from time to time until the 15th day of November, 1777; on which day "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the articles of confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the state, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the president of congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each state legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the articles of confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and the ratification to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina. Congress then directed that a circular letter be addressed to the states whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived they were

not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what states had ratified the articles of confederation, and desiring them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these states North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, congress assembled under the new form of government.]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our names, send greeting:

Whereas the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled did on the 15th day of November in the year of our Lord 1777, and in the second year of the independence of America agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

"Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ARTICLE II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states: and the people of each state

shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also, that no imposition, duties or restrictions shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in any meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States, in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrest and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No state without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under

the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France or Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisals, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such force shall be raised, or in such

manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled, shall from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The United States in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except the case mentioned in the 6th article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subject to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States, shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining

the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient. or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, and the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of

any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing or regulating postoffices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expense of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person shall be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and clothe, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra numbers as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place ap-

pointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war. to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly. except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfac-

tion whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained; and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions; which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done in Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania the 9th day of July in the Year of our Lord, 1778, and in the 3d year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun. (August 8, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adam.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York—Jas. Duane, Fras Lewis, William Duer, Gouver Morris.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey—Jno. Witherspoon, Nathl Scudder. (Nov 26, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed. (July 22nd, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware—Tho. M'Kean, (Feb. 12, 1779,) John Dickinson. (May 5, 1779.) Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland—John Hanson, (March 1, 1781,) Daniel Carroll, (March 1, 1781.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia—Richard Henry Lee, John Bannister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie. Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina—John Penn, (July 21, 1778,) Corns. Harnett, Jno. Williams.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina—Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Mathews, Richard Hutson, Thos. Heyward, Jun.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia—Jno. Walton, (July 24th, 1778,) Edwd. Telfair, Edwd. Langworthy.

ORDINANCE OF 1787

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTH- WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled. that the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it Ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the states both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents' share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate: and this law relative to descents and dower shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered, by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's and the neighboring villages, which have heretofore professed them-

selves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disannorved by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also that a freehold of fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representative thus elected shall serve for the term of two years, and, in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall

happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term, and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and the house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of congress; and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws: constitutions, and governments which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid. That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ART. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said Territory.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury: of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made: and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regula-

tions Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well as to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, or more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: the western State in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government; provided the constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admissions shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punish-

ment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[NOTE—The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation, of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz: By convention of Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 20, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states, December 15, 1791.

The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the president of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of state in 1804, according to public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth congress, February 1, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.]

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—The Congress.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. II. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives * (and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.) The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

*The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of the president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. V. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house during the session of congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than

three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose to concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to consider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. VIII. The congress shall have the power :

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and general welfare of the United States: but all duties imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all

other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 1X. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder of ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preferente shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. X. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.—The Executive.

Section I. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress, but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president, neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president and such officers shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sec. II. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and par-

dons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. IV. The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—The Judiciary.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and marine jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of

another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between states, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.—The States and Territories.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. II. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. III. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of

states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sec. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—Amendments.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution. or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.—Miscellaneous Business.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution: but no religious test shall

ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.—Ratification.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the ratification of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Go: Washington, Presdt.
And Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

John Langdon.

Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Gorham.

Rufus King.

Connecticut.

Wm. Saml. Johnson.

Roger Sherman.

New York.

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.

Wil: Livingston,
David Brearley,

Wm. Patterson,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.

B. Franklin,
Tho: Fitzsimons,
Robt. Morris,
Thomas Mifflin,

Geo: Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouv: Morris.

Delaware.

Geo. Read,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
John Dickinson.

Richard Bassett,
Jaco. Broom.

Maryland.

Dan of St. Thos. Jennifer,
James McHenry,

Daniel Carroll.

Virginia.

John Blair,

James Madison, Jun.

North Carolina.

William Blount,

Hu. Williamson.

Richard Dobbs Spaight,

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge,

Charles Pinckney,

Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,

Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few,

Abr. Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION**ARTICLE I.**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indict-

2. We also have granted to all the freemen of our kingdom, for us and for our heirs forever, all the underwritten liberties, to be had and holden by them and their heirs, of us and our heirs forever; if any of our earls, or barons or others, who hold of us in chief by military service, shall die, and at the time of his death his heir shall be of full age, and owes a relief, he shall have his inheritance by the ancient relief; that is to say the heir or heirs of an earl, for a whole earldom, by a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a baron, for a whole barony, by a hundred pounds; the heir or heirs of a knight, for a whole knights fee, by a hundred shillings at most; and whoever oweth less shall give less according to the ancient custom of fees.

3. But if the heir of any such shall be under age, and shall be in ward when he comes of age, he shall have his inheritance without relief and without fine.

4. The keeper of the land of such an heir being under age, shall take of the land of the heir none but reasonable issue, reasonable customs and reasonable services, and that without destruction and waste of his men and his goods; and if we commit the custody of any such lands to the sheriff, or any other who is answerable to us for the issues of the land, and he shall make destruction and waste of the lands which he hath in custody, we will take of him amends, and the lands shall be committed to two lawful and discreet men of that fee, who shall answer for the issues to us, or to him to whom we shall assign them; and if we sell or give to any one the custody of any such lands, and he therein make destruction or waste, he shall lose the same custody which shall be committed to the lawful and discreet men of that fee, who shall in like manner answer to us as aforesaid.

5. But the keeper, so long as he shall have custody of the land, shall keep up the houses, parts, warrens, ponds, mills, and other things pertaining to the land, out of the issues of the same land; and shall deliver to the heir, when he comes of full age, his whole land, stock with plows and carriages, according as the time of wainage shall require, and the issues of the land can reasonably bear.

6. Heirs shall be married without disparagement, and so that before matrimony shall be contracted those who are near in blood to the heir shall have notice.

7. A widow, after the death of her husband, shall forthwith and without difficulty have her marriage and inheritance; nor shall she give anything for her dower, or her marriage, or her inheritance, which her husband and she held at the day of his death; and she may remain in a mansion house of her husband forty days after his death, within which time she shall be assigned.

8. No widow shall be distrained to marry herself so long as she has a mind to live without a husband; but yet she shall give security that she will not marry without our assent, if she holds of us; or without the consent of the lord of whom she holds, if she holds of another.

9. Neither we nor our bailiffs shall seize any land or rent for any debt, so long as the chattels of the debtor are sufficient to pay the debt; nor shall the securities of the debtor be distrained so long as the principal debtor is sufficient for the payment of the debt; and if the principal debtor shall fail in the payment of the debt, not having wherewithal to pay it, then the sureties shall answer the debt; and if they will they shall have the lands and rents of the debtor until they shall be satisfied for the debt which they paid for him unless the principal debtor can show himself acquitted thereof against the said sureties.

10. If anyone have borrowed anything of the Jews, more or less, and die before the debt be satisfied, there shall be no interest paid for that debt, so long as the heir is under age, of whomsoever he may hold; and if the debt fall into our hands we will only take the chattel mentioned in the deed.

11. And if anyone shall die indebted to the Jews, his wife shall have her dower and pay nothing of that debt; and if the deceased left children under age, they shall have necessities provided for them, according to the tenement of the deceased; and out of the residue of the debt shall be paid, saving however the service due to the lords; and in like manner shall it be done touching debts due to others than the Jews.

12. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom, unless by the general council of our kingdom; except for ransoming our person, making our eldest son a knight, and once for marrying our eldest daughter; and for these there shall be paid a reasonable aid. In like manner it shall be concerning the aids of the City of London.

13. And the City of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs as well by land as by water; furthermore we will and grant, that all other cities and boroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs.

14. And for holding the general council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of aids, except in the three cases aforesaid, and for the assessing of scutages, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls and greater barons of the realm, singly by our letters. And furthermore we shall cause to be summoned generally by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all others who hold of us in chief, for a certain day, that is to say, forty days before their meeting at least, and to certain place; and in all letters of such summons

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And declare the cause of such summons. And summons being thus made, the business of the day shall proceed on the day appointed, according to the advice of such as shall be present, although all that were summoned come not.

15. We will not for the future grant to anyone that he may take aid of his own free tenants, unless to ransom his body, and to make his eldest son a knight and once to marry his eldest daughter; and for this there shall be only paid a reasonable aid.

16. No man shall be distrained to perform more service for a knight's fee or other free tenement, than is due from thence.

17. Common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be holden in some place certain.

18. Assizes of novel disseisin, and of mort d'ancestor, and of darien presentment, shall not be taken but in their proper counties, and after this manner: We, or, if we should be out of the realm, our chief justiciary shall send two justiciaries through every county four times a year, who, with four knights, chosen out of every shire by the people shall hold the said assizes, in the county, on the day, and at the place appointed.

19. And if any matters cannot be determined on the day appointed for holding the assizes in each county, so many of the knights and free holders as have been at the assizes aforesaid, shall stay to decide them, as is necessary, according as there is more or less business.

20. A free man shall not be amerced for a small fault, but after the manner of the fault; and for a great crime according to the heinousness of it, saving to him his contement; and after the same manner a merchant, saving to him his merchandise, and a villein shall be amerced after the same manner, saving to him his wainage, if he falls under our mercy; and none of the aforesaid amerciements shall be assessed but by the oath of honest men in the neighborhood.

21. Earls and barons shall not be amerced, but by their peers, and after the degree of the offense.

22. No ecclesiastical person shall be amerced for his lay tenement, but according to the proportion of others aforesaid, and not according to the value of his ecclesiastical benefice.

23. Neither a town nor any tenant shall be distrained to make bridges or banks, unless that anciently and of right they are bound to do it.

24. No sheriff, constable, coroner, or other our bailiffs, shall hold pleas of the Crown.

25. All counties, hundreds, wapentakes, and tythings, shall stand at the old rent, without any increase, except in our demesne manors.

26. If any one holding of us, a lay-fee die, and the sheriff, or our bailiffs, show our letters patent, of summons for debt which the dead man did owe to us, it shall be lawful for the sheriff or our bailiff to attach and inroll the chattels of the dead, found upon his lay-fee, to the value of the debt by the view of lawful men, so as nothing be removed until our whole clear debt be paid; and the rest shall be left to the executors to fulfill the testament of the dead, and if there be nothing due from him to us, all the chattels shall go to the use of the dead, saving to his wife and children their reasonable shares.

27. If any freeman shall die intestate, his chattels shall be distributed by the hands of his nearest relations and friends, by view of the church; saving to every one his debts which the deceased owed to him.

28. No constable or bailiff of ours shall take corn or other chattels of any man, unless he presently give him money for it or hath respite of payment by the good will of the seller.

29. No constable shall distrain any knight to give money for castle guards, if he himself will do it in his person, or by another able man in case he cannot do it through any reasonable cause. And if we lead him, or send him in an army, he shall be free from such guards for the time he shall be in the army by our command.

30. No sheriff or bailiff of ours, or any other, shall take horses or carts of any free man for carriage, but by the good will of the said free man.

31. Neither shall we nor our bailiffs take any man's timber for our castles or other uses, unless by the consent of the owner of the timber.

32. We shall retain the lands of those convicted of felony only one year and a day, and then they shall be delivered to the lord of the fee.

33. All weirs for the time to come shall be put down in the rivers of Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, except upon the sea coast.

34. The writ which is called *praecipe*, for the future shall not be made out to any one, of any tenement, whereby a free man may lose his court.

35. There shall be one measure of wine and one of ale through our whole realm; and one measure of corn, that is to say, the London quarter; and one breadth of dyed cloth, and russets, and haberjeets, that is to say, two ells within the list; and it shall be of weights as it is of measures.

36. Nothing from henceforth shall be given or taken for a writ of inquisition of life or limb, but it shall be granted freely and not denied.

37. If any do hold of us by fee-farm, or by socage, or by burgage, and he holds also lands of any other by knight's service, we will not have the custody of the heir or land, which is holden of another man's fee by reason of that fee-farm, socage, or burgage; neither will we have the custody of such fee-farm, socage, or burgage, except knight's service was due to us out of the same fee-farm. We will not have the custody of an heir, nor of any land which he holds of another by knight's service, by reason of any petty serjeanty that holds of us, by the service of paying a knife, an arrow, or the like.

38. No bailiff from henceforth shall put any man to his law upon his own bear saying, without credible witness to prove it.

39. No free man shall be taken or imprisoned or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or anyways destroyd, nor will we pass upon him, nor will we send upon him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

40. We will sell to no man, we will not deny to any man, either justice or right.

41. All merchants shall have safe and secure conduct, to go out of, and to come into England and to stay there, and to pass as well by land as by water, for buying and selling by the ancient and allowed customs, without any evil tolls; except in time of war, or when they are of any nation at war with us. And if there be found any such in our land, in the beginning of the war, they shall be attached, without damage to their bodies or goods, until it be known unto us or our chief justiciary, how our merchants be treated in the nation at war with us; and if ours be safe there, the others shall be safe in our dominions.

42. It shall be lawful, for the time to come, for anyone to go out of our kingdom and return safe and securely, by land or by water, saving his allegiance to us; unless in time of war, by some short space, for the common benefit of the realm, except prisoners and outlaws according to the laws of the land, and people in war with us, and merchants who shall be in such condition as is above mentioned.

43. If any man hold of any escheat, as of the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boulogne, Lancaster, or of other escheats which be in our hands, and are baronies, and die, his heir shall give no other relief, and perform no other service to us, than he would to the baron, if it were in the baron's hands; we will hold it after the same manner as the baron held it.

44. Those men who dwelt without the forest from henceforth shall not come before our justiciaries of the forest upon common summons, but such as are impleaded or are pledges for any that are attached for something concerning the forest.

45. We will not make any justice, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs but of such as know the law of the realm and mean duly to observe it.

46. All barons who have founded abbeys and have the kings of England's charters of advowson or the ancient tenure thereof, shall have the keeping of them, when vacant, as they ought to have.

47. All forests that have been made forests in our time, shall forthwith be disforested; and the same shall be done with the banks that have been fenced in by us in our time.

48. All evil customs concerning forests, warrens, foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their officers, rivers and their keepers, shall forthwith be inquired into in each county, by twelve sworn knights of the same shire, chosen by creditable persons of the same county; and within forty days after the said inquest, be utterly abolished, so as never to be restored; so as we are first acquainted therewith, or our justiciary, if we should not be in England.

49. We will immediately give up all hostages and writings delivered unto us by our English subjects, as securities for their keeping the peace, and yielding us faithful service.

50. We will entirely remove from our bailiwicks the relations of Gerard de Atheyes, so that for the future they shall have no bailiwicks in England; we will also remove Engelard de Cygony, Andrew, Peter, and Gyon, from the Chancery; Gyon de Cygony, Geoffrey de Martyn and his brothers; Philip Mark, and his brothers, and his nephew, Geoffrey, and their whole retinue.

51. As soon as peace is restored, we will send out of the kingdom all foreign soldiers, cross-bowmen, and stipendiaries, who are come with horses and arms to the prejudice of our people.

52. If anyone has been dispossessed or deprived by us without the legal judgment of his peers, of his lands, castles, liberties, or right, we will forthwith restore them to him; and if any dispute arise upon his head, let the matter be decided by the five-and-twenty barons hereafter mentioned, for the preservation of the peace. As for all those things of which any person has, without the legal judgment of his peers, been dispossessed or deprived, either by King Henry our father, or our brother King Richard, and which we have in our hands, or are possessed by others, and we are bound to warrant and make good, we shall have a respite till the term usually allowed the crusaders; excepting those things about which there is a plea depending, or whereof an inquest

hath been made, by our order, before we undertook the crusade, but when we return from our pilgrimage, or if perchance we tarry at home and do not make our pilgrimage, we will immediately cause full justice to be administered therein.

53. The same respite we shall have (and in the same manner about administering justice, disafforesting the forests or letting them continue) for disafforesting the forests which Henry our father, and our brother Richard have afforested; and for the keeping of the lands which are in another's fee, in the same manner as we have hitherto enjoyed those wardships, by reason of a fee held by us by knight's service; and for the abbeys founded in any other fee than our own, in which the lord of the fee says he has a right; and when we return from our pilgrimage, or if we tarry at home, and do not make our pilgrimage, we will immediately do full justice to all the complainants in this behalf.

54. No man shall be taken or imprisoned upon the appeal of a woman, for the death of any other than her husband.

55. All unjust and illegal fines made by us, and all amer-ciements imposed unjustly and contrary to the law of the land, shall be entirely given up, or else be left to the decision of the five-and-twenty barons hereafter mentioned for the preservation of the peace, or of the major part of them, together with the aforesaid Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and others whom he shall think fit to take along with him; and if he cannot be present, the business shall notwithstanding go on without him; but so that if one or more of the aforesaid five-and-twenty barons be plaintiffs in the same cause, they shall be set aside as to what concerns this particular affair, and others chosen in their room, out of the said five-and-twenty, and sworn by the rest to decide the matter.

56. If we have disseised or dispossessed the Welsh, of any lands, liberties, or other things, without the legal judgment of their peers, either in England or in Wales, they shall be immediately restored to them; and if any dispute arise upon this head, the matter shall be determined in the marche by the judgment of their peers; for tenements in England according to the law of England, for tenements in Wales according to the law in Wales, for tenements of the marche according to the law of the marche; the same shall the Welsh do to us and our subjects.

57. As for all those things of which a Welshman hath, without the legal judgment of his peers, been disseised or deprived of by Henry our father, or our brother King Richard, and which we neither have in our hands, or others are possessed of, and we are obliged to warrant it, we shall have a respite till the time generally allowed the crusaders; excepting those things about which a suit is depending, or whereof

an inquest has been made by our order, before we undertook the crusade; but when we return, or if we stay at home without performing our pilgrimage, we will immediately do them full justice according to the laws of the Welsh and of the parts before mentioned.

58. We will without delay dismiss the son of Llewellyn, and all the Welsh hostages, and release them from the engagements they have entered into with us for the preservation of the peace.

59. We will treat with Alexander, King of Scots, concerning the restoring his sisters and hostages, and his rights and liberties, in the same form and manner as we shall do to the rest of our barons of England; unless by the charters which we have from his father, William, late King of Scots, it ought to be otherwise; but this shall be left to the determination of his peers in our court.

60. All the aforesaid customs and liberties, which we have granted to be holden in our kingdom, as much as it belongs to us toward our people of our kingdom, as well clergy as laity shall observe, as far as they are concerned toward their dependents.

61. And whereas, for the honour of God and the amendment of our kingdom, and for the better quieting the discord that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these things aforesaid; willing to render them firm and lasting, we do give and grant our subjects the underwritten security, namely that the barons may choose five-and-twenty barons of the kingdom, whom they think convenient; who shall take care, with all their might, to hold and observe, and cause to be observed, the peace and liberties we have granted them, and this by our present charter confirmed; so that if we, our justiciary, our bailiffs, or any of our officers, shall in any circumstance fail in the performance of them toward any person, or shall break through any of these articles of peace and security, and the offense be notified to four barons chosen out of the five-and-twenty before mentioned, the said four barons shall repair to us, or our justiciary, if we are out of the realm, and laying open the grievance, shall petition to have it redressed without delay; and if it be not redressed by us, or if we should chance to be out of the realm, if it should not be redressed by our justiciary, within forty days, reckoning from the time it has been notified to us, or to our justiciary, (if we should be out of the realm,) the four barons aforesaid shall lay the cause before the rest of the five-and-twenty barons; and the said five-and-twenty barons, together with the community of the whole kingdom, shall distrain and distress us in all possible ways, by seizing our castles, lands, possessions and in any other manner they can, till the grievance is redressed according to their pleasure; saving harmless

our own person, and the persons of our queen and children; and when it is redressed they shall obey us as before. And any person whatsoever in the kingdom, may swear that he will obey the orders of the five-and-twenty barons aforesaid, in the execution of the premises, and will distress us, jointly with them, to the utmost of his power; and we give public and free liberty to anyone that shall please to swear to this, and never will hinder any person from taking the same oath.

62. As for all those of our subjects who will not, of their own accord, swear to join the five-and-twenty barons in distressing and distressing us, we will issue orders to make them take the oath as aforesaid. And if any one of the five-and-twenty barons dies, or goes out of the kingdom, or is hindered any other way from carrying the things aforesaid into execution, the rest of the said five-and-twenty barons may choose any other in his room, at their discretion, who shall be sworn in like manner as the rest. In all things that are committed to the execution of these five-and-twenty barons, if when they are all assembled together, they should happen to disagree about any matter, and some of them, when summoned, will not, or cannot come, whatever is agreed upon, or enjoined, by the major part of those that are present, shall be reputed as firm and valid as if all the five-and-twenty had given their consent; and the aforesaid five-and-twenty shall swear, that all the premises they shall faithfully observe, and cause with all their power to be observed. And we will not by ourselves, or by any other, procure anything whereby any of these concessions and liberties may be revoked or lessened; and if any such thing be obtained, let it be null and void; neither shall we ever make use of it, either by ourselves or any other. And all the illwill, indignations, and rancours that have arisen between us and our subjects, of the clergy and laity, from the first breaking out of the dissensions between us, we do fully remit and forgive: moreover all trespasses occasioned by the said dissensions, from Easter in the fifteenth year of our reign, till the restoration of peace and tranquility, we hereby entirely remit to all, both clergy and laity, and as far as in us lies do fully forgive. We have, moreover, caused to be made for them the letter patent testimonial of Stephen, lord archbishop of Canterbury, Henry, lord archbishop of Dublin, and the bishops aforesaid, as also of Master Pandulph, for the security and concession aforesaid.

63. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin that the church of England be free, and that all the men in our kingdom have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, truly and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and wholly to themselves and their heirs, of us and our heirs, in all things and places, forever, as is aforesaid. It is also sworn,

as well on our part as on the part of the barons, that all the things aforesaid shall be observed *bona fide* and without evil subtilty.

Given under our hand, in the presence of the witnesses above named, and many others, in the meadow called Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, the 15th day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our immigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the

Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams. Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, Etc.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Sam'l Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

Delaware—Cesar Rodney, Geo. Reed, Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee. Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn. South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Tho. Hayward, junr., Thos. Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

[While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

The report underwent a thorough discussion in congress, from time to time until the 15th day of November, 1777; on which day "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the articles of confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the state, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the president of congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each state legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the articles of confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and the ratification to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina. Congress then directed that a circular letter be addressed to the states whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived they were

Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

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Delaware—Jas. Dickinson, Geo. Read, Tho. McKean.

Maryland—George Green, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll, George Wythe.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, James Madison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Pickens, Lee, James Monroe.

North Carolina—Rich. Hender, Joseph Hewes, John Penn, John Moten, Edward Mclver, John Hayward, John, Thos. Jones, John Lenoir, John Johnston.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

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The report underwent a thorough discussion in congress, from time to time until the 15th day of November, 1777; on which day "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the congress of the United States, and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the articles of confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the state, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend in person, or that purpose, on or before the 15th day of March next." This letter was signed by the president of congress, and, with a copy of the articles, to each of the states.

On the 26th of June, 1877, the committee upon the
of a ratification of the constitution, and directed
a copy of the constitution to be engrossed
parliament, which was done, having been
amined and approved by the delegates
New Hampshire, Rhode Island,
Providence, Massachusetts, New York, &c.
which was then presented to the
that a copy of the constitution be
sent to the several States.

not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what states had ratified the articles of confederation, and desiring them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these states North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, congress assembled under the new form of government.]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our names, send greeting:

Whereas the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled did on the 15th day of November in the year of our Lord 1777, and in the second year of the independence of America agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

"Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ARTICLE II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states: and the people of each state

shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also, that no imposition, duties or restrictions shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in any meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States, in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrest and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No state without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state, nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under

the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France or Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisals, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such force shall be raised, or in such

manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled, shall from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The United States in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except the case mentioned in the 6th article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subject to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States, shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining

the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, and the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of

any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing or regulating postoffices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expense of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to reside, provided that no person shall be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and clothe, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled; but if the United States in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra numbers as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place ap-

pointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in congress assembled.

The United States in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war. to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfac-

tion whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know Ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained; and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in congress assembled, on all questions; which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done in Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania the 9th day of July in the Year of our Lord, 1778, and in the 3d year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun. (August 8, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adam.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York—Jas. Duane, Fras Lewis, William Duer, Gouver Morris.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey—Jno. Witherspoon, Nathl Scudder. (Nov 26, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed. (July 22nd, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware—Tho. M'Kean, (Feb. 12, 1779,) John Dickinson. (May 5, 1779.) Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland—John Hanson, (March 1, 1781,) Daniel Carroll, (March 1, 1781.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia—Richard Henry Lee, John Bannister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie. Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina—John Penn, (July 21, 1778,) Corns. Harnett, Jno. Williams.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina—Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Mathews, Richard Hutson, Thos. Heyward, Jun.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia—Jno. Walton, (July 24th, 1778,) Edwd. Telfair, Edwd. Langworthy.

ORDINANCE OF 1787

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES NORTH- WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled. that the said territory, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it Ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the states both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have in equal parts among them their deceased parents' share; and there shall in no case be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate: and this law relative to descents and dower shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered, by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincent's and the neighboring villages, which have heretofore professed them-

selves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The governor and judges or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disannorved by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

The governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: Provided also that a freehold of fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representative thus elected shall serve for the term of two years, and, in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall

happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term, and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and the house of representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of congress; and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws, and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws: constitutions, and governments which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid. That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ART. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said Territory.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury: of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made: and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regula-

tions Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well as to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, or more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: the western State in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that if congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government; provided the constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and, so far as can be consistent with the general interest of the Confederacy, such admissions shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punish-

ment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Now the constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention assembled in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation, of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz: By convention of Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; Rhode Island, May 20, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states, December 15, 1791.

The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the president of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of state in 1804, according to public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth congress, February 1, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect July 28, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect March 30, 1870.]

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—The Congress.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. II. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives * (and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.) The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. III. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

*The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of the president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. IV. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. V. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house during the session of congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than

three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. VI. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. VII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose to concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to consider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. VIII. The congress shall have the power :

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and general welfare of the United States: but all duties imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all

other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 1X. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder of ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preferente shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. X. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

House.

Enos Stutsman, Speaker.

William Blair,
William Brady,
F. Bronson,
Jacob Brauch,
Jonathan Brown,
Caleb Cummings,
Michael Curry,
F. J. De Witt,

Martin V. Harris,
Felicia Fallas,
I. T. Gore,
Hans Gunderson,
Amos Hanson,
M. U. Hoyt,
John L. Jolley,
James Kegan,

G. C. Moody,
T. Nelson
Michael Ryan,
Calvin G. Shaw,
John J. Thompson,
J. D. Tucker,
Thomas C. Watson.

Eighth Session—1868-9.

Convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1868, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1869.
It had the following membership:

Council.

N. J. Wallace, President.

Horace J. Watson,
W. W. Benedict,
W. W. Brookings,
Aaron Carpenter,

Hugh Fraley,
R. R. Green,
A. N. Hampton,
Geo. W. Kellogg,

J. A. Lewis,
Chas. H. McIntyre,
C. F. Rossteucher,
B. E. Wood.

House.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

Alfred Abbott,
Chas. D. Bradley,
G. P. Bennett,
Calvin M. Brooks,
Jacob Brauch,
John Clementson,
N. G. Curtis,
J. M. Eves,

J. Shaw Gregory,
J. T. Hewlett,
O. T. Haggin,
John L. Jolley,
A. W. Jameson,
Hiram Keith,
James Kegan,
Lewis Larson,

Knud Larson,
J. La Roche,
Joseph Moulin,
Charles Ricker,
Enos Stutsman,
M. H. Sowers,
R. T. Vinson.

Ninth Session—1870-1.

Convened at Yankton Dec. 5, 1870, and continued to Jan. 13,
1871. The membership was as follows:

Council.

Emery Morris, President.

M. K. Armstrong,
Jacob Brauch,
Wm. M. Cuppett,
Hugh Fraley,

Silas W. Kidder,
Nelson Miner,
Chas. H. McIntyre,
J. C. Kennedy,
W. T. McKay,
James M. Stone,
John W. Turner.

House.

George H. Hand, Speaker.

Charles Allen,
V. R. L. Barnes,
F. J. Cross,
C. P. Dow,
A. P. Harmon,
John Hancock,
Wm. H. H. H.,
O. B. Iverson,

H. A. Jerauld,
James Kegan,
J. La Roche,
Nelson Learned,
A. J. Mills,
E. Minor,
Noah Wherry,

R. Mostow,
S. L. Parker,
Amos F. Shaw,
Philip Sherman,
John C. Sinclair,
Ole Sampson,
E. W. Wall,

dons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. III. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. IV. The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—The Judiciary.

Section I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. II. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and marine jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of

another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between states, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. III. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.—The States and Territories.

Section I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. II. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. III. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of

states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sec. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—Amendments.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.—Miscellaneous Business.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution: but no religious test shall

Seventeenth Session—1887.

Convened at Bismarck Jan. 11 and continued to March 11, 1887.
The membership was as follows:

Council.

George A. Mathews, President.

Roger Allin,	P. J. McCumber,	H. Galloway,
Wm. T. Collins,	C. H. Sheldon,	G. A. Harstad,
John Cain,	E. G. Smith,	J. D. Lawler,
W. E. Dodge,	J. S. Weiser,	C. D. Mead,
E. W. Foster,	T. O. Bogart,	E. T. Sheldon,
Melvin Grigsby,	A. W. Campbell,	E. J. Washabaugh,
Alexander Hughes,	P. C. Donovan,	S. P. Wells,
T. M. Martin,	E. C. Ericson,	

House.

George G. Crose, Speaker.

John Bidlake,	Fred H. Adams,	W. J. Hawk,
J. W. Burnham,	F. M. Shook,	John Hobart,
D. S. Dodds,	D. Stewart,	R. McDonnell,
Thomas S. Elliott,	E. W. Terrill,	F. A. Morris,
D. W. Ensign,	J. V. White,	H. J. Mallory,
J. H. Fletcher,	Wilson Wise,	J. H. Patten,
F. Greene,	L. O. Wyman,	A. J. Pruitt,
A. A. Harkins,	Frank R. Aikens,	W. R. Ruggles,
C. B. Hubbard,	W. N. Berry,	D. W. Sprague,
J. G. Jones,	A. M. Cook,	A. S. Stewart,
James M. Moore,	M. H. Cooper,	B. H. Sullivan,
T. F. Mentzer,	John R. Dutch,	Chas. B. Williams,
C. L. Miltimore,	John A. Ely,	James P. Ward,
John D. Patton,	Wm. H. Fellows,	E. A. Williams,
D. F. Royer,	J. T. Gilbert,	John Wolzmath,
J. Schnaidt,	Wm. Glendening,	

Eighteenth Session—1889.

Convened at Bismarck Jan. 8, and adjourned March 9, 1899. This was the last territorial assembly. The membership was as follows:

Council.

Smith Stimmel, President.

Roger Allin,	S. L. Glaspell,	David W. Poindexter,
Irenus Atkinson	James Halley,	Joseph C. Ryan,
Peter Cameron	G. A. Harstad,	C. A. Sorderburg,
A. W. Campbell	Alexander Hughes,	George H. Walsh,
M. H. Cooper,	Robert Lowry,	F. J. Washabaugh,
Coe I. Crawford,	Hugh McDonald,	James A. Woolheiser,
Robert Dollard,	John Miller,	A. L. Van Osdel,
E. C. Erickson,	J. H. Patten,	

Virginia.

John Blair,

James Madison, Jun.

North Carolina.

William Blount,

Hu. Williamson.

Richard Dobbs Spaight,

South Carolina.

J. Rutledge,

Charles Pinckney,

Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,

Pierce Butler.

Georgia.

William Few,

Abr. Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION**ARTICLE I.**

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment

ment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the taste and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

At suits in common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the rights of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

governor, the chief justice and the secretary of said territories; and the governors of said territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889; which proclamation shall be issued on the 15th day of April, 1889; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such conventions issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the said territories regulating elections therein for delegates to congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions respectively shall be 75; and all persons residents in said proposed states who are qualified voters of said territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions.

Sec. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, 1889, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby authorized to form constitutions and state governments for said proposed states respectively. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states.

First. That the perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of

ART.

The electors shall in
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 to enforce this

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress or elector of president or vice president, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress or an officer of the United States, as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection, or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services, in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HISTORICAL

Dakota is an Indian name and signifies "confederated" or "leagued together," and applied originally to the Sioux confederation of Indians. The present state of North Dakota, together with that of South Dakota, was a part of the territory purchased in 1803 of France by President Thomas Jefferson for the sum of fifteen million dollars and the assumption of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which made the purchase amount to twenty-seven million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand and six hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$27,267,621.98), and was known as the Louisiana purchase.

October 1, 1803, that part of the new purchase lying south of Arkansas was formed into the "Territory of Orleans;" the remaining portion, which includes the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, part of Colorado, North and South Dakota, the Indian Territory and a part of Wyoming was formed into the district of Louisiana, and the governing power was vested in a governor and judge of what was then known as the Indian Territory. President Jefferson having great confidence in the future greatness of the west, sent in 1804, an exploring expedition in charge of Captains Lewis and Clark, who were the first to traverse the entire length of the Missouri river, and in 1804-5-6 gave the world the first general account of Dakota. Lewis and Clark camped the first winter in latitude 47 degrees, 21 minutes, 23 seconds—among the Mandan Indians, at Fort Mandan, which was some twelve or fifteen miles above Washburn in McLean county.

The first mention of the country west of the great lakes was made by Nicollet, sent out by the French authorities at Quebec in 1639. Nicollet called the inhabitants Nad-suessioux, which was abbreviated into Sioux by the later French explorers. The Sioux were warlike and the enemy of all other tribes, hence the name Sioux, or enemy.

July 1, 1805, congress designated the District of Louisiana as the territory of the same name, and placed the legislative power in the hands of a governor and three judges named by the president and confirmed by the senate of the United States. December 7, 1812, the name of the territory was changed to "Territory of Missouri," and limited power was granted the people residing therein to elect a legislative body. June 28, 1834, congress created the territory of Michigan, which included that part of Dakota,

North and South, lying east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers, and including the present states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The territory of Wisconsin was established July 3, 1836, and included that part of the state of North Dakota lying east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers. June 12, 1838, the territory of Iowa was organized, including part of the present state of North Dakota; March 3, 1849, the territory of Minnesota was established, which covered that part of the state of North Dakota lying east of the Missouri river; May 30, 1854, the territory of Nebraska was organized and that part of the states of North and South Dakota lying west of the Missouri and White Earth rivers and which previous to that time had been known as "Mandan Territory" was included in Nebraska Territory.

Minnesota became a state on the 11th day of May, 1858; from that date until the second day of March, 1861, all that part of both North and South Dakota east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers was without legal name or existence.

The bill incorporating the present states of North and South Dakota as Dakota Territory was signed by President Buchanan on March 2, 1861. On May 27th thereafter President Lincoln appointed as the first governor of Dakota Territory Dr. William Jayne, of Springfield, Ill. Dr. Jayne had been a young man who grew up as a physician while Lincoln was developing as a lawyer in Springfield, the then new capital of Illinois, and a close personal friendship had existed between the two until Lincoln had become president of the United States; and in recognition of the friendship of his earlier days he appointed Dr. Jayne as the first governor of what was then to his mind the most promising territory yet organized.

The employes of various fur companies were the first white settlers of this territory of Dakota. As early as 1808 the government established Fort Clark on the Missouri at the mouth of the Knife river—a point about seven miles up the river from where Lewis and Clark had in 1804-5 spent the winter and established what they called Fort Mandan. In 1811 Lord Selkirk built a fort at Pembina on the Red river a short distance below the international boundary line. Fort Pierre was built in 1829 and the first steamer ascended the Missouri river in 1830. In 1839 Gen. John C. Fremont crossed over the country from the Missouri to the James rivers thence across the country to Devils Lake. Catlin, the famous Indian painter, whose collection, the largest in the world, of pictures of noted Indian chiefs—now owned by the government and on exhibit in the national museum at Washington—traveled over the country in 1841. A majority of these pictures were painted

from sittings in life. Captain Pope's map of a trip to the Red River in 1849, and which is now on file in the war department at Washington, designates all the country around Devils Lake as a "Salt water region," and Lieutenant Warren, who explored the "Dacouta" country under the direction of the government in 1855 said the territory was occupied by powerful tribes of rovin' savages and "is only adapted to a mode of life like theirs."

Gov. William Payne arrived at Yankton, which was designated in the act organizing the territory of Dakota, as the territorial capital, on May 27, 1861, and proceeded to the organization of a territorial government. Yankton remained the capital from that date until the 2nd day of June, 1883, when it was removed from Yankton to Bismarck, which remained the territorial capital until the formation of the states of North and South Dakota. The territorial legislature passed an act in 1883 providing for the removal of the territorial capital from Yankton to a point designated by the commissioners appointed for the location of the new capital. The following persons were appointed as such commissioners, viz: Alexander McKenzie, Milo W. Scott, Burleigh F. Spalding, Charles H. Myers, George A. Matthews, Alexander Hughes, Henry H. DeLong, John P. Belding and M. D. Thompson. The capital commission at a session held in the city of Fargo, on the 2nd day of June, 1883, located the territorial capital at Bismarck. The act provided that \$100,000 and 160 acres of land should be donated to the state for capital purposes as a condition of the location of the seat of government. The citizens of Bismarck by voluntary subscription contributed \$100,000 in cash and 320 acres of land.

A bill known as the "omnibus bill" and which was an act dividing the territory of Dakota into the states of North and South Dakota, and enabling the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington to formulate constitutions, was approved February 22, 1889, and a constitutional convention was held at Bismarck, beginning July 4, 1889. A constitution was formulated and submitted to a vote of the people of the state of North Dakota at an election called for that purpose, and to elect state officers. October 1, 1889. There were 27,440 votes cast for and 8,107 against the adoption of the constitution.

TERRITORIAL AND LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

FROM THE

Organization of Dakota Territory, 1861.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Delegates to Congress.

In its twenty-eight years of existence as a territory, there were delegates to congress as follows:

J. B. S. Todd	1862-64	G. G. Bennett	1879-81
W. A. Burleigh	1864-69	R. F. Pettigrew	1881-83
S. L. Spink	1869-71	J. B. Raymond	1883-85
M. K. Armstrong	1871-75	Oscar S. Gifford	1885-88
J. P. Kidder	1875-79	Geo. A. Mathews	1888-89

Note—Geo. A. Mathews was elected delegate to congress in November, 1888, his term to commence March 4, 1899. Congress did not convene until December following. Before that time statehood had been accomplished and he was therefore never sworn in.

Governors.

William Jayne	1861-63	** William A. Howard	1878-80
Newton Edmunds	1863-66	Nehemiah G. Ordway	1880-84
Andrew J. Faulk	1866-69	Gilbert A. Pierce	1884-87
John A. Burbank	1869-74	Loius K. Church	1887-89
John L. Pennington	1874-78	Arthur C. Melette	1889

Secretaries.

John Hutchinson	1861-65	Oscar Whitney	1873-74
S. L. Spink	1865-69	Geo. H. Hand	1874-83
T. M. Wilkins	1869-70	J. M. Teller	1883-86
G. A. Batchelder	1870-72	Michael L. McCormack	1886-89
* E. S. McCook	1872-73	L. B. Richardson	1889

Chief Justices.

Philemon Bliss	1861-64	Peter C. Shannon	1873-81
Ara Bartlett	1865-69	A. J. Edgerton	1881-85
George W. French	1869-73	Bartlett Tripp	1885-89

*Assassinated in office September, 1873, by Peter P. Wintermute.

**Died in office, April 10, 1880.

Associate Justices.

S. P. Williston	1861-65	(c) W. E. Church	1883-86
J. S. Williams	1861-64	(c) Louis K. Church	1885-87
Ara Bartlett	1864-65	(a) Seward Smith	1884-84
W. E. Gleason	1865-66	W. H. Francis	1884-88
J. P. Kidder	1865-75	John E. Carland	1887-89
J. W. Boyle	1864-60	Wm. B. McConnell	1885-86
W. W. Brookings	1869-73	Charles M. Thomas	1886-89
A. H. Barnes	1873-81	James Spencer	1887-89
G. G. Bennett	1875-79	Roderick Rose	1888-89
G. C. Moody	1878-83	C. F. Templeton	1888-89
(b) J. P. Kidder	1878-83	L. W. Crofoot	1888-89
C. S. Palmer	1883-87	Frank R. Aikens	1889
S. A. Hudson	1881-85		

United States Attorneys.

Wm. E. Gleason	1861-64	Hugh J. Campbell	1877-85
George H. Hand	1866-69	John E. Carland	1885-88
Warren Coles	1869-73	Wm. E. Purcell	1888-89
(b) William Pound	1873-77	John Murphy	1889

United States Marshals.

Wm. F. Schaffer	1861-61	J. B. Raymond	1877-81
G. M. Pinney	1861-65	Harrison Allen	1881-85
L. H. Litchfield	1865-72	Daniel W. Maratta	1885-89
J. H. Burdick	1872-77		

Surveyors General.

Geo. D. Hill	1861-65	Henry Experson	1877-81
Wm. Tripp	1865-69	Cortez Fessenden	1881-85
W. H. H. Beadle	1869-73	Maris Taylor	1885-89
Wm. P. Dewey	1873-77	B. H. Sullivan	1889

Attorney Generals.

Alexander Hughes	1883-84	Charles F. Templeton	1887-88
Geo. H. Rice	1884-86	Tristram Skinner	1889
Geo. S. Engle	1886	Johnson Nickeus	1889

Auditors.

L. M. Purdy	1881-82	James A. Ward	1887-88
Geo. L. Ordway	1883-84	J. C. McNamarra	1889
E. W. Caldwell	1885-86		

Treasurers.

J. O. Taylor	1863-64	W. H. McVay	1878-83
M. K. Armstrong	1865-68	J. W. Raymond	1883-87
T. K. Hovey	1869-70	J. D. Lawler	1887-88
— — Sherman	1871-74	Jos. Bailey	1889
John Clementson	1875-77		

- (a) Suspended—went insane.
- (b) Died in office.
- (c) Resigned.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James S. Foster (ex-officio) 1864-68	W. E. Caton 1877-78
T. McKendrick Stuart ... 1869	W. H. H. Beadle 1879-85
James S. Foster 1869-70	A. Sheridan Jones 1885-87
J. W. Turner 1870-71	Eugene A. Dye 1887-89
E. W. Miller 1872-74	Leonard A. Rose 1889
J. J. McIntyre 1875-76	

Commissioners of Railroads.

Wm. M. Evens, chairman .. 1886	Judson LaMoure, chairman .. 1880
Alexander Griggs 1886	John H. King 1880
W. H. McVay 1886	Harvey J. Rice 1880
Alexander Griggs, chairman. 1887	
A. Boynton 1887	
N. T. Smith 1887	

THE LEGISLATURE.**First Session—1862.**

The members of the first territorial assembly were elected Sept. 16, 1861. The assembly convened at Yankton, March 17, 1862, and continued in session until May 15. The membership was as follows:

Council.

John H. Shober, President.

H. D. Betts,	W. W. Brookings,	J. S. Gregory,
J. W. Boyle,	A. Cole,	Enos Stutsman,
D. T. Bramble,	Jacob Deuel,	

House.

Geo. M. Pinney, Speaker.

Moses K. Armstrong,	Christopher Maloney,	Hugh S. Donaldson,
Lyman Burgess,	A. W. Pluett,	Reuben Wallace,
J. A. Jacobson,	John Stanage,	George P. Waldron,
John C. McBride,	John L. Tiernon,	B. E. Wood.

Second Session—1862-3.

The second legislature met at Yankton, Dec. 1, 1862, and continued in session until Jan. 9, 1863. The membership was as follows:

Council.

Enos Stutsman, President.

W. W. Brookings,	Jacob Deuel,	J. H. Schober,
Austin Cole,	D. T. Bramble,	J. Shaw Gregory,
John W. Boyle,	J. McFetridge,	H. D. Betts.

House.

*A. J. Harlan, Speaker.

M. K. Armstrong,
L. Bothun,
J. Y. Buckman,
H. S. Donaldson,
M. H. Somers,

Edward Gifford,
J. A. Jacobson,
R. M. Johnson,
G. P. Waldron,

Knud Larson,
F. D. Pease,
A. W. Pluett,
N. J. Wallace.

*Resigned December 16th, and succeeded by M. K. Armstrong.

Third Session—1863-4.

The third session convened at Yankton, Dec. 7, 1863, and continued to Jan. 15, 1864. It had the following members:

Council.

Enos Stutsman, President.

J. M. Stone,
G. W. Kingsbury,
J. O. Taylor,
M. M. Rich,

John Mathers,
Lasse Bothun,
Hugh Compton,
Franklin Taylor,

D. P. Bradford,
J. Shaw Gregory,
John J. Thompson.

House.

A. W. Puett, Speaker.

H. Burgess,
Ole Bottolfson,
E. M. Bond,
Wm. Shriner,
G. W. Pratt,
John Lawrence,
Henry Brooks,

L. H. Litchfield,
W. W. Brookings,
Knud Larson,
Washington Reed,
P. H. Risling,
E. W. Wall,
Jessy Wherry.

Peter Kegan,
N. G. Curtis,
Asa Mattison,
B. A. Hill,
Duncan Ross,
Algert Gore.

Fourth Session—1864-5.

The fourth session met at Yankton Dec. 5, 1864, and continued to Jan. 13, 1865. The membership was as follows:

Council.

Enos Stutsman, President.

J. M. Stone,
G. W. Kingsbury,
J. O. Taylor,
M. M. Rich,

John Mathers,
Lasse Bothun,
Hugh Compton,
Franklin Taylor,

D. P. Bradford,
J. Shaw Gregory,
John J. Thompson.

House.

W. W. Brookings, Speaker.

H. Burgess,
J. P. Burgman,
A. Chrissy,
B. W. Collar,
Felicia Fallas,
J. R. Hanson,
Peter Kegan,

Geo. W. Kellogg,
P. Lemouges,
John Lawrence,
M. M. Mathiesen,
Helge Matthews,
Francis McCarthy,
John W. Owens,

G. W. Pratt,
Washington Reed,
John Rouse,
William Shiner,
George Stickney,
John W. Turner,
E. W. Wall.

Fifth Session—1865-6.

The fifth session convened at Yankton Dec. 4, 1865, and continued to Jan. 12, 1866. It had the following members:

Council.

George Stickney, President.

M. K. Armstrong,	Nathaniel Ross,	John W. Turner,
Austin Cole,	Enos Stutsman,	A. L. VanOsdel,
G. W. Kingsbury,	O. F. Stevens,	Knute Weeks.
Chas. LaBreeche,	John J. Thompson,	

House.

G. B. Bigelow, Speaker.

T. C. Watson,	Franklin Taylor,	Jonathan Brown,
E. C. Collins,	James McHenry,	J. A. Lewis,
William Walter,	Joseph Ellis,	Chas. H. McCarthy,
Michael Curry,	A. M. English,	William Stevens,
Michael Ryan,	Jacob Brauch,	Edward Lent,
James Whitehorn,	H. C. Ash,	Geo. W. Kellogg,
H. J. Austin,	S. C. Fargo,	Charles Cooper.
Amos Hampton,	W. W. Brookings,	

Sixth Session—1866-7.

The sixth session convened at Yankton, Dec. 4, 1866, and continued to Jan. 12, 1867. The membership was as follows:

Council.

M. K. Armstrong, President.

Austin Cole,	J. A. Lewis,	John J. Thompson,
A. G. Fuller,	D. M. Ellis,	John W. Turner,
G. W. Kingsbury,	Nathaniel Ross,	A. L. VanOsdel,
Chas. LaBreeche,	O. F. Stevens,	Knute Weeks.

House.

J. B. S. Todd, Speaker.

H. C. Ash,	William Gray,	Chas. McCarthy,
Horace J. Austin,	Tans Gunderson,	N. C. Stevens,
D. T. Bramble,	M. U. Hoyt,	William Stevens,
W. N. Collamer,	Daniel Hodgen,	John Trumbo,
Michael Curry,	Amon Hanson,	Franklin Taylor,
Hugh Fraley,	H. M. Johnson,	Eli B. Wixson,
Thomas Frick,	Geo. W. Kellogg,	Kirwin Wilson,
L. T. Gore,	Vincent La Belle,	

Seventh Session—1867-8.

Convened at Yankton, Dec. 2, 1867, and adjourned Jan. 10, 1868. The membership was as follows:

Council.

Horace J. Austin, President.

W. W. Brookings,	Hugh Fraley,	J. A. Lewis,
W. W. Benedict,	R. R. Green,	Chas. H. McIntyre,
Aaron Carpenter,	A. H. Hampton,	D. M. Mills,
R. I. Thomas,	Geo. W. Kellogg,	C. F. Rossteucher.

House.

Enos Stutsman, Speaker.

William Blair,
William Brady,
F. Bronson,
Jacob Brauch,
Jonathan Brown,
Caleb Cummings,
Michael Curry,
F. J. De Witt,

Martin V. Harris,
Felicia Fallas,
I. T. Gore,
Hans Gunderson,
Amos Hanson,
M. U. Hoyt,
John L. Jolley,
James Kegan,

G. C. Moody,
T. Nelson
Michael Ryan,
Calvin G. Shaw,
John J. Thompson,
J. D. Tucker,
Thomas C. Watson.

Eighth Session—1868-9.

Convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1868, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1869.
It had the following membership:

Council.

N. J. Wallace, President.

Horace J. Watson,
W. W. Benedict,
W. W. Brookings,
Aaron Carpenter,

Hugh Fraley,
R. R. Green,
A. N. Hampton,
Geo. W. Kellogg,

J. A. Lewis,
Chas. L. McIntyre,
C. F. Rossteucher,
B. E. Wood.

House.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

Alfred Abbott,
Chas. D. Bradley,
G. P. Bennett,
Calvin M. Brooks,
Jacob Brauch,
John Clementson,
N. G. Curtis,
J. M. Eves,

I. Shaw Gregory,
J. T. Hewlett,
O. T. Haggin,
John L. Jolley,
A. W. Jameson,
Hiram Keith,
James Kegan,
Lewis Larson,

Knud Larson,
J. La Roche,
Joseph Moulin,
Charles Ricker,
Enos Stutsman,
M. H. S. S. S.,
R. T. Vinson.

Ninth Session—1870-1.

Convened at Yankton Dec. 5, 1870, and continued to Jan. 13,
1871. The membership was as follows:

Council.

Emery Morris, President.

M. K. Armstrong,
Jacob Brauch,
Wm. M. Cuppett,
Hugh Fraley,

Silas W. Kidder,
Nelson Miner,
Chas. H. McIntyre,
J. C. Kennedy,

W. T. McKay,
James M. Stone,
John W. Turner.

House.

George H. Hand, Speaker.

Charles Allen,
V. R. L. Barnes,
F. J. Cross,
C. P. Dow,
A. P. Harmon,
John Hancock,
Wm. H. H. H.,
O. B. Iverson,

H. A. Jerauld,
James Kegan,
J. La Roche,
Nelson Learned,
A. J. Mills,
E. Minor,
Noah Wherry,

R. Mostow,
S. L. Parker,
Amos F. Shaw,
Philip Sherman,
John C. Sinclair,
Ole Sampson,
E. W. Wall,

Tenth Session—1872-3.

The tenth session met at Yankton, Dec. 2, 1872, and continued to Jan. 10, 1873. It had the following membership:

Council.

Alexander Hughes, President.

D. T. Bramble,	John Lawrence,	Chas. H. McIntyre,
E. B. Crew,	Nelson Miner,	O. F. Stevens,
H. P. Cooley,	Joseph Mason,	Enos Stutsman,
J. Flick,	J. Gehan,	Henry Smith.

House.

A. J. Mills, Speaker.

Samuel Ashmore,	Cyrus Knapp,	O. C. Peterson,
Ole Bottolfson,	T. A. Kingsbury,	Jens Peterson,
John Becker,	Judson LaMoure,	Silas Rohr,
Jacob Brauch,	E. A. Williams,	Martin Trygstadt,
Newton Clark,	Ephraim Miner,	J. W. Turner,
N. B. Campbell,	George Norbeck,	John Thompson,
Michael Glynn,	Joseph Roberts,	B. E. Wood,
William Hamilton,	A. B. Wheelock,	W. P. Lyman.
James Hyde,		

Eleventh Session—1874-5.

Convened at Yankton Dec 7, 1874, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1875. The membership was as follows:

Council.

John L. Jolley, President.

H. J. Austin,	G. W. Harlan,	M. W. Sheafe,
Jacob Brauch,	John Lawrence,	O. F. Stevens,
Philip Chandler,	A. McHenck,	C. S. West,
Benton Fraley,	M. Pace,	E. A. Williams.

House.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

H. O. Anderson,	John H. Hass,	Ira Ellis,
George Bosworth,	Knud Larson,	L. Sampson,
Hector Bruce,	Joseph Zitka,	S. Severson,
J. L. Berry,	H. N. Luce,	A. L. VanOsdel,
L. Bothun,	W. T. McKay,	M. M. Williams,
Michael Curry,	Henry Reifsnnyder,	Scott Wright,
Desire Chausse,	Amos F. Shaw,	James M. Wohl,
J. M. Cleland,	C. H. Stearns,	O. B. Larson.
Patrick Hand,		

Twelfth Session—1877.

Convened at Yankton Jan. 9, 1877, and continued to Feb. 17, 1877. It had the following membership:

Council.

W. A. Burleigh, President.

Henry S. Back,	Judson La Moure,	R. F. Pettigrew,
M. W. Bailey,	Nelson Miner,	J. A. Potter,
Wm. Duncan,	A. J. Mills,	C. B. Valentine,
Hans Gunderson,	Robert Wilson,	J. A. Wallace.

House.

J. M. Adams,	D. C. Hagle, Speaker.	
A. L. Boe,	M. O. Hexom,	John Falde,
H. A. Burke,	E. Hackett,	D. Stewart,
*J. O. Burbank,	D. M. Inman,	Asa Sargent,
W. H. H. Beadle,	Erick Iverson,	John Tucker,
T. S. Clarkson,	Chas. Maywold,	Franklin Taylor,
G. S. S. Codington,	F. M. Ziebach,	John Thompson,
W. F. Dunham,	Hans Myron,	C. H. VanTassel,
A. G. Hopkins,	John Selberg,	S. Soderstrom,

*Awarded the seat of D. M. Kelliher on the twenty-ninth day of the session.

Thirteenth Session—1879.

Convened at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 14 to Feb. 22, 1879. The following was the membership:

Council.

George H. Walsh, President.

Wm. M. Cuppett,	W. L. Kuykendall,	S. G. Roberts,
M. H. Day,	Nelson Miner,	Silas Rohr,
Ira Ellis,	Robert Macnider	C. B. Valentine,
Newton Edmunds,	R. F. Pettigrew,	H. B. Wynn.

House.

John R. Jackson, Speaker.

Alfred Brown,	Nathan I. C. Whitfield,	Michael Shely,
J. Q. Burbank,	Ole A. Helvig,	A. Simonson,
P. N. Cross,	O. I. Hoseboe,	James H. Stephens,
D. W. Flick,	A. Hoyt,	D. Stewart,
A. B. Fockler,	S. A. Johnson,	Martin M. Trygstad,
John R. Gamble,	John Langness,	E. C. Walton,
Ansley Gray,	A. Manksch,	J. F. Weber,
Hans Gunderson,	J. M. Peterson,	Canute Weeks.
Peter J. Hoyer,		

Fourteenth Session—1881.

Convened at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 11 to March 7, 1881. The membership was as follows:

Council.

George H. Walsh, President.

M. H. Day,	J. A. J. Martin,	John Walsh,
Ira W. Fisher,	J. O'B. Scovey,	G. W. Wiggins,
John R. Gamble,	Amos F. Shaw,	John R. Wilson.
John L. Jolley,	J. F. Wallace,	

House.

J. A. Harding, Speaker.

James Baynes,	V. P. Thielman,	Judson LaMoure,
F. J. Cross,	A. Thorne,	S. McBratney,
L. B. French,	P. Warner,	I. Moore,
G. H. Dickey,	S. A. Boyles,	S. Rohr,
C. B. Kennedy,	W. H. Donaldson,	D. Thompson,
P. Landman,	E. Ellefson,	A. L. VanOsdell,
J. H. Miller,	John D. Hale,	E. P. Wells.
Knud Nomland,	D. M. Inman,	

Fifteenth Session—1883.

Convened at Yankton Jan. 9, and continued to March 9, 1883.
The following was the membership:

Council.

J. O'B. Scobey, President.

F. N. Burdick,	S. G. Roberts,	Geo. H. Walsh,
J. R. Jackson,	H. J. Jerauld,	J. Nickeus,
F. M. Ziebach,	Wm. P. Dewey,	E. McCauley,
F. J. Washbaugh,	E. H. McIntosh,	

House.

E. A. Williams, Speaker.

Ira Ellis,	E. M. Bowman,	Wm. H. Lamb,
M. C. Tychsen,	G. P. Harvey,	J. W. Nowlin,
John Thompson,	D. M. Inman,	A. A. Choteau,
W. B. Robinson,	H. Van Woert,	O. M. Towner,
R. C. McAllister,	J. B. Wynn,	B. W. Benson,
F. P. Phillips,	B. R. Wagner,	L. J. Alfred,
Geo. W. Sterling,	John C. Pyatt,	N. E. Nelson.
W. A. Heinhart	George Rice,	

Sixteenth Session—1885.

Convened at Bismarck Jan. 13, and continued to March 13, 1885.
The membership was as follows:

Council.

J. H. Westover, President.

A. C. Huetson,	H. H. Natwick,	J. Nickeus,
Wm. Duncan,	C. H. Cameron,	C. D. Austin,
John R. Gamble,	J. P. Day,	D. H. Twomey,
A. Sheridan Jones,	A. B. Smedley,	Geo. H. Walsh,
B. R. Wagner,	V. P. Kennedy,	John Flittie,
A. M. Bowdle,	F. J. Washabaugh,	Judson LaMoure,
R. F. Pettigrew,	S. P. Wells,	P. J. McLaughlin.
Geo. R. Farmer,	Charles Richardson,	

House.

George Rice, Speaker.

Ole Helvig,	John Hobart,	W. F. Steele,
John Larson,	J. C. Southwick,	Henry W. Coe,
Eli Dawson,	V. V. Barnes,	J. Stevens,
Hans Myron,	J. A. Pickler,	S. E. Stebbins,
A. L. Van Osdel,	J. T. Blakemore,	P. J. McCumber,
Hugh Langan,	G. W. Pierce,	H. S. Oliver,
J. P. Ward,	M. L. Miller,	T. M. Pugh,
J. H. Swanton,	G. H. Johnson,	E. T. Hutchinson,
A. J. Parshall,	M. T. DeWoody,	W. N. Roach,
Mark Ward,	E. Huntington,	C. W. Morgan,
C. E. Huston,	F. A. Eldredge,	J. W. Scott,
H. M. Clark,	A. L. Sprague,	D. Stewart,
P. L. Runkel,	E. M. Martin,	H. Stong,
J. M. Bayard,	H. M. Gregg,	H. H. Ruger,
H. W. Smith,	A. McCall,	P. McHugh.
W. H. Riddell,	E. A. Williams,	

Seventeenth Session—1887.

Convened at Bismarck Jan. 11 and continued to March 11, 1887.
The membership was as follows:

Council.

George A. Mathews, President.

Roger Allin,	P. J. McCumber,	H. Galloway,
Wm. T. Collins,	C. H. Sheldon,	G. A. Harstad,
John Cain,	E. G. Smith,	J. D. Lawler,
W. E. Dodge,	J. S. Weiser,	C. D. Mead,
E. W. Foster,	T. O. Bogart,	E. T. Sheldon,
Melvin Grigsby,	A. W. Campbell,	E. J. Washabaugh,
Alexander Hughes,	P. C. Donovan,	S. P. Wells.
T. M. Martin,	E. C. Ericson,	

House.

George G. Crose, Speaker.

John Bidlake,	Fred H. Adams,	W. J. Hawk,
J. W. Burnham,	F. M. Shook,	John Hobart,
D. S. Dodds,	D. Stewart,	R. McDonell,
Thomas S. Elliott,	E. W. Terrill,	F. A. Morris,
D. W. Ensign,	J. V. White,	H. J. Mallory,
J. H. Fletcher,	Wilson Wise,	J. H. Patten,
F. Greene,	L. O. Wyman,	A. J. Pruitt,
A. A. Harkins,	Frank R. Aikens,	W. R. Ruggles,
C. B. Hubbard,	W. N. Berry,	D. W. Sprague,
J. G. Jones,	A. M. Cook,	A. S. Stewart,
James M. Moore,	M. H. Cooper,	B. H. Sullivan,
T. F. Mentzer,	John R. Dutch,	Chas. B. Williams,
C. I. Miltimore,	John A. Ely,	James P. Ward,
John D. Patton,	Wm. H. Fellows,	E. A. Williams,
D. F. Royer,	J. T. Gilbert,	John Wolzmuth.
J. Schnaidt,	Wm. Glendening,	

Eighteenth Session—1889.

Convened at Bismarck Jan. 8, and adjourned March 9, 1889. This was the last territorial assembly. The membership was as follows:

Council.

Smith Stimmel, President.

Roger Allin,	S. L. Glaspell,	David W. Poindexter,
Irenus Atkinson	James Halley,	Joseph C. Ryan,
Peter Cameron	G. A. Harstad,	C. A. Sorderburg,
A. W. Campbell	Alexander Hughes,	George H. Walsh,
M. H. Cooper,	Robert Lowry,	F. J. Washabaugh,
Coe I. Crawford,	Hugh McDonald,	James A. Woolheiser,
Robert Dollard,	John Miller,	A. L. Van Osdel.
E. C. Erickson,	J. H. Patten,	

House.

Hosmer H. Keith. Speaker.

F. H. Adams.	Harry F Hunter,	D. M. Powell,
Frank A. Aikens,	J. G. Jones,	M. M. Price,
Joseph Allen.	I. S. Lampman,	Wm. Ramsdell,
C. H. Baldwin,	W. S. Logan,	D. F. Royer,
R. L. Bennett,	Frank Lillibridge,	G. W. Ryan,
E. H. Bergman,	H. J. Mallory,	H. H. Sheets,
B. F. Bixter.	P. McHugh,	J. O. Smith.
J. W. Burnham,	Edwin McNeil.	W. E. Swanston,
A. D. Clark,	C. J. Miller,	C. J. Trude.
I. B. Cooke,	F. A. Morris.	John Turnbull.
T. A. Douglas,	C. C. Newman,	N. Upham,
Thomas Elliott,	P. P. Palmer,	O. R. Van Etten,
J. H. Fletcher,	A. L. Patridge.	I. B. Welcome,
J. M. Greene,	H. S. Parkin.	D. R. Wellman,
A. J. Gronna,	John D. Patton,	J. V. White.
S. P. Howell,	O. C. Potter,	

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

OF THE

Constitutional Convention, 1889.

[Convened at Bismarck, July 4; adjourned August 17, 1889.]

OFFICERS:

President—F. B. Fancher.
 Chief Clerk—J. G. Hamilton.
 Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—C. C. Bowsfield.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Fred Falley.
 Watchman—J. S. Weiser.
 Messenger—E. W. Knight.
 Chaplain—Geo. Kline.
 Official Stenographer—R. M. Tuttle.
 Official Printer—M. H. Jewell.

MEMBERS:

Name	County.	Name	County.
Allin, Roger	Walsh	Lohnes, Edward H.	Ramsey
Almer, John Magnus	Walsh	Marrinan, Michael K.	Walsh
Appleton, Albert F.	Pembina	Mathews, J. H.	Grand Forks
Bean, Therow W.	Nelson	Meacham, Olney G.	Foster
Bell, James	Walsh	McBride, John	Cavalier
Bennett, Richard	Grand Forks	Miller, Henry Foster	Cass
Bartlett, Lorenzo D.	Dickey	Moer, Samuel H.	LaMoure
Bartlett, David	Griggs	McKenzie, James D.	Sargent
Best, William D.	Pembina	McHugh Patrick	Cavalier
Brown, Charles V.	Wells	Noble, Virgil B.	Bottineau
Blewett, Andrew	Stutsman	Nomland, Knud J.	Traill
Budge, William	Grand Forks	O'Brien, James F.	Ramsey
Camp, Edgar W.	Stutsman	Parsons, Curtis P.	Rolette
Chaffee, Eben Whitney	Cass	Parsons, Albert Samuel	Morton
Carland, John Emmett	Burleigh	Paulson, Engebret M.	Traill
Carothers, Charles	Grand Forks	Petersen, Henry M.	Cass
Clark, Horace M.	Eddy	Pollock, Robert M.	Cass
Clapp, William J.	Cass	Powers, John	Sargent
Colton, Joseph L.	Ward	Powels, Joseph	Cavalier
Douglas, James A.	Walsh	Purcell, William E.	Richland
Elliott, Elmer E.	Barnes	Ray, William	Stark
Fancher, Frederick B.	Stutsman	Richardson, Robert B.	Pembina
Fay, George H.	McIntosh	Robertson, Alexander B.	Walsh
Flemington, Alex D.	Dickey	Rolfe, Eugene Strong	Benson
Gayton, Jas. Bennett	Emmons	Rowe, William H.	Dickey
Glick, Benjamin Rush	Cavalier	Sandanger, Andrew	Ransom
Gray, Enos	Cass	Shuman, John	Sargent
Griggs, Alexander	Grand Forks	Scott, John W.	Barnes
Harris, Harvey	Burleigh	Selby, John F.	Traill
Haugen, Arne P.	Grand Forks	Slotten, Andrew	Richland
Hegge, Marthinus F.	Traill	Spalding, Burleigh Folsom	Cass
Holmes, Herbert L.	Pembina	Stevens, Rueben N.	Ransom
Hoyt, Albert W.	Morton	Turner, Ezra	Bottineau
Johnson, Martin N.	Nelson	Wallace, Elmer D.	Steele
Lauder, William S.	Richland	Whipple, Abram Olin	Ramsey
Leech, Addison	Cass	Wellwood, Jay	Barnes
Lowell, Jacob	Cass	Williams, Erastus A.	Burleigh
Linwell, Martin V.	Grand Forks		

ENABLING ACT

[Approved February 22, 1889.]

AN ACT to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington as at present described, may become the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The area comprising the territory of Dakota shall, for the purposes of this act be divided on the line of the 7th standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory; and the delegates elected as hereinafter provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel shall assemble in convention, at the time prescribed in this act, at the City of Bismarck; and the delegates elected in districts south of said parallel shall, at the same time, assemble in convention at the city of Sioux Falls.

Sec. 3. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said territories to vote for representatives to the legislative assemblies thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form conventions in said proposed states; and the qualifications for delegates to such conventions shall be such as by the laws of said territories respectively, persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assemblies thereof; and the aforesaid delegates to form said conventions shall be apportioned within the limits of the proposed states, in such districts as may be established as herein provided, in proportion to the population in each of said counties and districts, as near as may be, to be ascertained at the time of making said apportionment by the persons hereinafter authorized to make the same from the best information obtainable in each of which districts three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates to such conventions; that said apportionments shall be made by the

governor, the chief justice and the secretary of said territories; and the governors of said territories shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in each of said proposed states, to be held on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May, 1889; which proclamation shall be issued on the 15th day of April, 1889; and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such conventions issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the said territories regulating elections therein for delegates to congress; and the number of votes cast for delegates in each precinct shall also be returned. The number of delegates to said conventions respectively shall be 75; and all persons residents in said proposed states who are qualified voters of said territories as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of delegates, and under such rules and regulations as said conventions may prescribe, not in conflict with this act, upon the ratification or rejection of the constitutions.

Sec. 4. That the delegates to the conventions elected as provided for in this act shall meet at the seat of government of each of said territories, except the delegates elected in South Dakota, who shall meet at the city of Sioux Falls, on the fourth day of July, 1889, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed states, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said conventions shall be, and are hereby authorized to form constitutions and state governments for said proposed states respectively. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinances irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states.

First. That the perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said states shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of

the United States residing without the said states shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the states on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing herein, or in the ordinances herein provided for, shall preclude the said states from taxing as other lands are taxed any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinances shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said states so long and to such extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said territories shall be assumed and paid by said states respectively.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said states, and free from sectarian control.

Sec. 5. That the convention which shall assemble at Bismarck shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as North Dakota and the convention which shall assemble at Sioux Falls shall form a constitution and state government for a state to be known as South Dakota; provided, that at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota, as hereinbefore provided, each elector may have written or printed on his ballot the words "For the Sioux Falls Constitution" or the words "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," and the votes on this question shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as for the election provided for in Sec. 3 of this act; and if a majority of all votes cast on this question shall be "For the Sioux Falls Constitution" it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls, as herein provided, to resubmit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection at the election hereinafter provided for in this act, the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and adopted Nov. 3, 1885, and also the articles and propositions separately submitted at that election, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts, and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution ir-

respective of the articles separately submitted, the state of South Dakota shall be admitted as a state in the union under said constitution as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said states. But if at election for delegates to the constitutional convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes cast at that election shall be "Against the Sioux Falls Constitution," then in that event it shall be the duty of the convention which will assemble at the city of Sioux Falls on the fourth day of July, 1889, to proceed to form a constitution and state government as provided in this act the same as if that question had not been submitted to a vote of the people of South Dakota.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota to appoint a joint commission to be composed of not less than three members of each convention, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Bismarck, the present seat of government of said territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belonging to the territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also adjust and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the territory which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and the agreement reached respecting the territorial debts and liabilities shall be incorporated in the respective constitutions, and each of said states shall obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively.

Sec. 7. If the constitutions formed for both North Dakota and South Dakota shall be rejected by the people at the elections for the ratification or rejection of their respective constitutions as provided for in this act, the territorial government of Dakota shall continue in existence the same as if this act had not been passed. But if the constitution formed for either North Dakota or South Dakota shall be rejected by the people, that part of the territory so rejecting its proposed constitution shall continue under the territorial government of the present territory of Dakota, but shall, after the state adopting its constitution is admitted into the union be called by the name of the territory of North Dakota or South Dakota, as the case may be; provided, that if either of the proposed states provided for in this act shall reject the constitution which may be submitted for ratification or rejection at the election provided therefor, the governor of the territory in which such proposed constitution was rejected shall issue his proclamation

reconvening the delegates elected to the convention which formed such rejected constitution, fixing the time and place at which said delegates shall assemble; and when so assembled they shall proceed to form another constitution or to amend the rejected constitution, and shall submit such new constitution or amended constitution to the people of the proposed state for ratification or rejection at such time as said convention may determine; and all the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to such convention so reassembled and to the constitution which may be formed, its ratification or rejection, and to the admission of the proposed state.

Sec. 8. That the constitutional convention which may assemble in South Dakota shall provide by ordinance for resubmitting the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, after having amended the same as provided in Sec. 5 of this act, to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, 1889; but if said constitutional convention is authorized and required to form a new constitution for South Dakota it shall provide for submitting the same in like manner to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held in said proposed state on the said first Tuesday in October. And the constitutional conventions which may assemble in North Dakota, Montana and Washington shall provide in like manner for submitting the constitutions formed by them to the people of said proposed states, respectively, for ratification or rejection at elections to be held in said proposed states on the said first Tuesday in October. At the elections provided for in this section the qualified voters of said proposed states shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitutions; and for or against any articles or propositions separately submitted. The returns of said elections shall be made to the secretary of each of said territories, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution the governor shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of the said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitutions and governments of said proposed states are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of the election in each, and thereupon the proposed states which have adopted constitutions

and formed state governments as herein provided, shall be deemed admitted by congress into the union under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states from and after the date of said proclamation.

Sec. 9. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said states shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two; and the representatives to the fifty-first congress, together with the governors and other officers provided for in said constitutions may be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitutions; and until said state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of each constitution and the states, respectively, are admitted into the union, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in each of said territories.

Sec. 10. That upon the admission of each of said states into the union sections numbered 16 and 36 in every township of said proposed states, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said states for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said states in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the secretary of the interior; provided, that the 16th and 36th sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to, and become a part of, the public domain.

Sec. 11. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislatures shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land

laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 12. That upon the admission of each of said states into the union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said states, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section 10 of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said states for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said states for legislative, executive and judicial purposes.

Sec. 13. That 5 percentum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said states which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said states into the union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said states, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of common schools within said states respectively.

Sec. 14. That the lands granted to the territories of Dakota and Montana by the act of Feb. 18, 1881, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the states of South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, respectively, if such states are admitted into the union as provided in this act, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections to each of said states, and any portion of said lands that may have been selected by either of said territories of Dakota or Montana may be selected by the respective states aforesaid; but said act of February 18, 1881, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than \$10 per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said states severally, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. And such quantity of the lands authorized by the fourth section of the act of July 17, 1854, to be reserved for university purposes in the territory of Washington, as, together with the lands confirmed to the vendees of the territory by the act of March 14, 1864, will make the full quantity of seventy-two entire sections, are hereby granted in like manner to the state of Washington for the purposes of a university in said state. None of the lands granted in this section shall be sold at less than \$10 per acre; but said lands may be leased in the same manner as provided in section 11 of this act. The schools, colleges and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said states respectively, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for

creased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been elected.

SEC. 100. In case a judge of the supreme court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before said court the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the district judges to sit with them in the hearing of said cause.

SEC. 101. When a judgment or decree is reversed or confirmed by the supreme court every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing, signed by the judges concurring, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and preserved with a record of the case. Any judge dissenting therefrom may give the reason for his dissent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

SEC. 103. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, of all causes both at law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. They and the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 104. The state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections by the electors thereof one judge of the district court therein whose term of office shall be four years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election and until his successor is duly qualified. This section shall not be construed as governing the first election of district judges under this constitution.

SEC. 105. Until otherwise provided by law, said districts shall be constituted as follows:

District No. One shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks.

District No. Two shall consist of the counties of Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens, Mountrail, Garfield, Flannery and Buford.

District No. Three shall consist of the counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. Four shall consist of the counties of Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.

said state may determine, 170,000 acres; in all 500,000 acres.

To the state of North Dakota a like quantity of land as is in this section granted to the state of South Dakota, and to be for like purposes, and in like proportion as far as practicable.

To the state of Montana: For the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, 100,000 acres; for state normal schools, 100,000 acres; for agricultural colleges, in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, 50,000 acres; for the establishment of a state reform school, 50,000 acres; for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum, 50,000 acres; for public buildings at the capital of the state, in addition to the grants hereinbefore made for that purpose, 150,000 acres.

To the state of Washington: For the establishment and maintenance of a scientific school, 100,000 acres; for the state normal schools, 100,000 acres; for public buildings at the state capital in addition to the grant hereinbefore made for that purpose, 100,000 acres; for state, charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions, 200,000 acres.

That the states provided for in this act shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act. And the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislatures of the respective states may severally provide.

Sec. 18. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections 16 and 36 or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the department of the interior to be mineral lands said states are hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said states, in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said states.

Sec. 19. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, from the surveyed, unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the respective states entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said states the number of acres in each heretofore donated by congress to said territories for similar objects.

Sec. 20. That the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money

in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to each of said territories for defraying the expenses of said conventions, except to Dakota, for which the sum of \$40,000 is so appropriated, \$20,000 each for South Dakota and North Dakota, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislatures. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 21. That each of said states, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute one judicial district, the names thereof to be the same as the names of the states, respectively; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of such state for the time being, and each of said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the Eighth judicial circuit, except Washington and Montana, which shall be attached to the Ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary of \$3,500, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in each district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in each district, at the place aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney and clerks of the circuit and district courts of each of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the state of Nebraska.

Sec. 22. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of

the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from either of said courts, may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the state succeeding the territory from which such record is or may be pending, or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require; provided, that the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall, in cases arising in the territory of Dakota, be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court of the district of South Dakota, or to the supreme court of the state of South Dakota; or to the circuit or district court of the district of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the state of North Dakota, or to the supreme court of the territory of North Dakota, as the nature of the case may require. And each of the circuit, district and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of either of the territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of any of the proposed states prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the union.

Sec. 23. That in respect to all cases, proceedings and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of either of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission into the union of either of the states mentioned in this act, and arising within the limits of any such state, whereof the circuit or district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of any of the territories mentioned in this act at the time of the admission of such territory into the union, arising within the limits of said proposed state, the courts established by such state shall, respect-

ively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district and state courts respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of any of the states mentioned in this act shall be pending in any territorial court in any of the territories mentioned in this act, shall abate by the admission of any such state into the union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district or state court as the case may be; provided, however, that in all civil actions, causes and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request, such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

Sec. 24. That the constitutional conventions may, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for full state governments, including members of the legislatures and representatives in the fifty-first congress; but said state government shall remain in abeyance until the states shall be admitted into the union, respectively, as provided in this act. In case the constitution of any of said proposed states shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two senators of the United States, and the governor and secretary of state of such proposed state shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in the manner required by law; and when such state is admitted into the union the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in congress, and to all the rights and privileges of senators and representatives of other states in the congress of the United States; and the officers of the state governments formed in pursuance of said constitutions, as provided by the constitutional conventions, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force made by said territories at the time of their admission into the union shall be in force in said states, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitutions of the states, respectively.

Sec. 25. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislatures of said territories or by congress, are hereby repealed.

STATE CONSTITUTION

[Adopted Oct. 1, 1889; yeas, 27,441; nays, 8,107.]

We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE 1.—Declaration of Rights.

Section 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have a right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require.

Sec. 3. The state of North Dakota is an inseparable part of the American union and the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Sec. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever guaranteed in this state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror on account of his opinion on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

Sec. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

Sec. 6. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor be confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

Sec. 7. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but a jury in civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally, otherwise

conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the state.

SEC. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation, each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 136. No foreign corporation shall do business in this state without having one or more places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 137. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter.

SEC. 138. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 139. No law shall be passed by the legislative assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone or electric light plant within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purposes.

SEC. 140. Every railroad corporation organized and doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom and the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the legislative assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section; provided, the provisions of

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases of tort; or where there is strong presumption of fraud.

Sec. 16. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

Sec. 17. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

Sec. 18. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

Sec. 19. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 20. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the legislative assembly; nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens.

Sec. 21. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory unless, by express words, they are declared to be otherwise.

Sec. 22. All courts shall be open and every man for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due process of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the legislative assembly may, by law, direct.

Sec. 23. Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way, any citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 24. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.—The Legislative Department.

Sec. 25. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 26. The senate shall be composed of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members.

Sec. 27. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 28. No person shall be a senator who is not a qualified elector in the district in which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for two years next preceding his election.

Sec. 29. The legislative assembly shall fix the number of senators, and divide the state into as many senatorial districts as there are senators, which districts, as nearly as may be, shall be equal to each other in the number of inhabitants entitled to representation. Each district shall be entitled to one senator and no more, and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory; and no portion of any county shall be attached to any other county, or part thereof, so as to form a district. The districts as thus ascertained and determined shall continue until changed by law.

Sec. 30. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively from one upwards, according to the number of districts prescribed, and the senators shall be divided into two classes. Those elected in the districts designated by even numbers shall constitute one class, and those elected in districts designated by odd numbers shall constitute the other class. The senators of one class elected in the year 1890 shall hold their office for two years, those of the other class shall hold their office four years, and the determination of the two classes shall be by lot, so that one-half of the senators, as nearly as practicable, may be elected biennially.

Sec. 31. The senate at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, shall elect one of its members president pro tempore, who may take the place of the lieutenant governor under rules prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and forty members.

Sec. 33. Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years.

Sec. 34. No person shall be a representative who is not a qualified elector in the district from which he may be

chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for two years next preceding his election.

SEC. 35. The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned to and elected at large from each senatorial district. The legislative assembly shall, in the year 1895, and every tenth year, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of this state, and shall at its first regular session after each such enumeration, and also after each federal census, proceed to fix by law the number of senators which shall constitute the senate of North Dakota, and the number of representatives which shall constitute the house of representatives of North Dakota, within the limits prescribed by this constitution, and at the same session shall proceed to reapportion the state into senatorial districts, as prescribed by this constitution, and to fix the number of members of the house of representatives to be elected from the several senatorial districts; provided, that the legislative assembly may, at any regular session, redistrict the state into senatorial districts and apportion the senators and representatives respectively.

SEC. 36. The house of representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker.

SEC. 37. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, register of deeds, sheriff or person holding any office of profit under this state, except in the militia, or the office of attorney at law, notary public or justice of the peace, and no person holding any office of profit or honor under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300, shall hold any office in either branch of the legislative assembly or become a member thereof.

SEC. 38. No member of the legislative assembly expelled for corruption, and no person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the legislative assembly, or to any office in either branch thereof.

SEC. 39. No member of the legislative assembly shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected; nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the governor, or governor and senate, during the term of which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 40. If any person elected to either house of the legislative assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of, or against, any measure or proposi-

tion pending or proposed to be introduced into the legislative assembly, in consideration, or upon conditions, that any other person elected to the same legislative assembly will give, or will promise or assent to give, his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any member of the legislative assembly shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or offer, promise or assent to do upon condition that any other member will give, promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other such measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence for or against any other measure or proposition in such legislative assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery. And any person, member of the legislative assembly or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled, and shall not thereafter be eligible to the legislative assembly, and on the conviction thereof, in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 41. The term of service of the members of the legislative assembly shall begin on the first Tuesday in January, next after their election.

SEC. 42. The members of the legislative assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same. For words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 43. Any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the legislative assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon without the consent of the house.

SEC. 44. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 45. Each member of the legislative assembly shall receive as a compensation for his services for each session, five dollars per day and ten cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of

meeting of the legislative assembly on the most usual route.

SEC. 46. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner and under such a penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 47. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and the qualifications of its own members.

SEC. 48. Each house shall have the power to determine the rules of proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member; and shall have all other powers necessary and usual in the legislative assembly of a free state. But no imprisonment by either house shall continue beyond thirty days. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 49. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the request of one-sixth of those present.

SEC. 50. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open unless the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 51. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting, except in case of epidemic, pestilence or other great danger.

SEC. 52. The senate and house of representatives jointly shall be designated as the legislative assembly of the state of North Dakota.

SEC. 53. The legislative assembly shall meet at the seat of government at 12 o'clock noon on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, in the year next following the election of the members thereof.

SEC. 54. In all elections to be made by the legislative assembly, or either house thereof, the members shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

SEC. 55. The sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 56. No regular session of the legislative assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the legislative assembly may continue for a period of one hundred and twenty days.

SEC. 57. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislative assembly, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

SEC. 58. No law shall be passed, except by a bill adopted by both houses, and no bill shall be altered and amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 59. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota."

SEC. 60. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced after the fortieth day of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SEC. 61. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SEC. 62. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 63. Every bill shall be read three several times, but the first and second readings, and those only, may be upon the same day; and the second reading may be by title of the bill unless a reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length. No legislative day shall be shorter than the natural day.

SEC. 64. No bill shall be revised or amended, nor the provisions thereof extended or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended or so incorporated shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 65. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members-elect in each house, nor unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SEC. 66. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislative assembly; immediately before such signing their title shall be publicly read and the fact of signing shall be at once entered on the journal.

SEC. 67. No act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until July 1, after the close of the session, unless in

case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the legislative assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present in each house, otherwise direct.

SEC. 68. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 69. The legislative assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

1. For granting divorces.
2. Laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public grounds.
3. Locating or changing county seats.
4. Regulating county or township affairs.
5. Regulating the practice of courts of justice.
6. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables.
7. Changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry.
8. Providing for change of venue in civil or criminal cases.
9. Declaring any person of age.
10. For limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds.
11. Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries.
12. Providing for the management of common schools.
13. Regulating the rate of interest on money.
14. The opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting.
15. The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
16. Chartering or licensing ferries, toll bridges or toll roads.
17. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
18. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers.
19. Changing the law of descent.
20. Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
21. For the punishment of crimes.
22. Changing the names of persons or places.
23. For the assessment or collection of taxes.
24. Affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities.
25. Extending the time for the collection of taxes.

31. Reimbursing money into the state treasury.
 32. Reimbursement or compensation in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person in this state or of any municipal corporation thereof.
 33. Legislation, except as against the state, the constitution or of invalid act or act.
 34. Exempting property from taxation.
 35. Relieving or compensating persons convicted of infamy.
 36. Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of debt.
 37. Creating offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, township, election or school districts, or authorizing the adoption or legitimization of children.
 38. Incorporation of cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.
 39. Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities.
 40. The protection of game or fish.
- Sec. 70. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted; nor shall the legislative assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

ARTICLE III.—Executive Department.

Sec. 71. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside at the seat of government and shall hold his office for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and duly qualified.

Sec. 72. A lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the governor. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, absence from the state, removal from office, or the disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office, for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Sec. 73. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the state, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall have resided five years next preceding the election within the state or territory, nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 74. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the time

and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor respectively shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislative assembly at its next regular session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 75. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the legislative assembly on extraordinary occasions. He shall at the commencement of each session communicate to the legislative assembly by message, information of the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislative assembly and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 76. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieve, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; but the legislative assembly may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislative assembly at its next regular session, when the legislative assembly shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislative assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he is convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Note.—This section amended by Article 3, Amendments to the Constitution.

SEC. 77. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the

secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability removed.

SEC. 78. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 79. Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members-elect, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislative assembly, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the secretary of state within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SEC. 80. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 81. Any governor of this state who asks, receives or agrees to receive, any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the legislative assembly shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon

which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the said governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of said legislative assembly, or who threatens any member that he, the said governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position, with intent in any manner to influence the action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now, or that may hereafter be provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

SEC. 82. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, three commissioners of railroads, an attorney general and one commissioner of agriculture and labor, who shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of state electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government, for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and duly qualified, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

SEC. 83. The powers and duties of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, commissioners of railroads, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture and labor shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 84. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the lieutenant governor shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, commissioners of railroads, and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the salary of the commissioner of agriculture and labor shall be as prescribed by law, but the salaries of any of the said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected, and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the state treasury.

ARTICLE IV.—Judicial Department.

SEC. 85. The judicial power of the state of North Dakota shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace; and in such other courts as may be created by law for cities, incorporated towns and villages.

SEC. 86. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 87. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall have authority to hear and determine the same; provided, however, that no jury trial shall be allowed in said supreme court, but in proper cases questions of fact may be sent by said court to a district court for trial.

SEC. 88. Until otherwise provided by law three terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, one at the seat of government, one at Fargo in the county of Cass, and one at Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

Note.—Under the provisions of an act of the legislature, 1903, two general terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, to be known as the March and September terms, and to consist of two sessions each.

SEC. 89. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain.

SEC. 90. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at large, and except as may be otherwise provided herein for the first election for judges under this constitution, said judges shall be elected at general elections.

SEC. 91. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court except as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years, and they shall hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 92. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot so that one shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years from the first Monday in December, A. D. 1889. The lots shall be drawn by the

judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of the territory and filed in his office, unless the secretary of state of North Dakota shall have entered upon the duties of his office, in which event said certification shall be filed therein. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by election or appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be chief justice and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 93. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof, and who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law and by rules of the supreme court not inconsistent with law. The legislative assembly shall make provision for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the supreme court and for the sale of the published volumes thereof.

SEC. 94. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in law, be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or the territory of Dakota three years next preceding his election.

SEC. 95. Whenever the population of the state of North Dakota shall equal 600,000, the legislative assembly shall have the power to increase the number of judges of the supreme court to five, in which event a majority of said court, as thus increased, shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 96. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the supreme court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided.

SEC. 97. The style of all process shall be "The State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of North Dakota, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of North Dakota."

SEC. 98. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of judge of the supreme court shall be filled by appointment, by the governor, which appointment shall continue until the first general election thereafter, when said vacancy shall be filled by election.

SEC. 99. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be in-

creased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been elected.

SEC. 100. In case a judge of the supreme court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before said court the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the district judges to sit with them in the hearing of said cause.

SEC. 101. When a judgment or decree is reversed or confirmed by the supreme court every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing, signed by the judges concurring, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and preserved with a record of the case. Any judge dissenting therefrom may give the reason for his dissent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

SEC. 103. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, of all causes both at law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. They and the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 104. The state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections by the electors thereof one judge of the district court therein whose term of office shall be four years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election and until his successor is duly qualified. This section shall not be construed as governing the first election of district judges under this constitution.

SEC. 105. Until otherwise provided by law, said districts shall be constituted as follows:

District No. One shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks.

District No. Two shall consist of the counties of Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens, Mountrail, Garfield, Flannery and Buford.

District No. Three shall consist of the counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. Four shall consist of the counties of Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.

District No. Five shall consist of the counties of Logan, La Moure, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs.

District No. Six shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Wallace and Allred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation lying north of the seventh standard parallel.

Note.—In 1895 the first judicial district was made to consist of Grand Forks and Nelson counties and the seventh (new) judicial district to consist of Walsh, Pembina and Cavalier counties. In 1903 the legislature created the eighth district, which comprised the counties of Bottineau, McHenry, Ward and Williams (taken from the old first district). In 1907 the legislature created the ninth and tenth judicial districts. The ninth district comprises the counties of Bottineau, McHenry and Pierce. The tenth district comprises the counties of Morton, Stark, Oliver, Mercer, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Hettinger, Bowman, and the unorganized territory attached thereto. The second district consists of the counties of Benson, Ramsey, Rolette and Towner; the eighth district of the counties of Ward and Williams, and the sixth district of the counties of Burleigh, Kidder, Emmons and McLean.

SEC. 106. The legislative assembly may, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein, but not oftener than once in four years, increase the number of said judicial districts and the judges thereof; such districts shall be formed from compact territory and bounded by county lines, but such increase or change in the boundaries of the districts shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he may have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 107. No person shall be eligible to the office of district judge, unless he be learned in the law, be at least twenty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided within the state or territory of Dakota at least two years next preceding his election, nor unless he shall at the time of his election be an elector within the judicial district for which he is elected.

SEC. 108. There shall be a clerk of the district court in each organized county in which a court is holden who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county, and shall hold his office for the same term as other county officers. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 109. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

COUNTY COURTS.

SEC. 110. There shall be established in each county a county court which shall be a court of record, open at all

times and holden by one judge, elected by the electors of the county, and whose term of office shall be two years.

SEC. 111. The county court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, the sale of lands, by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other probate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; provided, that whenever the voters of any county having a population of 2,000 or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of said court increased above that limited by this constitution, then said county court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony, and in case it is decided by the voters of any county to so increase the jurisdiction of said county court, the jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanors arising under state laws which may have been conferred upon police magistrates shall cease. The qualifications of the judge of the county court in counties where the jurisdiction of said court shall have been increased shall be the same as those of the district judge, except that he shall be a resident of the county at the time of his election, and said county judge shall receive such salary for his services as may be provided by law. In case the voters of any county decide to increase the jurisdiction of said county courts, then such jurisdiction as thus increased shall remain until otherwise provided by law.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 112. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of justices of the peace in each organized county within the state. But the number of said justices to be elected in each organized county shall be limited by law to such a number as shall be necessary for the proper administration of justice. The justices of the peace herein provided for shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions when the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed \$200, and in counties where no county court with criminal jurisdiction exists they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law, but in no case shall said justices of the peace have jurisdiction when the boundaries of or title to real estate shall come in question. The legislative assembly shall have power to abolish the office of justice of the peace and confer that jurisdiction upon judges of county courts or elsewhere.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

SEC. 113. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of police magistrates in cities, incorporated towns and villages, who in addition to their jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of said cities, towns and villages, shall be ex officio justices of the peace of the county in which said cities, towns and villages may be located. And the legislative assembly may confer upon said police magistrates the jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of misdemeanors, and the prosecutions therein shall be by information.

SEC. 114. Appeals shall lie from the county court, final decisions of justices of the peace and police magistrates in such cases and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 115. The time of holding courts in the several counties of a district shall be as prescribed by law, but at least two terms of the district court shall be held annually in each organized county, and the legislative assembly shall make provision for attaching unorganized counties or territories to organized counties for judicial purposes.

SEC. 116. Judges of the district courts may hold court in other districts than their own under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 117. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or counselor at law.

SEC. 118. Until the legislative assembly shall provide by law for fixing the terms of court, the judges of the supreme and district courts shall fix the terms thereof.

SEC. 119. No judge of the supreme or district courts shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices or be eligible thereto during the term for which he was elected or appointed such judge. All votes or appointments for either of them for any elective or appointive office except that of judge of the supreme court, or district court, given by the legislative assembly or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 120. Tribunals of conciliation may be established with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law or the powers and duties of such may be conferred upon other courts of justice; but such tribunals or other courts when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunals or courts.

ARTICLE V.—Elective Franchise.

SEC. 121. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

First. Citizens of the United States.

Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year and not more than six years prior to such election, conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

Third. Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

Note.—This section amended by Article 2, amendments to the constitution.

SEC. 122. The legislative assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, at its discretion, to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, without regard to sex; but no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting at a general election.

SEC. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at, going to and returning from such election, and no elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 124. The general elections of the state shall be biennial, and shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; provided, that the first general election under this constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1890.

SEC. 125. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SEC. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein.

SEC. 127. No person who is under guardianship, non compos mentis, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

Note.—This section amended by Article 2, amendments to the constitution.

SEC. 128. Any woman having the qualifications enumerated in section 121 of this article, as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all school officers, and upon all questions pertaining solely to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

SEC. 129. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot, subject to such regulations as shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—Municipal Corporations.

SEC. 130. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for the organization of municipal corporations, restricting their powers as to levying taxes and assessments, borrowing money and contracting debts; and money raised by taxation, loan or assessment for any purpose shall not be diverted to any other purpose except by authority of law.

ARTICLE VII.—Corporations Other Than Municipal.

SEC. 131. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended by special law, except in the case of such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as may be under the control of the state; but the legislative assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, and any such law, so passed, shall be subject to future repeal or alteration.

SEC. 132. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 133. The legislative assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter to any corporation now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 134. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or so construed as to prevent the legislative assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of this state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to

to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states and to make donations of public lands to such states," the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck, in said state of North Dakota, from July 16, 1889, to July 31, 1899, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota which shall be assumed and paid by each of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, respectively, to wit:

This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the union as one of the United States of America, of either the state of North Dakota or the state of South Dakota.

The words "State of North Dakota," wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of North Dakota in case the state of South Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota," wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of South Dakota in case the state of North Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of South Dakota.

The said state of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building fund."

The state of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued for the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of South Dakota.

That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is

this section shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

SEC. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section by any railroad corporation by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

SEC. 142. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and all railroads, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and transportation companies of passengers, intelligence and freight are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the legislative assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight, as such common carriers, from one point to another in this state; provided, that appeal may be had to the courts of this state from the rates so fixed; but the rates fixed by the legislative assembly or board of railroad commissioners shall remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

SEC. 143. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other, and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 144. The term "corporation" as used in this article shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political subdivisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

SEC. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 146. Any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or either, having for its object or

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any law controlling of the price of any product of the soil, or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of storage or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy; and any and all laws heretofore granted or extended, or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever such laws or owners thereof violate this article, shall be null and void and become void.

ARTICLE VIII.—Education.

Sec. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, industry and morality on the part of every voter in a government is to the people being necessary in order to insure the continuance of that government and the prosperity and happiness of the people, the legislative assembly shall take provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the state of North Dakota and free from sectarian bias. The legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

Sec. 148. The legislative assembly shall provide, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, for a uniform system of free public schools throughout the state beginning with the primary and extending through the grades up to and including the normal and collegiate grades.

Sec. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowledge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

Sec. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 151. The legislative assembly shall take such other action as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study, and to encourage industrial, scientific, and agricultural improvement.

Sec. 152. All colleges, universities, and other educational institutions, for the support of which lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by a tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state. No money raised for the support of the schools of the state shall be appropriated to or for the support of any sectarian school.

ARTICLE IX.—School and Public Lands.

SEC. 153. All proceeds of the public lands that have heretofore been or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 154. The interest and income of this fund together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws, and all other sums which may be added thereto by law shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily, from this purpose, or used for any other purpose whatever than the maintenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; provided, however, that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid shall not be expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

SEC. 155. After one year from the assembling of the first legislative assembly the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools may be sold upon the following conditions and no other: No more than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same become saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one-half of the remainder within ten years after the same become saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The legislative assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the legislative assembly may by general laws provide for leasing the same. The words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

SEC. 156. The superintendent of public instruction, governor, attorney general, secretary of state and state auditor shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be

denominated the "Board of University and School Lands" and, subject to the provisions of this article, and any law that may be passed by the legislative assembly, said board shall have control of the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the state treasurer, under the limitations in section 160 of this article.

SEC. 157. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board and the county auditor shall constitute boards of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties which they may from time to time recommend for sale at their actual value under the prescribed terms, and shall first select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value and in no case for less than \$10 per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in five years, one-fifth in ten years, one-fifth in fifteen years and one-fifth in twenty years, with interest at the rate of not less than six per centum, payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situate, and shall be at public auction and to the highest bidder, after sixty days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivisions. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be reappraised before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; provided, that the lands contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

SEC. 159. All lands, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a university, school of mines, reform school, agricultural college, deaf and dumb asylum, normal school or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual

funds, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every such fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 160. All lands mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and under the same limitations and subject to all the conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of common schools; but a distinct and separate account shall be kept by the proper officers of each of said funds; provided, that the limitations as to the time in which school land may be sold shall apply only to lands granted for the support of the common schools.

SEC. 161. The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of said lands for a longer period than five years. Said lands shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at a public auction after notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; provided, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased, at the direction and under the control of the board of university and school lands, for other than pasturage and meadow purposes until sold. All rents shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 162. The moneys of the permanent school fund and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the state of North Dakota, or in first mortgages on farm lands in the state, not exceeding in amount one-third of the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisers of school lands.

Note.—This section amended by Article 7, amendments to the constitution.

SEC. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the legislative assembly granting to any person, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands by said person, corporation or association subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government. No claim for the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands ever be used to diminish either directly or indirectly, the purchase price of said lands.

SEC. 164.— The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the sale or disposal of all public lands that have been heretofore, or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for purposes other than set forth and named in sections 153 and 159 of this article. And the legislative assembly, in providing for the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of the same, shall not be subject to the provisions and limitations of this article.

SEC. 165. The legislative assembly shall pass suitable laws for the safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of the state school funds; and shall require all officers charged with the same or the safe keeping thereof to give ample bonds for all moneys and funds received by them, and if any of said officers shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan with or without interest or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the state of North Dakota, or shall deposit in any banks or with any person or persons, or exchange for other funds or property any portion of the school funds aforesaid or purposely allow any portion of the same to remain in his own hands uninvested, except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid school funds as shall be thus taken or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, or withheld, and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce or account for the state school funds or any part of the same entrusted to any such officer, as by law required or demanded, shall be held and be taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement.

ARTICLE X.—County and Township Organization.

SEC. 166. The several counties in the territory of Dakota lying north of the seventh standard parallel as they now exist, are hereby declared to be counties of the state of North Dakota.

SEC. 167. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof temporarily, and changing county lines, but no new county shall be organized, nor shall any organized county be so reduced as to include an area of less than twenty-four congressional townships, and containing a population of less than one thousand bona fide inhabitants. And in the organization of new counties and in changing the lines of organized counties and boundaries of congressional townships, the natural boundaries shall be observed as nearly as may be.

SEC. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking effect shall be submitted to the elect-

ors of the county or counties to be affected thereby at a general election and be adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast in each county at such election; and in case any portion of an organized county is stricken off and added to another the county to which such portion is added shall assume and be holden for an equitable proportion of the county so reduced.

SEC. 169. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law, for changing county seats in organized counties, but it shall have no power to remove the county seat of any organized county.

SEC. 170. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for township organization, under which any county may organize, whenever a majority of all the legal voters of such county, voting at a general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with by a majority vote of the people voting at any general election; and the affairs of said county may be transacted by the chairmen of the several township boards of said county, and such others as may be provided by law for incorporated cities, towns or villages within such county.

SEC. 171. Any county that shall have adopted a system of government by the chairmen of the several township boards, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to the electors of such county at a general election in such manner as may be provided by law, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon such question shall be against the said system of government, then such system shall cease in said county, and the affairs of said county shall then be transacted by a board of county commissioners as is now provided by the laws of the territory of Dakota.

SEC. 172. Until the system of county government by the chairmen of the several township boards is adopted by any county, the fiscal affairs of said county shall be transacted by a board of county commissioners. Said board shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members, whose terms of office shall be prescribed by law. Said board shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 173. At the first general election held after the adoption of this constitution, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected in each organized county in the state, a county judge, clerk of court, register of deeds, county auditor, treasurer, sheriff and state's attorney, who shall be electors of the county in which they are elected,

and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for such other county, township and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county, township and district officers. The sheriff and treasurer of any county shall not hold their respective offices for more than four years in succession.

ARTICLE XI.—Revenue and Taxation.

SEC. 174. The legislative assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed in any one year four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

SEC. 175. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 176. Laws shall be passed taxing by uniform rule all property according to its true value in money, but the property of the United States and the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and the legislative assembly shall by a general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation; but the legislative assembly may, by law, provide for the payment of a per centum of gross earnings of railroad companies to be paid in lieu of all state, county, township and school taxes on property exclusively used in and about the prosecution of the business of such companies as common carriers, but no real estate of said corporations shall be exempted from taxation, in the same manner, and on the same basis as other real estate is taxed, except road-bed, right of way, shops and buildings used exclusively in their business as common carriers, and whenever and so long as such law providing for the payment of a per centum on earnings shall be in force, that part of section 179 of this article relating to assessment of railroad property shall cease to be in force.

SEC. 177. All improvements on lands shall be assessed in accordance with section 179, but plowing shall not be considered as an improvement or add to the value of land for the purpose of assessment.

SEC. 178. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state or any county or other municipal corporation shall be a party.

SEC. 179. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, town, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value and such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and districts in which the said roads are located, as a basis for taxation of such property in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and districts.

Note.—This section amended by Article 4, amendments to the constitution.

SEC. 180. The legislative assembly may provide for the levy, collection and disposition of an annual poll tax of not more than one dollar and fifty cents on every male inhabitant of this state over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed.

SEC. 181. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XII.—Public Debt and Public Works.

SEC. 182. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failure in the revenue or in case of extraordinary emergencies contract debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$200,000, exclusive of what may be the debt of North Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution. Every such debt shall be authorized by law for certain purposes to be definitely mentioned therein, and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually, and the principal within thirty years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such tax to the payment of said principal and interest, and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the tax discontinued until such debt, both principal and interest, shall have been fully paid. No debt in excess of the limit named shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the state in time of war, or to provide for public defense in case of threatened hostilities; but the issuing of new bonds to refund existing indebtedness, shall not be construed to be any part or portion of said \$200,000.

SEC. 183. The debt of any county, township, city, town, school district or any other political subdivision, shall never exceed five (5) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; provided, that any incorporated city may by a two-thirds vote, increase such indebtedness three per centum on such assessed value beyond said five per cent limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whether contracted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this constitution shall be included; provided, further, that any incorporated city may become indebted in any amount not exceeding four per centum on such assessed value without regard to the existing indebtedness of such city, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing water works for furnishing a supply of water to the inhabitants of such city, or for the purpose of constructing sewers, and for no other purpose whatever. All bonds or obligations in excess of the amount of indebtedness permitted by this constitution, given by any city, county, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision, shall be void.

SEC. 184. Any city, county, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision incurring indebtedness shall at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 185. Neither the state, nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people.

SEC. 186. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full, itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same.

SEC. 187. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the state shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed

thereon a certificate signed by the auditor and secretary of state, showing that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or bond of any township or other political subdivision shall be valid unless the same have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the county auditor, or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond, or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit.

ARTICLE XIII.—Militia.

SEC. 188. The militia of this state shall consist of all able bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state. Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so in times of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for a personal service.

SEC. 189. The militia shall be enrolled, organized, uniformed, armed and disciplined in such a manner as shall be provided by law, not incompatible with the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 190. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of volunteer organizations of the several arms of the service which shall be classed as active militia; and no other organized body of armed men shall be permitted to perform military duty in this state except the army of the United States, without the proclamation of the governor of the state.

SEC. 191. All militia officers shall be appointed or elected in such a manner as the legislative assembly shall provide.

SEC. 192. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the governor, and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by sentence of court martial, pursuant to law.

SEC. 193. The militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE XIV.—Impeachment and Removal from Office.

SEC. 194. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 195. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon

oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 196. The governor and other state and judicial officers except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for habitual drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 197. All officers not liable to impeachment, shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for habitual drunkenness or gross incompetency in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 198. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 199. On trial for impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 200. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

SEC. 201. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

ARTICLE XV.—Future Amendments.

SEC. 202. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislative assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of the house with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice, and if the legislative assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislative assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and

ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislative assembly voting thereon. such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

ARTICLE XVI.—Compact With the United States.

SEC. 203. The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:

First. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. The people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be imposed by this state on lands or property therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude this state from taxing as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person, a title thereto, by patent or other grant save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any acts of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such an extent, as is, or may be provided in the act of congress granting the same.

Third. In order that payment of the debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by and on behalf of the territory of Dakota may be justly and equitably provided for and made, and in pursuance of the requirements of an act of congress approved February 22, 1889, entitled "An act

to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states and to make donations of public lands to such states," the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck, in said state of North Dakota, from July 16, 1889, to July 31, 1899, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota which shall be assumed and paid by each of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, respectively, to wit:

This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the union as one of the United States of America, of either the state of North Dakota or the state of South Dakota.

The words "State of North Dakota," wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of North Dakota in case the state of South Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota," wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of South Dakota in case the state of North Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the union of the state of South Dakota.

The said state of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building fund."

The state of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued for the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of South Dakota.

That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is

\$266,000; also bonds issued on account of the North Dakota university at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$96,790; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$93,600; also, refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889, \$83,507.46.

And the state of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, towit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$210,000; also, bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$51,000; also, bonds issued on account of the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$75,000; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,300; also, bonds issued on account of the agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$97,500; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$49,400; also, bonds issued on account of the school of mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$33,000; also bonds issued on account of the reform school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$30,000; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$25,000; also, bonds issued on account of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$45,000.

The states of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore or hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

The State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota \$46,500, on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the state of South Dakota from all liability for or on account of the several matters here-

inbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liability hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions, grounds or buildings of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March 9, 1889; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, shall be credited to the state of North Dakota, and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota shall be credited to the state of South Dakota, except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations, since the 8th day of March, 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled "An act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory," being chapter 107 of the session laws of 1889 (that is, the part of such sums going to the territory), shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based upon the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota; each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the seventeenth legislative as-

sembly of the territory of Dakota for the account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants heretofore mentioned, each state shall, at the time of such final adjustment of accounts, assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged it. And the state of North Dakota hereby obligates itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the territory of Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by said state of North Dakota as its own debt or liability.

SEC. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the president of the United States; provided, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state, shall extend over such reservation in all cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, or of crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

SEC. 205. The state of North Dakota hereby accepts the several grants of land granted by the United States to the state of North Dakota by an act of congress, entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted to the union on equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right, however, to apply to congress for modification of said conditions and limitations in case of necessity.

ARTICLE XVII.—Miscellaneous.

SEC. 206. The name of this state shall be "North Dakota." The state of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundary, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the forty-ninth degree of north

latitude crosses the same; thence south up the main channel of the same and along the boundary line of the state of Minnesota to a point where the seventh standard parallel intersects the same; thence west along said seventh standard parallel produced due west to a point where it intersects the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to a point where it intersects the forty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence east along said line to place of beginning.

Sec. 207. The following described seal is hereby declared to be and hereby constituted the great seal of the state of North Dakota, to wit: A tree in the open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by three bundles of wheat; on the right a plow, anvil and sledge; on the left, a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horseback pursuing a buffalo toward the setting sun; the foliage of the tree arched by a half circle of forty-two stars, surrounded by the motto "Liberty and Union Now and Forever, One and Inseparable;" the words "Great Seal" at the top, the words "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left, and "1889" on the right. The seal to be two and one-half inches in diameter.

Sec. 208. The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale to all heads of families a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law; and a reasonable amount of personal property; the kind and value shall be fixed by law. This section shall not be construed to prevent liens against the homestead for labor done and materials furnished in the improvement thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 209. The labor of children under twelve years of age shall be prohibited in mines, factories and workshops in this state.

Sec. 210. All flowing streams and natural water courses shall forever remain the property of the state for mining, irrigating and manufacturing purposes.

Sec. 211. Members of the legislative assembly and judicial departments, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of North Dakota; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of according to the best of my ability, so help me God" (if an oath), (under pain and penalty of perjury, if an affirmation), and no other oath,

declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 212. The exchange of "black lists" between corporations shall be prohibited.

SEC. 213. The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner right-fully entitled, shall be her separate property and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Congressional and Legislative Apportionment.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by law, the member of the house of representatives of the United States apportioned to this state shall be elected at large.

Until otherwise provided by law the senatorial and representatives districts shall be formed and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

The first district shall consist of the townships of Wall-halla, St. Joseph, Neche, Pembina, Bathgate, Carlisle, Joliet, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The second district shall consist of the townships of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Cavalier, Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvalla, Gardar, Park, Crystal, Elora and Lodema, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The third district shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvestar, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Ops, Prairie Center, Fertile, Park River and Glenwood, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fourth district shall consist of the townships of Forest River, Walsh Center, Grafton, Farmington, Ardoch, village of Ardoch, Harrison, city of Grafton, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, Minto and St. Andrews in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The fifth district shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Strabane, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Elkmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta, in the county of Grand Forks and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The sixth district shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now

constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Meckinock, Lakeville and Levant, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The seventh district shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Walle, Bentrue, Americus, Michigan, Union and Washington, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The eighth district shall consist of the county of Traill and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

The ninth district shall consist of the township of Fargo and the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass, and the fractional township number 139 in range 48, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The tenth district shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Elm River, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, Casselton and the city of Casselton, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, Howes, Eldred, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The twelfth district shall consist of the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Sargent, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fourteenth district shall consist of the county of Ransom, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fifteenth district shall consist of the county of Barnes, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The seventeenth district shall consist of the county of Nelson, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The eighteenth district shall consist of the county of Cavalier, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The nineteenth district shall consist of the counties of Towner and Rolette, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twentieth district shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-first district shall consist of the county of Ramsey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy, Foster and Wells, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of LaMoure, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Logan and Kidder, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-seventh district shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-eighth district shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twenty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of Ward and McLean, and all the unorganized counties lying north of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The thirtieth district shall consist of the counties of Morton and Oliver, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirty-first district shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Billings and all the unorganized counties lying south of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

Note.—Apportionment changed by law of 1901 and law of 1907.

ARTICLE XIX.—Public Institutions.

SEC. 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States, in the act of congress approved February 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this constitution.

First. The seat of government at the city of Bismarck in the county of Burleigh.

Second. The state university and the school of mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

Third. The agricultural college at the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass.

Fourth. A state normal school at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of eighty thousand acres of land for normal schools made in the act of congress referred to shall grant to the said normal school at Valley City, as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth. The deaf and dumb asylum at the city of Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey.

Sixth. A state reform school at the city of Mandan, in the county of Morton.

Seventh. A state normal school at the city of Mayville, in the county of Traill, and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of lands made by congress in the act aforesaid, for state normal schools, shall assign thirty thousand (30,000) acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Eighth. A state hospital for the insane and institution for the feeble minded in connection therewith, at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman. And the legislative assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of land made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions" to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution.

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions," as is allotted by law, viz:

First. A soldier's home, when located, or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom, with a grant of forty thousand acres of land.

Second. A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the county of Pembina as the qualified electors of said county may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of thirty thousand acres.

Third. An industrial school and school for manual training, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may provide, at the town of Ellendale, in the county of Dickey, with a grant of forty thousand acres.

Fourth. A school of forestry, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rollette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Fifth. A scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of forty thousand acres; provided, that no other institution of a character similar to any one of these located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

Note.—This section amended by Articles 5 and 6, amendments to the constitution.

ARTICLE XX.—Prohibition.

Sec. 217. No person, association or corporation shall within this state, manufacture for sale or gift, any intoxicating liquors, and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale, or gift, barter or trade as a beverage. The legislative assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial government to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change of government had taken place, and all processes which may, before the organization of the judicial

department under this constitution, be issued under the authority of the territory of Dakota, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Dakota, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or be altered or repealed.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the territory of Dakota shall accrue to the use of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and may be sued for and recovered by either of said states as necessity may require.

Sec. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings, heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed in this territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the use therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; all criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which have arisen or may arise before the organization of the judicial department, under this constitution, or which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, in the name of the state.

Sec. 5. All property real and personal, and credits, claims and choses in action belonging to the territory of Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota.

Sec. 6. Whenever any two of the judges of the supreme court of the state, elected under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified for their offices, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the territory on appeal or writ of error from the district courts of any county or subdivision within the limits of this state, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state, except as otherwise provided in the enabling act of congress, and until so superseded in the supreme court of the territory and the judges thereof shall continue, with like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted. Whenever the judge of the district court of any district elected under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified in his office, and the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and pro-

ceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court of the state for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of congress, and until the district courts of this territory shall be superseded in the manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory.

Sec. 7. Until otherwise provided by law, the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts respectively of the state.

Sec. 8. Whenever this constitution shall go into effect, the books, records and papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration and other matters pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the county court of the same county, and the said county court shall proceed to final decree or judgment, order or other determination in the said several matters and causes as the said probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the election and qualification of the judges of the county courts provided for in this constitution, the probate judges shall act as the judges of the county courts within their respective counties, and the seal of the probate court in each county shall be the seal of the county court therein until the said court shall have procured a proper seal.

Sec. 9. The terms "probate court" or "probate judge," whenever occurring in the statutes of the territory, shall after this constitution goes into effect, be held to apply to the county court or county judge.

Sec. 10. All territorial, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time this constitution takes effect, whether holding their offices under the authority of the United States or the territory, shall hold and exercise their respective offices, and perform the duties thereof as prescribed in this constitution, until their successors shall be elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, and official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted; and such officers for their term of service, under this constitution, shall receive the same salaries and compensations as is by this constitution or by the laws of the territory, provided for like officers; provided, that the county and precinct officers shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected.

There shall be elected in each organized county in this state, at the election to be held for the ratification of this constitution, a clerk of the district court, who shall hold his office under said election until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The judges of the district court shall have power to appoint state's attorneys in any organized counties where no such attorneys have been elected, which appointment shall continue until the general election to be held in 1890, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 11. This constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the territory as a state.

Sec. 12. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention the governor of the territory, or, in case of his absence, or failure to act, the secretary of the territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the president of the constitutional convention shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, of all the state and district officers created and made elective by this constitution. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection at such election to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections. At the election provided for herein the qualified voters shall vote directly for or against this constitution and for or against the article separately submitted.

Sec. 13. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given for the period of twenty days, in the manner provided by law. Every qualified elector of the territory, at the date of said election, shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the territory for general elections, and the returns for all state and district officers, and members of the legislative assembly, shall be made to the canvassing board hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 14. The governor, secretary and chief justice, or a majority of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for all state and district officers and members of the legislative assembly. The said board shall assemble at the seat of government of the territory on the fifteenth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day falls on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this constitution and for all state and district officers and members of

the legislative assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the vote for delegate to congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the territory an abstract certified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the constitution, and for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

Sec. 15. All officers elected at such election shall, within sixty days after the date of the executive proclamation admitting the state of North Dakota into the union, take the oath required by the constitution, and give the same bond required by the laws of the territory to be given in case of like officers of the territory and districts, and shall thereupon, enter upon the duties of their respective offices, but the legislative assembly may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

Sec. 16. The judges of the district court who shall be elected at the election herein provided for shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1893, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All other state officers, except judges of the supreme court, who shall be elected at the election herein provided for, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by law, the judges of the supreme court shall receive for their services the salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly; and the district judges shall receive for their services the salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

Sec. 17. The governor-elect of the state immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office shall issue his proclamation convening the legislative assembly of the state at the seat of government on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than fifteen nor more than forty days after the date of such proclamation. And said legislative assembly after organizing shall proceed to elect two senators of the United States for the state of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast by the said senators and representatives shall be elected such United States senators. And the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives shall each certify the election to the governor and secretary of the state of North Dakota; and the governor and secretary

of state shall certify the election of such senators as provided by law.

Sec. 18. At the election herein provided for there shall be elected a representative to the fifty-first congress of the United States, by the electors of the state at large.

Sec. 19. It is hereby made the duty of the legislative assembly at its first session to provide for the payment of all debts and indebtedness authorized to be incurred by the constitutional convention of North Dakota, which shall remain unpaid after the appropriation made by congress for the same shall have been exhausted.

Sec. 20. There shall be submitted at the same election at which this constitution is submitted for rejection or adoption, article 20, entitled "Prohibition," and persons who desire to vote for said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "For Prohibition," and all persons desiring to vote against said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against Prohibition." If it shall appear according to the returns herein provided for that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against prohibition are for prohibition, then said article 20 shall be and form a part of this constitution and be in full force and effect as such from the date of the admission of this state into the union. But if a majority of said votes shall appear according to said returns to be against prohibition then said article 20 shall be null and void and shall not be a part of this constitution.

Sec. 21. The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the territory of Dakota is hereby ratified and confirmed: which agreement is in the words following: That is to say:

The following books, records and archives of the territory of Dakota shall be the property of North Dakota, to-wit: All records, books and archives in the office of the governor and secretary of the territory (except records of articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, returns of election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1889 for South Dakota, returns of election held under the so-called local option law, in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said secretary's office: excepting, also, census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits

of South Dakota, all of which are a part of the records and archives of said governor's office).

And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the state of North Dakota, to-wit: Vouchers in the office or custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota. One warrant register in the office of the treasurer of the territory—being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of chapter 24 of the laws enacted by the eighteenth legislative assembly of Dakota territory. All letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota. Paid and cancelled coupons in the same office, representing interest on bonds which said state of North Dakota is to assume and pay. Reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines of railroads situated wholly or mainly within the limits of North Dakota. Records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the second district of the territory. Records and papers of the office of the district board of agriculture. Records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the District of North Dakota.

All records, books and archives of the territory of Dakota which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, shall be the property of South Dakota.

The following books shall be copied and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. That is to say:

Appropriation ledger for years ending November, 1889-90—one volume.

The auditor's current warrant register—one volume.

Insurance record for 1889—one volume.

Treasurer's cash book—"D."

Assessment ledger—"B."

Dakota territory bond register—one volume.

Treasurer's current ledger—one volume.

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied shall at any time after such copying shall have been completed be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state of South Dakota.

All other records, books and archives, which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota, shall remain at the capitol of North Dakota until demanded by the legislature of the state of South Dakota, and until the state of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such

demand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such portions thereof as the said state of North Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The state of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives, which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, as said state of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of. The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books, and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

Sec. 22. Should the counties containing lands which form a part of the grant of lands made by congress to the Northern Pacific railroad company, be compelled by law to refund moneys paid for such lands or any of them by purchasers thereof at tax sales thereof, based upon taxes illegally levied upon said lands, then and in that case the state of North Dakota shall appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary to reimburse said counties for the amount so received from said illegal tax sales and paid by said counties into the treasury of Dakota territory.

Sec. 23. This constitution shall after its enrollment be signed by the president of this convention and the chief clerk thereof, and such delegates as desire to sign the same, whereupon it shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the territory, where it may be signed at any time by any delegate who shall be prevented from signing the same for any reason at the time of the adjournment of this convention.

Sec. 24. In case the territorial officers of the territory of Dakota, or any of them who are now required by law to report to the governor of the territory, annually or biennially, shall prepare and publish such reports covering the transactions of their offices up to the time of the admission of the state of North Dakota into the union, the legislative assembly shall make sufficient appropriations to pay one-half of the cost of such publication.

Sec. 25. The governor and secretary of the territory are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the meeting of the first legislative assembly, and the inauguration of the state government.

Sec. 26. The legislative assembly shall provide for the editing and for the publication in an independent volume, of this constitution, as soon as it shall take effect, and whenever it shall be altered or amended, and shall cause to be published in the same volume the declaration of independence, the constitution of the United States and the enabling act.

Done at Bismarck, Dakota, in open convention, this 17th day of August, A. D. 1889.

F. B. FANCHER,
President.

JOHN G. HAMILTON, Chief Clerk.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The legislative assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 121. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year and in the county six months, and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be a qualified elector at such election.

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Civilized persons of Indian descent, who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

Sec. 127. No person who is under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights; and the legislature shall by law establish an educational test as a qualification, and may prescribe penalties for failing, neglecting or refusing to vote at any general election.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 76. The governor shall have power in conjunction with the board of pardons, of which the governor shall be ex officio a member and the other members of which shall consist of the attorney general of the state of North Dakota, the chief justice of the supreme court of the state of North Dakota, and two qualified electors who shall be appointed by the governor, to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after convic-

tion for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; but the legislative assembly may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction of treason the governor shall have the power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislative assembly at its next regular session, when the legislative assembly shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant further reprieve. The governor shall communicate to the legislative assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted by the board of pardons, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he is convicted, the sentence and its date and the date of remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with their reasons for granting the same.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 179. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads, and the franchise and all other property of all express companies, freight line companies, car equipment companies, sleeping car companies, dining car companies, telegraph or telephone companies, or corporations operated in this state and used directly or indirectly in the carrying of persons, property, or messages, shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value, and such assessed value shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, villages, townships and districts in which such railroad companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, dining car companies, telegraph and telephone companies are located, or through which they are operated, as a basis for the taxation of such property, in proportion to the number of miles of such property, within such counties, cities, towns, villages, townships and districts, or over which any part of such property is used or operated within such counties, towns, villages, townships and districts. But should any railroad allow any portion of its roadway to be used for any purpose other than the operation of a railroad thereon, such portion of its roadway, while so used, shall be assessed in the manner provided for the assessment of other real property.

ARTICLE V.

Subdivision 5 of section 215.

Fifth. The school for the deaf and dumb of North Dakota, at the City of Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey.

ARTICLE VI.

Subdivision 8, of section 215.

Eighth. A state hospital for the insane at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman. And the legislative assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of lands made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions," to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution, and there shall be located at or near the city of Grafton, in the county of Walsh, an institution for the feeble minded, on the grounds purchased by the secretary of the interior for a penitentiary building.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 162. The moneys of the permanent school fund, and other educational funds, shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations, or of counties or townships within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the state of North Dakota, municipal bonds, or on first mortgages on farm lands in the state, and not exceeding in amount one-third the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisal of school lands.

PROCLAMATION OF ADMISSION

[Issued by President Harrison, Nov 2, 1889.]

Whereas, The congress of the United States did, by an act approved on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provide that the inhabitants of the territory of Dakota might, upon the conditions prescribed by said act, become the states of North Dakota and South Dakota; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the area comprising the territory of Dakota should, for the purposes of the act be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of said territory and that the delegates elected as therein provided to the constitutional convention in districts north of said parallel should assemble in convention at the time prescribed in the act at the city of Bismarck; and

Whereas, It was provided by the said act that the delegates elected, as aforesaid, should, after they had met and organized, declare on behalf of the people of North Dakota that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a constitution and state government for the proposed state of North Dakota; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the constitution so adopted should be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence; and that the constitution should, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said states, make certain provisions prescribed in said act; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the constitutions of North Dakota and South Dakota should respectively incorporate an agreement, to be reached in accordance with the provisions of the act for an equitable division of all property belonging to the territory of Dakota, the disposition of all public records, and also for the apportionment of the debts and liabilities of said territory, and that each of said states should obligate itself to pay its proportion of such debts and liabilities the same as if they had been created by such states respectively; and

Whereas, It was provided by said act that the constitution thus formed for the people of North Dakota should by an ordinance of the convention forming the same, be submitted to the people of North Dakota, at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed state, and that the returns of said election should be made to the secretary of the territory of Dakota, who with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the constitution, the governor should certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances; and

Whereas, It has been certified to me by the governor of the territory of Dakota, that within the time prescribed by said act of congress a constitution for the proposed state of North Dakota has been adopted and the same ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed state in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act; and

Whereas, It is also certified to me by said governor that at the same time that the body of said constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, a separate article numbered 20 and entitled "prohibition" was also submitted and received a majority of all the votes cast for and against said article as well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against the constitution, and was adopted; and

Whereas, A duly authenticated copy of said constitution, article, ordinances and propositions, as required by said act, has been received by me;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by congress on the state of North Dakota to entitle that state to admission to the union, have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said state into the union is now complete.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America one hundred and fourteenth.

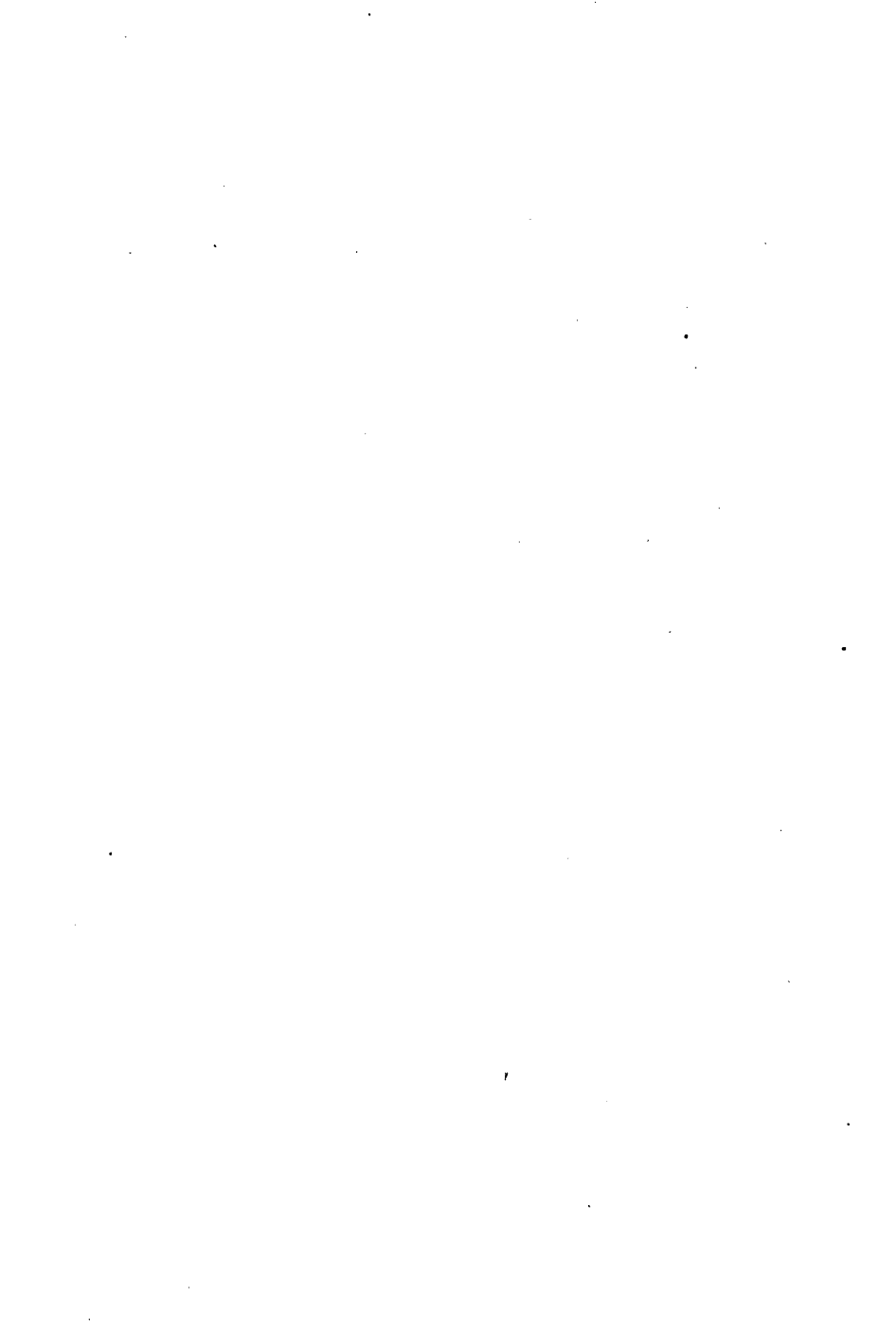
BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

STATISTICS SINCE STATEHOOD

1889



STATISTICS

STATE OFFICERS SINCE STATEHOOD.

Since admission the state of North Dakota has had the following state officers:

Governors.

(First state officers qualified November 4, 1889.)

John Miller	1889-90	Frederick B. Fancher	1899-00
Andrew H. Burke	1891-92	Frank White	1901-02
(b) Eli C. D. Shortridge	1893-94	Frank White	1903-04
Roger Allin	1895-96	E. Y. Sarles	1905-06
*Frank A. Briggs	1897-98	(b) John Burke	1907
(a) Joseph M. Devine	1898		

*Died in office, July, 1898.

(a) Served out unexpired term of Governor Briggs.

Lieutenant Governors.

Alfred M. Dickey	1889-90	Joseph M. Devine	1899-00
Roger Allin	1891-92	David Bartlett	1901-02
(b) Elmer D. Wallace	1893-94	David Bartlett	1903-04
John H. Worst	1895-96	David Bartlett	1905-06
Joseph M. Devine	1897-98	R. S. Lewis	1907

Secretaries of State.

John Flittle	1889-92	E. F. Porter	1901-02
Christian M. Dahl	1893-96	E. F. Porter	1903-04
Fred Falley	1897-98	E. F. Porter	1905-06
Fred Falley	1899-00	Alfred Blaisdell	1907

Auditors.

*John P. Bray	1889-92	A. N. Carlbom	1899-00
(a) Archie Currie	1892	A. N. Carlbom	1901-02
(b) A. W. Porter	1893-94	H. L. Holmes	1903-04
Frank A. Briggs	1895-96	H. L. Holmes	1905-06
N. B. Hannum	1897-98	H. L. Holmes	1907

*Resigned.

(a) Appointed to fill vacancy, September 10, 1892.

Treasurers.

L. E. Booker	1889-92	D. H. McMillan	1901-02
(b) Knud J. Nomland	1893-94	D. H. McMillan	1903-04
George E. Nichols	1895-96	Albert Peterson	1905-06
George E. Nichols	1897-98	Albert Peterson	1907
D. W. Driscoll	1899-00		

Attorney Generals.

George F. Goodwin	1889-90	John F. Cowan	1899-00
C. A. M. Spencer	1891-92	O. D. Comstock	1901-02
(b) W. H. Standish	1893-94	C. N. Frich	1903-04
John F. Cowan	1895-96	C. N. Frich	1905-06
John F. Cowan	1897-98	T. F. McCue	1907

(b) Democrats. All others republicans.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Wm. H. Mitchell	1889-90	John G. Halland	1899-00
Wm. H. Clapp	1890	Joseph M. Devine	1901-02
Wm. H. O'Brien	1891-92	W. L. Stockwell	1903-04
Wm. H. J. Eisenhuth	1893-94	W. L. Stockwell	1905-06
Wm. H. Bates	1895-96	W. L. Stockwell	1907
Wm. H. G. Halland	1897-98		

*William Mitchell died March 10, 1890, and W. J. Clapp was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Commissioners of Agriculture and Labor.

H. T. Helgeson	1889-92	R. J. Turner	1901-02
(b) *Nelson Williams	1893-94	R. J. Turner	1903-04
A. H. Laughlin	1895-96	W. C. Gilbreath	1905-06
H. U. Thomas	1897-98	W. C. Gilbreath	1907
H. U. Thomas	1899-00		

*Appointed; Adams, who was elected, failed to qualify.

Commissioners of Insurance.

A. L. Carey	1889-92	Ferdinand Leutz	1901-02
(b) James Cudhie	1893-94	Ferdinand Leutz	1903-04
Fred B. Fancher	1895-96	E. C. Cooper	1905-06
Fred B. Fancher	1897-98	E. C. Cooper	1907
George W. Harrison	1899-00		

Commissioners of Railroads.

Geo. S. Montgomery	1889-90	John Simons	1899-00
T. S. Underhill	1889-90	L. L. Walton	1899-00
David Bartlett	1889-90	Henry Erickson	1899-00
Geo. H. Walsh	1891-92	J. F. Shea	1901-02
Geo. Harmon	1891-92	J. F. Youngblood	1901-02
Andrew Slotten	1891-92	C. J. Lord	1901-02
(b) Peter Cameron	1893-94	J. F. Shea	1903-04
(b) Ben Stevens	1893-94	C. J. Lord	1903-04
(b) Nels P. Rasmussen	1893-94	A. Schatz	1903-04
John W. Currie	1895-96	C. S. Deisem	1905-06
John Wamberg	1895-96	Erick Stafne	1905-06
Geo. H. Keyes	1895-96	John Christianson	1905-06
Geo. H. Keyes	1897-98	C. S. Deisem	1907
L. L. Walton	1897-98	Erick Stafne	1907
J. R. Gibson	1897-98	Simon Westby	1907

Judges of Supreme Court.

At the first state election, October, 1889, Guy C. H. Corliss, Alfred Wallin and Joseph M. Bartholomew, were elected judges of the supreme court for terms, respectively, three, five and seven years, and by lot it was determined that Judge Corliss should serve the three years term, Judge Bartholomew for five years and Judge Wallin for seven years. Each served and others have been elected as follows:

Guy C. H. Corliss, of Grand Forks, for the term of six years commencing December, 1893.

J. M. Bartholomew, of LaMoure, for the term of six years commencing December, 1895.

Alfred Wallin, of Fargo, for the term of six years commencing December, 1897.

N. C. Young, of Fargo, for the term of six years, commencing December, 1898. Re-elected for the term of six years commencing December, 1904. Resigned, 1906.

(b) Democrats. All others republicans.

Guy C. H. Corliss resigned 1898 and N. C. Young was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and then elected in 1898.

(b) David Morgan, of Devils Lake, for the term of six years commencing December, 1900. Re-elected in 1906.

John M. Cochran, of Grand Forks, for the term of six years commencing December, 1902. Died July 20, 1904. Edward Engerud of Fargo, was appointed to fill unexpired term.

Edward Engerud, of Fargo, for the term of six years commencing December, 1904. Resigned, 1907.

John Kanuf, Jamestown, appointed to succeed N. C. Young, resigned. Served until December 15, 1906.

(b) C. J. Fisk, Grand Forks, elected 1906, to fill unexpired term of N. C. Young.

B. F. Spalding, Fargo, appointed 1907, to fill unexpired term of Edward Engerud.

Judges of District Courts.

	Terms expire
First District—(b) Charles F. Templeton	1896
First District—(b) Charles J. Fisk*	1908
First District—(b) Charles F. Templeton**	1908
Second District—(b) David E. Morgan	1900
Second District—John Cowan	1908
Third District—(b) Wm. B. McConnell	1896
Third District—Charles A. Pollock	1908
Fourth District—W. S. Lauder	1906
Fourth District—Frank P. Allen	1908
Fifth District—(b) Roderick Rose	1896
Fifth District—S. L. Glaspell	1906
Fifth District—Edward T. Burke	1908
Sixth District—W. H. Winchester	1908
Seventh District—O. E. Sauter	1900
Seventh District—W. J. Kneeshaw	1908
Eighth District—L. J. Palda	1904
Eighth District—E. B. Goss	1908

(b) Democrats. All others republicans.

*Appointed judge supreme court, 1906.

**Appointed to fill vacancy by election of C. J. Fisk to supreme court.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES SINCE STATEHOOD.

First Session—1889-90.

Convened November 19, 1889, and adjourned March 18, 1900. The membership was as follows:

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Alfred Dickey, President.
C. C. Bowsfield, Secretary.

MEMBERS.

Judson LaMoure,	Andrew Slotten,	F. G. Barlow,
*A. F. Appleton,	Andrew Helgeson,	Bailey Fuller,
Roger Allin,	Andrew Sandager,	H. S. Deisem,
*James H. Bell,	Samuel A. Fisher,	*M. E. Randall,
J. E. Stevens,	J. O. Smith,	J. H. Worst,
*M. L. McCormack,	D. S. Dodds,	C. B. Little,
Geo. B. Winship,	*John McBride,	Anton Svensrud,
W. H. Robinson,	*R. D. Cowan,	E. H. Belyea,
John E. Haggart,	E. L. Yeager,	George Harmon,
H. J. Rowe,	W. E. Swanston,	N. C. Lawrence,
*H. R. Hartman,		

*Democrats. All others republicans.

House.

David B. Wellman, Speaker.
J. G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS.

John H. Watt,	Eli D. McIntyre,	G. E. Ingebretsen, Jr.
R. B. Richardson,	N. B. Pinkham,	D. P. Thomas,
*H. L. Norton,	John O. Bye,	James McCormick,
John Stadleman,	H. D. Court,	C. A. Currier,
John H. McCullough,	Frank J. Langer,	D. B. Wellman,
A. N. Foss,	W. W. Beard,	Luther L. Walton,
John Montgomery,	R. H. Hankinson,	Geo. Lutz,
A. O. Haugerud,	R. N. Ink,	John Milsted,
Alex. Thomson,	A. O. Heglie,	L. A. Ueland,
Franklin Estabrook,	E. W. Bowen,	W. B. Allen,
Nels Tangberg,	W. S. Buchanan,	A. T. Cole,
Geo. H. Walsh,	R. N. Stevens,	Geo. W. Lilly,
*L. F. Zimmer,	J. L. Green,	W. L. Belden,
A. P. Haugen,	Duncan McDonald,	E. A. Williams,
Ole T. Gronli,	C. J. Christianson,	Geo. W. Rawlings,
Roderick J. Johnson,	W. H. H. Roney,	James Reed,
*O. T. Jahr,	Chris. Balkan,	A. C. Nedrud,
J. F. Selby,	Ole E. Olsgard,	A. W. Hoyt,
H. H. Strom,	*W. H. Murphy,	P. B. Wickham,
E. S. Tyler,	*F. R. Renaud,	C. C. Moore,
F. J. Thompson,	James Brittin,	

Second Session—1891-3.

Convened January 6, 1891, and adjourned March 6. The membership was as follows:

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Roger Allin, President.
C. C. Bowsfield, Secretary.

MEMBERS.

Judson LaMoure,	*S. B. Brynjolfson,	John Almen,
J. L. Cashel,	H. F. Arnold,	*M. L. McCormack,
*John Bjorgo,	Roderick Johnson,	John Haggart,
N. B. Pinkham,	A. H. Lowry,	R. N. Ink,
(a) Magnus Nelson,	*M. L. Engle,	J. S. Weiser,
F. G. Enger,	(a) S. Svenningsen,	*John Bidlake,
Andrew Bisbee,	Frank Palmer,	James McCormick,
*J. M. Patch,	B. W. Fuller,	*E. M. Kinter,
David P. Kuhn,	J. H. Worst,	C. B. Little,
Anton Svensrud,	James Johnson,	Jos. Miller,
	A. C. McGillivray,	

*Democrats. (a) Independents and Farmers' Alliance. All others republicans.

House.

W. B. Allen, Speaker.

J. G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS.

*Patrick Horgan,	S. L. Haight,	Arnie Bjornson,
Jacob Graber,	A. N. Foss,	*James Douglas,
*Chas. Ebbighausen,	*E. E. Daily,	*W. H. Daniel,
C. A. Burton,	G. G. Beardsley,	*M. F. Williams,
Jos. C. Colosky,	W. H. Brown,	*D. C. Cunningham,
O. S. Wallin,	Louis Thompson,	H. H. Strom,
A. Hanson,	A. L. Loomis,	George Osgood,
E. H. Holte,	D. C. Tufts,	H. M. Peterson,
G. N. Smith,	J. C. Gill,	J. Moody Watson,
*Peter S. Larson,	*J. W. Cope,	*M. N. Triplett,
(a) John E. Hodgson,	(a) K. Peabody,	Harry S. Oliver,
L. C. Hill,	C. J. Christianson,	Frank White,
W. J. Skinner,	(a) W. T. McCulloch,	(a) J. P. Lamb,
Fred Dennett,	*Ole Axvig,	*John Burke,
L. P. Havrevold,	Chas. A. Erickson,	*J. V. Brooke,
H. A. Noltimier,	L. L. Walton,	*Ralph Hall,
*Geo. Lutz,	*E. T. Kearney,	Geo. K. Loring,
W. B. Allen,	John S. Ritchie,	Chas. Fiske,
G. H. Fay,	Wm. Oscar Ward,	Fred. Holritz,
John A. Davis,	John Satterlund,	
Wm. McKendry,	*J. A. Farrah,	

*Democrats. (a) Independents and Farmers' Alliance. All others republicans.

Extra Session.

The second legislative assembly met in special session June 1 to June 3, 1892, inclusive, for the purpose of passing acts providing for the election of presidential electors and state, district and county officers; to create a state board of canvassers; to govern contests in election of presidential electors; to make appropriation for North Dakota exhibit and building at World's Fair.

Third Session—1894.

Convened January 8, 1893, and adjourned March 3, 1893.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Elmer D. Wallace, President.
Fred Falley, Secretary.

MEMBERS.

Judson LaMoure,	R. N. Ink,	*J. M. Patch,
*S. B. Brynjolfson,	(a) Richard McCarten,	Bailey Fuller,
(a) William Hillier,	*M. L. Engle,	*F. M. Kinter,
J. L. Cashel,	Frank White,	(a) J. W. Stevens,
H. F. Arnold,	F. C. Enger,	J. H. Worst,
*M. L. McCormack,	(a) J. P. Lamb,	C. B. Little,
John A. Sorley,	*John Bidlake,	Anton Svensrud,
John Haggart,	*John Burke,	Charles Gregory,
Roderick Johnson,	Frank Palmer,	Joseph Miller,
N. B. Pinkham,	E. P. Day,	A. C. McGillivray,
	E. Young,	

*Democrats. (a) Independents. All others republicans.

House.

George H. Walsh, Speaker.
J. G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS.

*P. J. Horgan,	Thomas Halverson	Geo. S. Churchill,
*Benj. James,	J. B. Wineman,	J. B. McArthur,
*Robert Thexton,	Arne P. Haugen,	Samuel Bullard,
*F. A. Holiday,	H. D. Hurley,	*Borger Hallum.
(a) N. H. Rinde,	H. H. Strom,	*John N. Dean,
(a) K. P. Levang,	L. H. Larson,	A. V. Benedict,
*C. Ebbighausen,	O. S. Wallin,	(a) John E. Hodgson,
*William R. Johnston,	H. C. Southard,	(a) Theo. Johnson,
*William O'Keefe,	Seth Newman,	Harry S. Oliver,
*Andrew Johnson,	D. C. Tufts,	(a) Thos. M. Elliott,
J. Dexter Pierce,	Elling Severson,	(a) Hans O. Hagen,
*Geo. H. Walsh,	B. F. Ritter,	(a) John Logan,
(a) Lewis Thompson,	(a) F. Kelly,	W. F. Cochrane,
(a) W. T. McCulloch,	*A. C. Sanford,	Wm. A. Bentley,
(a) S. M. Lee,	*Ralph Hall,	John Yegen,
*F. W. McLean,	George Wright,	John A. Davis,
*Charles W. Plain,	O. A. Boynton,	John Satterlund,
*D. W. McCanna,	(a) L. A. Ueland,	J. S. Veeder,
L. P. Havrevold,	(a) Geo. W. Towers,	Louis Burkhart,
T. H. Oksendahl,	(a) J. W. Caldwell,	L. A. Simpson,
E. H. Lohnes,	J. H. Wishek,	

*Democrats. (a) Independents. All others republicans.

Fourth Session—1895.

Convened January 8, 1895, and adjourned March 8, 1895.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor John H. Worst, President.
Fred Falley, Secretary.

MEMBERS.

Judson LaMoure,	A. V. Benedict,	D. F. Davis,
(a) James Dobie,	(a) R. McCarten,	Bailey Fuller,
(a) William Hillier,	Patrick H. Rourke,	Charles N. Valentine,
George Clark,	Frank White,	(a) J. W. Stevens,
H. F. Arnold,	F. G. Enger,	John H. Wishek,
Frank Viets,	(a) J. P. Lamb,	C. B. Little,
J. A. Sorley,	*Chas. W. Plain,	A. L. Hanscom,
H. H. Strom,	*John Burke,	C. E. Gregory,
John Haggart,	C. G. Brown,	H. S. Parkin,
D. C. Tufts,	E. P. Day,	A. C. McGillivray,
	E. Young,	

House.

James C. Gill, Speaker.
J. M. Devine, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS.

(a) Jas. T. Blacklock,	W. B. Wood,	J. C. Gill,
*Patrick Horgan,	J. B. Wineman,	L. B. Hanna,
(a) Stephen Eyolfson,	Henry Hancock,	E. C. Sargent,

*Democrats. (a) Independents and populists. All others republicans.

MEMBERS—Continued.

*Thomas Guinan,	Peter Herbrandson,	Eric Stafne,
(a) N. H. Rinde,	John L. Lerom,	James Purdon,
A. H. Kellogg,	T. E. Nelson,	F. L. Dwyer,
Ole A. Rod,	O. S. Wallin,	(a) John E. Hodgson
George Hill,	A. W. Edwards,	(a) John Cryan,
Wm. Fleming,	E. S. Tyler,	Erick Gunderson,
Joseph A. Myers,	N. A. Colby,	Morris F. Brown,
Peter N. Korsmo,	T. Twichell,	*Neils P. Rasmussen,
Jos. Colosky,	E. Gilbertson,	(a) John Logan,
Nicolai Swenson,	Frank H. Prosser,	Geo. S. Roberts,
Rollin C. Cooper,	Chas. McLachlan,	Thomas Richards,
Linn B. Ray,	Ed. F. Porter,	M. Spangberg,
*John Flack,	J. J. Nierling,	Anton Svensrud,
*James Jennings,	E. J. Gleason,	John S. Murphy,
A. B. McDonald,	J. B. Sharpe,	Herman Kroeger,
C. L. Lindstrom,	(a) Andrew Smith,	Fred Holritz,
O. T. Tofsrud,	(a) F. W. Brainard	L. A. Simpson,
R. J. Walker,	H. A. Armstrong,	

*Democrats. (a) Independents and populists. All others republicans.

Fifth Session—1897.

Convened January 5, 1897, adjourned March 5, 1897.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Joseph M. Devine, President.

C. B. Little, President pro tempore.

(b) J. C. Gill, Secretary.

MEMBERS.

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
Judson LaMoure	Pembina	*Charles Dunlap	Lakota
*James Dobie	Tyner	(a) Chas. W. Plain	Milton
*K. P. Levang	Park River	(a) D. W. McCanna	Cando
George Clark	Forest River	C. G. Brown	Minnewaukan
Horace F. Arnold	Larimore	*H. M. Creel	Devils Lake
Frank Viets	Grand Forks	D. F. Davis	Cathay
W. A. Gordon	Grand Forks	B. W. Fuller	Jamestown
H. H. Strom	Hillsboro	Chas. N. Valentine	LaMoure
T. E. Haggart	Fargo	Thos. F. Marshall	Oakes
D. C. Tufts	Argusville	John H. Wishek	Ashley
L. B. Hanna	Page	C. B. Little	Bismarck
A. V. Benedict	Lidgerwood	A. L. Hanscom	Towner
*R. McCarten	Cogswell	Wm. E. Mansfield	Minot
Patrick H. Rourke	Lisbon	John S. Greene	Mandan
Frank White	Valey City	A. C. McGillivray	Dickinson
F. G. Enger	Portland		

*Fusionists. (a) Democrats. All others republicans. (b) Died January 9; succeeded by J. O. Smith.

House.

Erastus A. Williams, Speaker.
Henry E. Lavayea, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS.

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
John D. Wallace	Drayton	*John Carlin	Havana
*Alexander Duncan	Bruce	Robert J. Mitchell	Sheldon
H. N. Joy	Hamilton	E. S. Lovelace	Ft. Ransom
*Thomas Guinan	Hensel	George W. Earl	Oriska
*Jas. J. Dougherty	Park River	*W. H. McPherson	Valley City
*David E. Towle	Park River	Nicolai Swenson	Cooperstown
*Julius Wirkus	Minto	L. C. Goplerud	Sherbrooke
*Charles Ebbighausen	Grafton	*Samuel S. Aas	Aneta
*K. O. Brotnov	Grafton	*J. B. Boyd	Langdon
Peter N. Korsmo	Northwood	*John Butterwick	Milton
John McConnachie	Inkster	*Ole Syvertson	Dunseith
William B. Wood	Grand Forks	C. L. Lindstrom	Oberon
James Ryan	Grand Forks	C. A. Erickson	Rugby
Frank Gaulke	Thompson	Chas. A. Currier	Crary
Andrew Offerdahl	Northwood	*A. G. Tanton	Devils Lake
H. M. Williams	Blanchard	E. F. Porter	Melville
S. N. Heskin	Portland	H. Peoples	New Rockford
H. D. Hurley	Duane	John McGinnis	Jamestown
Gunder Howard	Hillsboro	*Frank A. Lenz	Jamestown
O. W. Francis	Fargo	J. B. Sharpe	Kulm
*E. E. Cole	Fargo	Theo. Northrup	Ellendale
N. A. Colby	Grandin	Eugene F. Dunton	Ellendale
Egbert Gilbertson	Hickson	Wesley Baker	Livonia
T. Twitchell	Mapleton	Wm. L. Belden	Napoleon
W. J. Hawk	Buffalo	E. A. Williams	Bismarck
E. C. Sargent	Amenia	Thos. Richards	McKenzie
R. B. Boyd	Wheatland	F. M. Hammond	Willow City
James B. Power	Power	John S. Murphy	Minot
John S. Johnson	Christine	Herman Kroeger	New Salem
R. H. Hankinson	Hankinson	Donald Stevenson	Stevenson
*John Cryan	Geneseo	Alfred White	Medora

*Fusion democrats and independents. All others republicans.

Sixth Session—1899.

Convened January 3, 1899, adjourned March 3, 1899.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor Joseph M. Devine, President.
A. C. McGillivray, President pro tempore.
J. O. Smith, Secretary.

MEMBERS.

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
*Judson LaMoure	Pembina	(a) Charles Dunlap	Michigan City
James Fuller	Crystal	W. A. Laidlaw	Hannah
(a) K. P. Levang	Park River	(a) D. W. McCanna	Cando
(b) J. L. Cashel	Grafton	O. I. Hegge	Minnewaukan
*H. F. Arnold	Larimore	(a) H. M. Creel	Devils Lake
M. F. Murphy	Grand Forks	E. F. Porter	Melville
D. W. Luke	Grand Forks	*B. W. Fuller	Jamestown

MEMBERS—Continued.

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
F. W. Ames	Mayville	J. B. Sharpe	Kulm
(b) J. E. Cronan	Fargo	*T. F. Marshall	Oakes
T. Twichell	Mapleton	Wesley Baker	Livona
*L. B. Hanna	Page	*C. B. Little	Bismarck
A. Slotten	Wahpeton	(b) V. B. Noble	Bottineau
(a) R. McCarten	Cogswell	*W. E. Mansfield	Minot
R. C. Sanborn	Lisbon	(b) J. McDougal	Mandan
A. B. Cox	Sanborn	*A. C. McGillivray	Dickinson
R. C. Cooper	Cooperstown		

*Republican holdovers. (a) Fusion holdovers. (b) Fusionists elected in 1898. All others republicans.

House.

Thos Baker, Speaker.
John G. Hamilton, Chief Clerk.

MEMBERS.

Name	Post Office	Name	Post Office
J. D. Wallace	Drayton	T. L. Taylor	Cayuga
W. J. Watts	Hydepark	T. J. Dwire	Englevale
J. Thordarson	Hensel	A. H. Laughlin	Lisbon
E. H. Rستمayer	Cavalier	G. W. Earl	Tower City
*J. J. Dougherty	Park River	D. N. Green	Valley City
*D. E. Towle	Park River	C. Winslow	Golden Lake
*W. R. Johnston	Forest River	M. B. Cassell	Clifford
*Henry Ferris	Ardoch	*S. S. Aas	Aneta
*K. O. Brotnov	Grafton	H. McLean	Hannah
T. E. Tufte	Northwood	S. Berger	Olga
W. W. Glasgow	Niagara	W. Clarke	Rolla
J. D. Bacon	Grand Forks	J. Michels	Graham's Island
Alex. Stewart	Manvel	F. T. Gronvold	Barton
M. Erickson	Reynolds	Henry Hale	Devils Lake
C. J. Ovind	McRae	H. T. Ugland	Crary
O. G. Nelson	Hatton	E. B. Thompson	Sheyenne
O. C. Hauan	Mayville	H. J. Miner	Sykeston
P. Herbrandson	Calendonla	C. A. Sanford	Courtenay
S. C. Swenson	Portland	O. McHarg	Jamestown
W. D. Allen	Fargo	C. S. Deisem	Grand Rapids
Thos. Baker jr.	Fargo	John Kennedy	Oakes
G. W. Wolbert	Casselton	J. S. Peake	Monango
P. P. Chacey	Harwood	T. W. Allshouse	Steele
N. O. Brakke	Norman	G. O. Gulack	Ashley
E. C. Sargent	Amenia	R. N. Stevens	Bismarck
R. P. Boyd	Wheatland	Joseph Hare	Bismarck
W. W. Tousley	Tower City	O. Gilbertson	Towner
M. Lynch	Lidgerwood	P. P. Lee	Minot
A. W. Thomas	Seymour	D. Stevenson	Stevenson
J. S. Johnson	Christine	Wm. Engelter	New Salem
A. Peterson	Cogswell	*F. Lish	Dickinson

*Fusionists. All others republicans.

Seventh Session—1901.

Convened January 8, 1901; adjourned March 8, 1901.

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor David Bartlett, President.

President pro tempore—Judson LaMoure.

Secretary—George L. Townes.

Assistant Secretary—I. O. Moe.

Assistant to Secretary—P. R. Rognlie.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Brown.

Doorkeeper—A. M. Greenfield.

Journal Clerk—Mrs. J. M. Brown.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Miss Katherine Coleman

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—L. D. McGahan.

Bill Clerk—Olaf Holton.

Stenographer—R. M. Tuttle.

Messenger—Wm. Warren.

Postmaster—Ed. Parrett.

Watchman—B. Schmidt.

Clerk of Judiciary Committee—Geo. Gibson.

Chaplain—Rev. A. A. Joss.

Proofreader—M. E. Shirley.

Bill Room Clerk—Alex. Loudon.

Pages—Clarence McLean, Shed Lambert, Grant Call, Jos. Hare, Wm. Pollock.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1 r	Judson LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2 rh	James Fuller	Pembina	Crystal
3 f	O. E. Loftus	Walsh	Park River
4 fh	J. L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5 r	H. E. Lavayea	Grand Forks	Larimore
6 fh	M. F. Murphy	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7 r	J. D. Taylor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8 rh	F. W. Ames	Traill	Mayville
9 r	R. S. Lewis	Cass	Fargo
10 r	G. W. Wolbert	Cass	Casseltown
11 r	F. S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12 rh	A. Slotten	Richland	Wahpeton
13 r	J. F. Devlin	Sargent	Cayuga
14 rh	R. C. Sanborn	Ransom	Lisbon
15 r	A. B. Cox	Barnes	Valley City
16 rh	R. C. Cooper	Griggs	Cooperstown
17 r	I. Swenson	Nelson	Aneta
18 rh	W. A. Laidlaw	Cavalier	Hannah
19 r	Wm. Clarke	Rolette	Rolla
20 rh	O. I. Hegge	Benson	Minnewaukan
21 r	Henry Hale	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22 r	H. J. Miller	Wells	Bowden
23 f	M. D. Williams	Stutsman	Jamestown
24 rh	J. B. Sharpe	LaMoure	Kulm
25 f	O. E. Geer	Dickey	Ellendale
26 rh	W. Baker	Emmons	Livona
27 r	C. B. Little	Burleigh	Bismarck
28 fh	V. B. Noble	Bottineau	Bottineau
29 r	M. Jacobson	Ward	Minot
30 fh	J. A. McDougal	Morton	Mandan
31 r	L. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson

r, republican; f, fusion; rh, republican holdover; fh, fusion holdover.

House.

R. M. Pollock, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—Joseph Scanlan.
 Assistant Chief Clerk—W. D. Austin.
 Assistant to Assistant Chief Clerk—B. W. Shaw.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Harrison.
 Journal Clerk—Wm. Surerus.
 Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—W. E. Clark.
 Bill Clerk—E. E. Ellis.
 Stenographer—Miss Bessie Waggoner.
 Messenger—Burton L. Weld.
 Postmaster—C. Lisk.
 Doorkeeper—James Flannagan.
 Watchman—A. B. Stedman.
 Clerk of Judiciary Committee—A. M. Baldwin.
 Chaplain—Rev. R. T. Guernsey.
 Pages—Arthur Mason, Chester Erstrom, Leo Horner, Kirk Noyes.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	W. J. Watts	Pembina	Hyde Park
1	I. J. Chevalier	Pembina	Bathgate
2	E. H. Restemayer	Pembina	Cavalier
2	I. Thordarson	Pembina	Hensel
3	E. R. Swarthout	Walsh	Park River
3	*A. Dickson	Walsh	Conway
4	*G. R. Gullikson	Walsh	Grafton
4	John Miller	Walsh	Minto
4	*J. H. Parr	Walsh	Grafton
5	R. L. Bennett	Grand Forks	Inkster
5	T. E. Tufte	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	J. D. Bacon	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
6	*J. P. Galbraith	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Chas. Brisbin	Grand Forks	Thompson
7	L. P. Hjelmstad	Grand Forks	Holmes
8	Asa Sargeant	Traill	Caledonia
8	J. I. Lerom	Traill	Buxton
8	G. A. Willison	Traill	Blanchard
8	T. E. Nelson	Traill	Hatton
9	R. M. Pollock	Cass	Fargo
9	W. F. Leech	Cass	Fargo
10	P. P. Chacey	Cass	Harwood
10	Thos. Heath	Cass	Gardner
10	E. Severson	Cass	Davenport
11	B. Mallough	Cass	Chaffee
11	C. A. Tubbs	Cass	Hunter
11	John Hill	Cass	Wheatland
12	Eric Stafne	Richland	Galchutt
12	A. W. Thomas	Richland	Seymour
12	V. Morgan	Richland	Barrie
13	H. C. Johnson	Sargent	Milnor
13	G. B. Phifer	Sargent	Harlem
14	T. J. Dwire	Ransom	Englevale
14	L. P. Anderson	Ransom	Ft. Ransom
15	Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
15	K. S. Ramsett	Barnes	Fingal
16	M. B. Cassell	Steele	Clifford
16	C. Winslow	Steele	Golden Lake
17	C. A. Hall	Nelson	Lakota
18	H. McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
18	Ole Axvig	Cavalier	Milton

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

MEMBERS—Continued.

	Name	County	Post Office
20	Wm. Lemke	Towner	Cando
21	Wm. Gronvold	Pierce	Rugby
22	James Michels	Benson	Graham's Island
23	W. H. Davis	Ramsey	Evanston
24	H. A. Nicholson	Ramsey	Crary
25	D. Niven	Eddy	New Rockford
26	E. Chalfee	Foster	Carrington
27	E. H. Keeler	Stutsman	Buchanan
28	J. M. Watson	Stutsman	Kensal
29	J. A. T. Bjornson	LaMoure	Kulm
30	Geo. Rose	Dickey	Ellendale
31	A. Strutz	Dickey	Oakes
32	T. W. Allshouse	Kidder	Steele
33	G. O. Gulack	McIntosh	Ashley
34	Jos. Hare	Burleigh	Bismarck
35	Henry Reade	Burleigh	Bismarck
36	B. F. Hammond	Bottineau	Bottineau
37	E. C. Palmer	Williams	Williston
38	A. M. Packard	Morton	Mandan
39	Wm. Wade	Morton	Wade
40	W. A. McClure	Stark	Taylor

*Ind.-Dem. All others republicans.

Eighth Session—1903.

Convened January 6, 1903; adjourned March 6, 1903.*

Senate.

Lieutenant Governor David Bartlett, President.

President pro tem—J. B. Sharpe.

Secretary of the Senate—R. M. Tuttle.

First Assistant Secretary of the Senate—Geo. L. Towns.

Second Assistant Secretary of the Senate—James Twamley.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—W. E. Clark.

Bill Clerk—L. J. Moc.

Stenographer—Ed. LaMoure.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Brown.

Doorkeeper—D. B. Wellman.

Messenger—Theodore Johnson.

Postmaster—M. J. Freeman.

Watchman—John Young.

Journal Clerk—Miss Catharine Coleman.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Mrs. J. M. Brown.

Clerk of the Judiciary Committee—Chas. Donnelly.

Chaplain—Rev. A. W. Hayes.

Proof reader—J. M. Stewart.

Bill room clerk—L. Wells.

Clerk Appropriation Committee—J. W. Foley.

Pages—Shed Lambert, A. O'Connor, Walter McLean, Willie Pollock and Floyd Brown.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	*r J. LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2	A. Garnett	Pembina	St. Thomas
3	*f O. E. Lofthus	Walsh	Park River
4	*J. L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton

MEMBERS—Continued.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
5	*r H. E. Lavayea	Grand Forks	Larimore
6	J. D. Bacon	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	*r J. D. Taylor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	P. Herbrandson	Traill	Caledonia
9	*r R. S. Lewis	Cass	Fargo
10	Geo. D. Brown	Cass	Wild Rice
11	*r F. S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	*A. Benson	Richland	Sperry
13	*r J. F. Devlin	Sargent	Cayuga
14	Ed. Pierce	Ransom	Sheldon
15	*r A. B. Cox	Barnes	Valley City
16	Maynard Crane	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	*r Iver Swenson	Nelson	Aneta
18	Henry McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
19	*r Wm. Clarke	Rolette	Rolla
20	A. J. Kirkeide	Benson	Normania
21	*r Henry Hale	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	R. W. Main	Towner	Cando
23	*f M. D. Williams	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	J. B. Sharpe	LaMoure	Kulm
25	*f D. E. Geer	Dickey	Ellendale
26	A. Macdonald	Emmons	Glencoe
27	*r C. B. Little	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*D. H. McArthur	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	*r M. Jacobson	Ward	Minot
30	H. G. Voss	Morton	Mandan
31	*r L. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson
32	J. D. Carroll	Eddy	New Rockford
33	I. A. Regan	Wells	Fessenden
34	R. A. Fox	McHenry	Towner
35	A. E. Johnson	McLean	Washburn
36	G. O. Gulack	McIntosh	Ashley
37	*M. A. Wiperman	Richland	Hankinson
38	*H. O. Hagen	Barnes	Fingal
39	W. H. Robinson	Traill	Mayville
40	*C. W. Plain	Cavalier	Milton

* Democrat; *r, republican holdover; *f, fusion holdover; **, independent-democrat; ***, independent; all others republicans.

House.

Thos. Baker, Jr., Speaker.

Chief Clerk—A. O. Anderson.
 Assistant Chief Clerk—W. D. Austin.
 Second Assistant Clerk—G. M. Hogue.
 Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—W. A. Kelley.
 Bill Clerk—Wellington Irysh.
 Stenographer—Miss Bessie Waggoner.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—Alex. McFadden.
 Doorkeeper—Harry Weiland.
 Messenger—R. M. Wigness.
 Postmaster—John W. Carroll.
 Chaplain—Rev. Gullstrom.
 Watchman—Guy Reems.
 Journal Clerk—S. B. Donahue.
 Clerk Judiciary Committee—Alfred Zuger.
 Pages—Perry Embertson, Walter White, Oscar Sundquist, Neil McHugh, Ward Preston, Clarence Anderson.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Geo. A. McCrea	Pembina	Drayton
1	L. J. Chevalier	Pembina	Bathgate
1	W. J. Watts	Pembina	Hydepark
2	John Truemner	Pembina	Cavalier
2	P. J. Skjold	Pembina	Hallson
2	C. K. Wing	Pembina	Crystal
3	G. N. Midgarden	Walsh	Grafton
3	Thos. Johnson	Walsh	Park River
3	J. J. Ferguson	Walsh	Park River
4	John Miller	Walsh	Minto
4	*Nels O. Noben	Walsh	Grafton
4	T. A. Gagnon	Walsh	Minto
5	T. F. Mooney	Grand Forks	Larimore
5	J. H. McLain	Grand Forks	Inkster
5	T. E. Tufte	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	H. P. Ryan	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
6	E. O. Burtness	Grand Forks	Meckinock
7	James Elton	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Henry Steinberg	Grand Forks	Reynolds
7	A. E. Allen	Grand Forks	Thompson
8	Alex. Smart	Traill	Hendrum, Minn.
8	T. H. Thompson	Traill	Belmont
9	Thos. Baker, jr.	Cass	Fargo
9	W. F. Leech	Cass	Fargo
9	A. L. Wall	Cass	Fargo
10	E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Casselton
10	Thos. Heath	Cass	Gardner
10	E. Severson	Cass	Kindred
11	John A. Hill	Cass	Wheatland
11	B. H. Mallough	Cass	Wheatland
11	F. H. Dickinson	Cass	Ayr
12	*H. T. Connolly	Richland	Wahpeton
12	*Geo. Hammer	Richland	Abercrombie
12	*B. Schouweiler	Richland	Fairmount
13	G. B. Phifer	Sargent	Hampel
13	John Flados	Sargent	Rutland
14	C. W. Buttz	Ransom	Buttzville
14	Fred Underwood	Ransom	Enderlin
15	Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
15	Jos. H. Rogers	Barnes	Valley City
16	M. B. Cassell	Steele	Clifford
16	G. H. Stavens	Steele	Hatton
16	J. S. Palfrey	Steele	Hope
17	S. L. Dahl	Nelson	McVillie
17	A. H. Smart	Nelson	Michigan City
18	Chas. Chisholm	Cavalier	Langdon
18	*M. McKnight	Cavalier	Hannah
19	C. I. F. Wagner	Rolette	Rolla
19	*A. N. Bourassa	Rolette	Rolla
20	E. L. Richmond	Benson	Minnewaukan
20	N. E. Gullerud	Benson	Viking
20	M. Maddock	Benson	Goa
21	G. W. H. Davis	Ramsey	Evanston
21	C. H. Baker	Ramsey	Devils Lake
21	H. R. Aslakson	Ramsey	Edmore
22	*C. P. Peterson	Towner	Bisbee
22	*J. L. Harvey	Towner	Maza
23	Anton Fried	Stutsman	Fancher
23	Geo. B. McKenzie	Stutsman	Kensal
23	Morris Beck	Stutsman	Jamestown

MEMBERS—Continued.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
24	O. O. Ellison	LaMoure	LaMoure
24	C. H. Sheils	LaMoure	Edgeley
25	Geo. Rose	Dickey	Ellendale
25	E. F. Stevens	Dickey	Glover
26	C. A. Patterson	Emmons	Linton
26	P. J. Lyons	Kidder	Steele
27	*L. D. McGahan	Burleigh	Bismarck
27	**John Bostrom	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	G. A. Lillie	Bottineau	Willow City
28	Jas. M. Watson	Bottineau	Willow City
29	Percy M. Cole	Ward	Kenmare
29	C. P. Lee	Ward	Minot
29	E. C. Palmer	Williams	Williston
30	W. M. Simpson	Morton	Mandan
30	Philip Blank	Morton	New Salem
30	Chas. Weigel	Morton	Hebron
31	Geo. A. Senour	Stark	Dickinson
31	W. A. McClure	Stark	Taylor
31	***Frank Lish	Stark	Dickinson
32	F. N. Chaffee	Foster	Carrington
32	M. Mattson, jr.	Eddy	Cheyenne
33	H. C. Scheer	Wells	Fessenden
33	C. V. Brown	Wells	Cathay
33	A. Peterson	Wells	Harvey
34	T. Welo	McHenry	Velva
34	Thos. Oksendahl	Pierce	Rugby
34	O. A. Knutson	McHenry	Harvey
35	Henry Bartz	McLean	Anamoose
35	Wm. Dieball	Mercer	Hebron
36	A. Meidinger	McIntosh	Hellwig
36	J. A. Weed	Logan	Napoleon
37	Emil A. Movius	Richland	Lidgerwood
37	*John I. Hanson	Richland	Wyndmere
37	*G. Van Arnam	Richland	Walcott
38	S. J. Aandahl	Barnes	Svea
38	*C. H. Noltimier	Barnes	Lanona
39	A. T. Kraabel	Traill	Clifford
39	H. G. Braaten	Traill	Mayville
40	N. Robillard	Cavalier	Oiga
40	Jas. McDowell	Cavalier	Langdon

* Democrat; *r, republican holdover; *f, fusion holdover; **, independent-democrat; ***, independent; all others republicans.

Ninth Session—1905.

Convened January 3, 1905; adjourned March 3, 1905.

SENATE.

Lieutenant Governor DAVID BARTLETT, President.

President pro tem—F. S. Talcott.

Secretary—L. M. McGlashan.

Assistant Secretary—James Twamley.

Assistant to Secretary—F. W. Kempf.

Chief Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—John Andrews.

Bill Clerk—O. J. Olson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—D. B. Wellman.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Ever Wagness.

Doorkeeper—Amos LaFrance.

SENATE—Continued.

Stenographer—Miss Katherine Coléman
 Messenger—Ole Anderson.
 Postmaster—M. J. Freeman.
 Assistant Postmaster—E. R. Steinbrueck.
 Watchman—Frank Bohn.
 Journal Clerk—B. E. Lee.
 Assistant Journal Clerk—T. F. Norgaard.
 Clerk of the Judiciary Committee—John P. Selby.
 Chaplain—Rev. O. F. Jones.
 Proof Reader—W. H. Pray.
 Bill Room Clerk—Geo. Game.
 Clerk of Appropriation Committee—Mrs. C. S. Budlong.
 Pages—W. S. McLean, H. Hogue, W. E. Savage and Shed Lambert.
 Doorkeeper in Gallery—E. R. Kennedy.
 Janitor—Arndt Mamel.
 Cloak Room Attendant—Harry Weiland.
 Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks—M. A. Shirley, K. Magnuson, Earl Gillmour, S. H. Carothers.
 Senate Stenographers—Miss Cora Simpson, Mrs. Karrie King Mayfield, S. G. Skulason.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Judson LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
2	*r A. Garnett	Pembina	Pembina
3	Thomas Johnson	Walsh	Park River
4	*d J. L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5	*E. K. Spoonheim	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*r J. D. Bacon	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	John D. Taylor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	*r P. Herbrandson	Traill	Caledonia
9	L. B. Hanna	Cass	Fargo
10	*r Geo. D. Brown	Cass	Wild Rice
11	Frank S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	*d A. Benson	Richland	Christine
13	John H. Dyste	Sargent	Forman
14	*r Ed. Pierce	Ransom	Sheldon
15	Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
16	*r Maynard Crane	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	Iver Swenson	Nelson	Aneta
18	*r Henry McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
19	C. I. F. Wagner	Rolette	Rolla
20	*r A. J. Kirkeide	Benson	Normania
21	Andrew J. Stade	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	*r R. W. Main	Towner	Cando
23	J. W. Sifton	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	*r J. B. Sharpe	LaMoure	Kulm
25	T. H. Thatcher	Dickey	Guelph
26	*r A. Macdonald	Emmons	Glencoe
27	C. B. Little	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*d D. H. McArthur	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	H. H. Steele	Ward	Mohall
30	*r H. G. Voss	Morton	Mandan
31	L. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson
32	*r J. D. Carroll	Eddy	New Rockford
33	J. Austin Regan	Wells	Fessenden
34	*r R. A. Fox	McHenry	Towner
35	Aug. E. Johnson	McLean	Washburn
36	*r G. O. Gulack	McIntosh	Ashley
37	Emil A. Movius	Richland	Lidgerwood

MEMBERS—Continued.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
38	*H. O. Hagen	Barnes	Fingal
39	Anton T. Kraabel	Traill	Clifford
40	*d C. W. Plain	Cavalier	Milton

*r, holdover republican; *d, holdover democrat; *, democrat; **, elected as independent in 1902, but is now a republican; all others republicans.

HOUSE.

GEORGE PIERCY, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—Otto Sougstad.

Assistant Chief Clerk—M. A. Liles.

Second Assistant Chief Clerk—T. C. Miller.

Chief Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—W. A. Kelley.

Bill Clerk—J. F. Marsh.

Stenographer—Miss Jeannette P. James.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Ole T. Grant.

Doorkeeper—J. A. Westerdahl.

Messenger—T. J. Hampton.

Postmaster—James Flanagan.

Chaplain—Rev. A. W. Hayes.

Watchman—Chas. Hubbard.

Journal Clerk—T. G. Anderson.

Clerk Judiciary Committee—Chas. Heckel.

Pages—Ira Herbert, Walter White, Ralph Fisher, Hugh Fadden,
Earle Hagy, James Brown.

Janitors—M. A. Skarison, James McDougal.

Bill Room Clerk—W. E. Truemner.

Gallery Doorkeeper—John Stoose.

Cloak Room Attendants—Herman Melby, Thorwald Torgerson.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
1	Geo. A. McCrea	Pembina	Drayton
1	I. J. Chevalier	Pembina	Bathgate
1	J. T. Briden	Pembina	Walhalla
2	Christian Ganssle	Pembina	St. Thomas
2	J. E. Truemner	Pembina	Cavalier
2	Joseph Walter	Pembina	Gardar
3	G. Midgarden	Walsh	Grafton
3	H. O. Sunderland	Walsh	Edinburg
3	John A. Vernon	Walsh	Conway
4	Tallack Tallackson	Walsh	Grafton
4	W. S. Mitchell	Walsh	Minto
4	*Tobias D. Casey	Walsh	Grafton
5	Thos. F. Mooney	Grand Forks	Fergus
5	W. W. Glasgow	Grand Forks	Niagara
5	John H. McLean	Grand Forks	Inkster
6	H. P. Ryan	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
6	E. O. Burnett	Grand Forks	Mekinock
7	A. E. Allen	Grand Forks	Thompson
7	Frank H. Sowle	Grand Forks	Reynolds
7	C. F. Oviand	Grand Forks	McRae
8	John Oveson	Traill	Buxton
8	T. H. Thompson	Traill	Hillsboro
9	N. G. Eggen	Cass	Fargo
9	W. D. Sweet	Cass	Fargo
9	J. F. Treat	Cass	Fargo
10	E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Casselton

MEMBERS—Continued.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
10	Clark Moore	Cass	Gardner
10	O. P. Dahlen	Cass	Kindred
11	F. H. Dickinson	Cass	Ayr
11	T. O. Burgum	Cass	Arthur
11	R. G. Piper	Cass	Leonard
12	H. J. Arnold	Richland	Fairmount
12	W. R. Purdon	Richland	Wahpeton
12	C. M. Johnson	Richland	Dwight
13	John Flados	Sargent	Rutland
13	Chas. H. Cooper	Sargent	Cogswell
14	C. W. Buttz	Ransom	Buttsville
14	Fred Underwood	Ransom	Enderlin
15	J. H. Rogers	Barnes	Valley City
15	Robert Clendening	Barnes	Wimbleton
16	Nils Hemmingsen	Steele	Hannaford
16	John S. Palfrey	Steele	Hope
16	G. H. Stavens	Steele	Hatton
17	Samuel L. Dahl	Nelson	McVillie
17	A. R. Swendseid	Nelson	Petersburg
18	Robt. Meiklejohn	Cavalier	Langdon
18	Dan McKechnie	Cavalier	Calvin
19	D. Lemieux	Rolette	Dunseith
19	Hillis Kyle	Rolette	Rolla
20	E. L. Richmond	Benson	Minnewaukan
20	E. L. Baeverstad	Benson	Minnewaukan
29	James Duncan	Benson	Josephine
21	G. W. H. Davis	Ramsey	Evanston
21	H. A. Nicholson	Ramsey	Crary
21	Norman Nelson	Ramsey	Churchs Ferry
22	Albert S. Gibbens	Towner	Cando
22	Samuel Adams	Towner	Perth
23	Anton Fried	Stutsman	Fancher
23	James H. Cooper	Stutsman	Courtenay
23	Geo. Piercy	Stutsman	Pingree
24	Ole E. Ellisom	LaMoure	LaMoure
24	C. H. Sheils	LaMoure	Edgeley
25	Geo. Rose	Dickey	Monango
25	E. F. Stevens	Dickey	Glover
26	D. R. Streeter	Emmons	Linton
26	Wm. L. Belden	Kidder	Steele
27	R. N. Stevens	Burleigh	Bismarck
27	M. Spangberg	Burleigh	Slaughter
28	Geo. L. Lillie	Bottineau	Sergius
28	Jas. M. Watson	Bottineau	Willow City
29	C. A. Johnson	Ward	Minot
29	F. I. Lyons	Ward	Be bells
29	F. B. Chapman	Williams	Buford
30	William Simpson	Morton	Mandan
30	Philip Blank	Morton	New Salem
30	Chas. Weigel	Morton	Hebron
31	W. A. McClure	Stark	Taylor
31	J. E. Phelan	Stark	Dickinson
31	A. L. Martin	Billings	Sentinel Butte
32	Geo. D. Palmer	Foster	Melville
32	Ole Rue	Eddy	Shenenne
33	Chas. V. Brown	Wells	Cathay
33	Herman C. Scheer	Wells	Fessenden
33	August Peterson	Wells	Harvey
34	T. Welo	McHenry	Velva
34	C. D. Rice	McHenry	Towner

MEMBERS—Continued.

Dist.	Name	County	Post Office
34	O. T. Tofsrud	Pierce	Rugby
35	David Juzeler	Mercer	Broncho
35	John Schlenker	McLean	Goodrich
36	A. Meidinger	McIntosh	Helwig
36	Herman Hardt	Logan	Napoleon
37	Vivian Morgan	Richland	Barrie
37	George Blake	Richland	Wyndmere
37	A. O. Heglie	Richland	Walcott
38	Martin Thoreson	Barnes	Daily
38	Geo. O. Goulet	Barnes	Oriska
39	H. G. Braaten	Traill	Mayville
39	Geo. A. White	Traill	Portland
40	W. E. Jennings	Cavalier	Milton
40	N. Robillard	Cavalier	Olga

* Democrat; all others republicans.

Tenth Session.—1907.

Convened January 8, 1907; adjourned March 8, 1907.

SENATE.

Lieutenant Governor R. S. Lewis, President.

President pro tem—J. Austin Regan.

Secretary—J. W. Foley.

First Assistant Secretary—F. W. Kempf.

Second Assistant Secretary—George Weatherhead.

Stenographer—Ara E. Waggoner.

Chief Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—W. P. Thurston.

Bill Clerk—L. K. Estabrook.

Sergeant at Arms—W. H. Brown.

Assistant—Ever Wagness.

Doorkeeper—J. O. Rindahl.

Messenger—A. Glorvick.

Postmaster—John McKechnie.

Assistant—E. R. Steinbrueck.

Watchman—M. Skarison.

Journal Clerk—Katherine Coleman.

Assistant—John Swenson.

Chaplain—Rev. O. F. Jones, D. D.

Clerk Judiciary Committee—Herbert Hallenberg.

Clerk Appropriation Committee—N. R. Burley.

Bill Room Clerk—E. Chapman.

Assistant—S. Peterson.

Doorkeeper of Gallery—John Young.

Janitor—P. O. Fossum.

Cloak Room Attendant—Chas. Palmer.

Stenographers to Senators—Esther Newbury, Cora Simpson, Geneve Warner, Karrie King Mayfield, Norman Hall, Anna O. Fangsrud, Carrie Morrish.

Pages—Howard Hogue, Roy Durham, Stanley Johnson, Wells Hutchinson, Floyd Hastings, Richard Rial, Earl Hagy, Eugene Morris, George Movius, Porter Talcott.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	P. O.
1	†Judson LaMoure	Pembina	Pembina
	*E. A. Halliday	Pembina	Hensel
3	†Thos. Johnson	Walsh	Park River
4	*John L. Cashel	Walsh	Grafton
5	*E. K. Spoonheim	Grand Forks	Larimore
6	*James Turner	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	†John D. Taylor	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	H. H. Strom	Traill	Hillsboro
9	†L. B. Hanna	Cass	Fargo

Dist.	Name.	County	P. O.
10	E. F. Gilbert	Cass	Casselton
11	†F. S. Talcott	Cass	Buffalo
12	*W. E. Purcell	Richland	Wahpeton
13	†John S. Dyse	Sargent	Forman
14	Ed. Pierce	Ransom	Sheldon
15	†Geo. M. Young	Barnes	Valley City
16	Maynard Crane	Griggs	Cooperstown
17	†Iver Swenson	Nelson	Aneta
18	Henry McLean	Cavalier	Hannah
19	†C. I. F. Wagner	Rolette	Rolla
20	Theo. Koffel	Benson	Esmond
21	†A. J. Stade	Ramsey	Devils Lake
22	*John Kelly	Towner	Bisbee
23	†J. W. Sifton	Stutsman	Jamestown
24	J. B. Sharpe	LaMoure	Kulm
25	†T. H. Thatcher	Dickey	Guelph
26	Alex. McDonald	Emmons	Glencoe
27	†C. B. Little	Burleigh	Bismarck
28	*D. H. McArthur	Bottineau	Bottineau
29	†H. H. Steele	Ward	Mohall
30	Ferd Leutz	Morton	Hebron
31	†L. A. Simpson	Stark	Dickinson
32	Geo. D. Palmer	Foster	Bordulac
33	†J. Austin Regan	Wells	Fessenden
34	C. D. Rice	McHenry	Towner
35	†A. E. Johnson	McLean	Washburn
36	Chris. Albright	McIntosh	Ashley
37	†E. A. Movius	Richland	Lidgerwood
38	K. S. Ramsett	Barnes	Fingal
39	†A. T. Kraabel	Traill	Clifford
40	C. W. Plain	Cavalier	Milton

† Holdover republicans; * democrats; ** holdover democrats; § independent; all others republicans.

HOUSE.

Treadwell Twichell, Speaker.

Chief Clerk—P. D. Norton.

Assistant Chief Clerks—W. D. Austin, Otto Sougstad.

Chief Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk—M. O. Gullickson.

Bill Clerk—O. J. Quamme.

Sergeant at Arms—O. K. Hovet.

Doorkeepers—F. A. McDonald, David Maddock.

Messenger—R. J. Percy.

Postmaster—Hans Fosser.

Chaplain—Rev. F. W. Stanton.

House Stenographer—Mabel Thorburn.

Members' Stenographer—Laura Connor.

Bill Room Clerks—C. L. Jones, Thomas Radcliffe.

Clerk Judiciary Committee—Ed. K. Mason.

Journal Clerk—T. G. Anderson.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Wm. Hennessy.

Janitors—J. L. Smith, Geo. Fisher.

Pages—Harold Semling, Harry Beardsley, Joel Stebbins, Arnold Michelson, Fred James, Lester Budlong.

MEMBERS.

Dist.	Name	County	P. O.
1	Wm. J. Watts	Pembina	Neche
1	*Joseph Morin	Pembina	Neche
1	*W. Welford	Pembina	Neche
2	C. Ganssle	Pembina	St. Thomas

Dist.	Name.	County	P. O.
2	E. H. Restemayer	Pembina	Cavalier
2	*John Johnson	Pembina	Gardar
3	G. N. Midgarden	Walsh	Grafton
3	H. G. Hosford	Walsh	Park River
3	*A. H. Walker	Walsh	Dundee
4	John E. Hanawalt	Walsh	Grafton
4	*K. O. Brotnov	Walsh	Grafton
4	*Tobias D. Casey	Walsh	Grafton
5	Edward Church	Grand Forks	Inkster
5	T. H. Pugh	Grand Forks	Larimore
5	T. E. Tufte	Grand Forks	Northwood
6	*Geo. Hallick	Grand Forks	Manvel
6	*J. M. Anderson	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
7	Wm. S. Deane	Grand Forks	Holmes
7	Arne P. Haugen	Grand Forks	Reynolds
7	John A. Sorley	Grand Forks	Grand Forks
8	O. J. Sorlie	Trails	Buxton
8	John Oveson	Trails	Buxton
9	J. F. Treat	Cass	Fargo
9	F. E. Dibley	Cass	Fargo
9	T. J. Flamer	Cass	Fargo
10	T. Twichell	Cass	Mapleton
10	A. A. Plath	Cass	Davenport
10	Clark Moore	Cass	Gardner
11	T. O. Burgum	Cass	Page
11	R. G. Piper	Cass	Leonard
11	J. R. Collins	Cass	Arthur
12	W. R. Purdon	Richland	Wahpeton
12	*L. Parkhill	Richland	Fairmount
12	*Henry Connolly	Richland	Wahpeton
13	Livy Johnson	Sargent	Cogswell
13	D. E. Blake	Sargent	Delamere
14	C. W. Buttz	Ransom	Buttzville
14	A. E. Jones	Ransom	Lisbon
15	Amasa P. Peake	Barnes	Valley City
15	Geo. H. Law	Barnes	Leal
16	G. H. Stavens	Steele	Hatton
16	S. H. Nelson	Steele	Finley
16	Nils Hemmingsen	Steele	Hannaford
17	M. A. Shirley	Nelson	Aneta
17	A. R. Swendseld	Nelson	Petersburg
18	U. L. Burdick	Cavalier	Munich
18	Joseph Crawford	Cavalier	Langdon
19	A. O. Graham	Rolette	Rolla
19	Ole Syvertson	Rolette	Overly
20	O. S. Aaker	Benson	Minnewaukan
20	H. O. Blegen	Benson	Church's Ferry
20	James Duncan	Benson	Josephine
21	O. P. N. Anderson	Ramsey	Starkweather
21	Bernt Anderson	Ramsey	Church's Ferry
21	Miles A. Miller	Ramsey	Crary
22	Samuel Adams	Towner	Perth
22	A. S. Gibbens	Towner	Cando
23	A. A. Monek	Stutsman	Jamestown
23	Will Sinclair	Stutsman	Windsor
23	H. J. Murphy	Stutsman	Courtenay
24	A. W. Cunningham	LaMoure	Grand Rapids
24	*L. A. Ueland	LaMoure	Edgeley
25	Geo. Rose	Dickey	Ellendale
	B. Andrus	Dickey	Oakes
	Streeter	Emmons	Linton
	Storey	Kidder	Steele
	Stevens	Burleigh	Bismarck
	Mockler	Burleigh	Bismarck
	Garden	Bottineau	Souris

Dist.	Name	County	P. O.
28	Will Freeman	Bottineau	Maxbass
29	C. A. Johnson	Ward	Minot
29	F. B. Chapman	Williams	Buford
29	Fred F. Carter	Ward	Flaxton
30	W. E. Martin	Morton	Mandan
30	Jacob Rohs	Morton	New Salem
30	Wm. Simpson	Morton	Mandan
31	§Thos. Evans	Stark	Dickinson
31	A. L. Martin	Billings	Sentinel Butte
31	J. F. Brodie	Stark	Dickinson
32	S. N. Putnam	Eddy	New Rockford
32	E. T. Halaas	Foster	Carrington
33	O. L. Jensen	Wells	Harvey
33	W. F. Shannafelt	Wells	Fessenden
33	J. F. Wake	Wells	Bowden
34	R. C. Wedge	McHenry	Granville
34	John Steen	McHenry	Knox
34	O. T. Tofsrud	Pierce	Rugby
35	Johann Schlenker	McLean	Goodrich
35	H. E. Mathews	McLean	Wiprud
36	Geo. Elhard	Logan	Gackle
36	John Giedt	McIntosh	Lehr
37	R. H. Hankinson	Richland	Wyndmere
37	A. D. Hanson	Richland	Hankinson
37	O. T. Grant	Richland	Kindred
38	D. R. Jones	Barnes	Sanborn
38	Martin Thoreson	Barnes	Fingal
39	G. A. White	Traill	Portland
39	O. G. Nelson	Traill	Hatton
40	James McDowall	Cavalier	Langdon
40	Robert Griffith	Cavalier	Osnabrock

† Holdover republicans; * democrats; ** holdover democrats; § independent; all others republicans.

RULES AND STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

TENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SENATE

ORDER OF DAILY BUSINESS.

After calling the Senate to order the following order shall prevail:

1. Prayer by the chaplain.
2. Calling the roll.
3. Reading and approval of the Journal.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Presentation of petitions and communications.
6. Reports of standing committees.
7. Reports of select committees.
8. Motions and resolutions.
9. Introduction of bills, joint resolutions and memorials.
10. Consideration of messages from the House.
11. First reading of Senate bills, joint resolutions and memorials.
12. Second reading of the same.
13. Third reading of the same.
14. First reading of House bills, joint resolutions and memorials.
15. Second reading of the same.
16. Third reading of the same.
17. Consideration of general orders.

RULES.

1. The President shall take the chair at 2 o'clock p. m., or the hour to which the Senate was adjourned, and call the Senate to order, and if a quorum be present he shall direct the Journal of the preceding day to be read and mistakes or omissions, if any, corrected. He shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate.
2. Seven members may have a call of the Senate, and com-

pel the attendance of absent members, until the call be dispensed with by a constitutional majority.

3. Questions shall be put in this form: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be) say aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say no." If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall arise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

4. All motions, except to adjourn, postpone or commit shall be reduced to writing if required by any member of the Senate. Any motion may be withdrawn by consent of the Senate.

5. No member shall interrupt the business of the Senate while the Journal is being read, or when any member is speaking in debate, except on questions of privilege.

6. Every member present, when the question is put, shall vote, unless he shall, for a special cause, be excused by a two-thirds vote of the Senate present; but no member shall vote on any question in which he is directly or personally interested, or any case where he was not present when the question was put.

7. When any member is about to speak in debate, or debate on any matter in the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President" and shall stand in his place until recognized by the chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities and the implication of improper motives.

8. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received except to adjourn, to lay on the table, to move for the previous question, to move to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to postpone indefinitely, having been decided, shall be entertained on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

9. When two members rise the President shall name the member to speak. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, without leave of the Senate, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the subject pending shall have spoken, nor shall any member occupy more than ten minutes at the first time, nor more than five minutes at the second time, without unanimous consent of the Senate; but in all cases the member who shall first address the chair shall speak first.

10. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the presiding officer shall, or any member may, call him to order, and when a member shall be

called to order by the President or a member of the Senate he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without the leave of the Senate.

11. Every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate, and the President may call for a sense of the Senate on any question of order.

12. If any member be called to order by another member for words spoken the words excepted to shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the Senate may be better able to judge of the matter.

13. A motion to adjourn and to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

14. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct, that on being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the Senate. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed divisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendments nor motions to strike out and insert.

15. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded and stated by the President.

16. When the reading of a paper is called for and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by the Senate.

17. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special order of the day.

18. Every bill and joint resolution shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or on a call for bills and joint resolutions, or by a motion for leave, unless objected to by one member of the Senate, which shall carry it over for one day; and such objection may be made at any time on or before the first reading is completed.

19. Every bill shall be read three several times, but the first and second readings, and those only, may be upon the same day; and a second reading may be by title of a bill, unless a reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length.

20. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and the bill shall be presented and go to its second reading without further question.

21. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall refer it to its appropriate committee, unless the Senate, upon motion, decide to refer the same to a select or other standing committee, or to committee of the whole Senate; if to committee of the whole Senate, then it shall come up for consideration under the general order of the next day, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

22. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or

amended until it shall have been twice read; nor shall any such bill or joint resolution have its third reading and be put upon its final passage until at least one day after the same has been reported to the Senate by the committee to which the same has been referred; provided, that any bill or joint resolution may have its third reading and be put upon its final passage on the day the same is reported back, when so ordered by two-thirds of the members of the Senate present.

23. On the third reading of every bill or resolution, any amendment may be received and it may be recommitted at any time previous to its final passage.

24. No bill shall be revised or amended, nor the provisions thereof extended or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended or so incorporated, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

25. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of the majority of the members-elect in each house, nor unless on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting be entered on the Journal.

26. The presiding officer shall, in the presence of the Senate, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Senate. Immediately before such signing their title shall be publicly read, and the fact of signing shall be at one entered on the Journal.

27. No bills for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced after the fortieth day of the session, except by unanimous consent of the Senate. No bill shall be introduced in the Senate after the fifty-second day, except by unanimous consent.

28. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be first put. When a motion or question has been decided in the negative or affirmative, any member having voted with the prevailing side may move a reconsideration on the same or following day, but when a motion to reconsider is laid on the table, a motion to reconsider cannot again be made.

29. Before acting on executive business the Senate chamber shall be cleared, by the direction of the President, of all persons except members, the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms to be sworn.

30. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be reconsidered or suspended, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members-elect, and no motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill shall be entertained except by unanimous consent, unless the bill has first been printed and considered by a committee.

31. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in "Reed's Parliamentary Rules" shall govern the Senate in all

cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and order of the Senate, and the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

32. When the ayes and nays shall be called for by one-sixth of the members present each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the ayes and nays upon the call of the house, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.

33. In the absence of the President of the Senate, or his refusal to act, the President pro tempore shall exercise all rights and prerogatives of the President for the time being.

34. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first and before the second reading, shall be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

35. There shall be appointed by the President of the Senate the following standing committees:

- On judiciary to consist of fifteen members.
- On education to consist of nine members.
- On elections to consist of nine members.
- On appropriations to consist of seventeen members.
- On railroads to consist of thirteen members.
- On state affairs to consist of fifteen members.
- On public lands to consist of nine members.
- On ways and means to consist of nine members.
- On agriculture to consist of seven members.
- On warehousing, grain and grain grading to consist of eleven members.
- On counties to consist of nine members.
- On engrossed and enrolled bills to consist of five members.
- On banks and banking to consist of nine members.
- On cities and municipal corporations to consist of seven members.
- On Indian affairs to consist of five members.
- On statistics to consist of five members.
- On federal relations to consist of seven members.
- On insurance to consist of nine members.
- On public health to consist of five members.
- On public printing to consist of five members.
- On temperance to consist of nine members.
- On mines and minerals to consist of seven members.
- On rules to consist of seven members.
- On immigration to consist of five members.
- On highways, bridges and ferries to consist of seven members.
- On irrigation and drainage to consist of seven members.
- On apportionment to consist of fifteen members.

On corporations other than municipal to consist of seven members.

On military affairs to consist of seven members.

On woman suffrage to consist of five members.

Also joint committees on the following subjects:

On public buildings to consist of five members.

On charitable institutions to consist of five members.

On penal institutions to consist of five members.

On educational institutions to consist of seven members.

On state library to consist of five members.

On joint rules to consist of seven members.

36. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the members elected to the Senate.

37. No person shall be admitted within the bar of the Senate except the executive, members and officers of the House, state officers, judges of the supreme court and district courts, members of congress, those who have been members of congress, and the legislative assembly, members of the constitutional convention, and all federal officials of the state, except by a vote of the Senate.

38. Members of the Senate introducing bills in the nature of amendments to laws now existing shall designate in the title of such amendatory act the title of the act and shall have printed at length in the bill the section or sections to be amended.

39. All nominations from the executive shall be opened and read immediately in executive session and then be referred to their appropriate committees, unless otherwise ordered; and the final question on every nomination shall be: "Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

40. All bills reported from committees with amendments shall be engrossed before being read the third time and placed upon final passage.

41. All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of a subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration unless, by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

42. No member or officer of the Senate, unless he from illness or other cause, shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the session of the Senate during an entire day without first having obtained leave of absence, and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one day without leave.

43. The sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, under the direction of the presiding officer, shall be the executive officer of the

body for the enforcement of all rules made by the committee on rules, for the regulation of the Senate wing of the capitol. The Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers perform the duties to which they are especially assigned.

44. When a member rises to explain his vote upon any measure before the Senate, while the roll call is in progress, his words shall be taken down by the stenographer and printed in the journal; and upon request a member may have his remarks upon any question taken and extended on the record.

45. Upon a majority vote of the senate the presiding officer shall refuse to sign any bill which may have passed the senate, and which the house shall have refused to return for further consideration on being properly requested so to do.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Little, chairman; Young, Sharpe, Crane, Talcott, Regan, Simpson, Cashel, Pierce, Hanna, Purcell, Koffel, Movius, Steele, Taylor.

Education—Talcott, chairman; Sharpe, Kraabel, Young, Cashel, McDonald, Rice, Stade, Spoonheim.

Elections—Hanna, chairman; Regan, Swenson, McDonald, Cashel, Stade, LaMoure, Kraabel, Palmer.

Appropriations—LaMoure, chairman, Taylor, Sharpe, Crane, Little, Cashel, Kraabel, McLean, Simpson, Hanna, Gilbert, Young, Sifton, Thatcher, Stade, Movius, Leutz.

Railroads—Gilbert, chairman; Swenson, Regan, Pierce, McArthur, Dyste, Johnson of McLean, Plain, Steele, Thatcher, Albright, Stade, Palmer.

State Affairs—Sharpe, chairman; Crane, Little, Regan, Swenson, Plain, Talcott, Johnson of Walsh, Gilbert, Strom, Rice, McDonald, LaMoure, Movius, Palmer.

Public Lands—Movius, chairman; Sifton, Halliday, McArthur, Talcott, McDonald, Ramsett, Purcell, Koffel.

Ways and Means—Kraabel, chairman; Movius, Johnson of Walsh, McArthur, Thatcher, Wagner, Simpson, Strom, Leutz.

Agriculture—Swenson, chairman; Plain, Talcott, McArthur, McLean, Albright, Kelly.

Warehousing, Grain and Grain Grading—Dyste, chairman; Sharpe, Johnson of McLean, McArthur, Johnson of Walsh, Turner, Kraabel, Ramsett, Albright, Palmer, Regan.

Counties—Johnson of McLean, chairman; Pierce, Crane, Simpson, Movius, Dyste, Thatcher, Steele, Rice.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—Young, chairman; Steele, Spoonheim, Dyste, Wagner.

Banks and Banking—Pierce, chairman; Cashel, Macdonald, Little, Dyste, Movius, Steele, Palmer, Leutz.

Cities and Municipal Corporations—Steele, chairman; Young, Simpson, Hanna, Stade, Johnson of Walsh, Turner.

Indian Affairs—Palmer, chairman; McDonald, Spoonheim, Wagner, Strom.

Statistics—Leutz, chairman; Dyste, Sifton, Thatcher, Halliday.

Federal Relations—McLean, chairman; Dyste, Taylor, McArthur, Pierce, Koffel, Leutz.

Insurance—Simpson, chairman; Pierce, Crane, Palmer, Wagner, Little, McDonald, Sifton, Kraabel.

Public Health—Taylor, chairman; Sifton, Thatcher, Steele, Halliday.

Public Printing—Plain, chairman; Taylor, Young, McLean, Kelly.

Temperance—Strom, chairman; Spoonheim, Talcott, Pierce, Gilbert, LaMoure, Plain, Thatcher, Halliday.

Mines and Minerals—Ramsett, chairman; Simpson, Plain, Sifton, McDonald, Johnson of McLean, Dyste.

Rules—Wagner, chairman; Little, Cashel, Young, Sharp, Talcott, Koffel.

Immigration—Ramsett, chairman; Palmer, Purcell, Johnson of Walsh, Turner.

Highways, Bridges and Ferries—McDonald, chairman; McLean, McArthur, Strom, Spoonheim, Stade, Kraabel.

Irrigation and Drainage—Cashel, chairman; Leutz, Plain, Swenson, Little, Simpson, Sifton.

Apportionment—Regan, chairman; Little, Plain, McDonald, Steele, Ramsett, Swenson, Johnson of Walsh, Movius, Kraabel, Rice, Johnson of McLean, Talcott, Kelly, Dyste.

Corporations Other Than Municipal—Crane, chairman; Movius, Cashel, Johnson of McLean, Johnson of Walsh, Regan, Koffel.

Military Affairs—Stade, chairman; Thatcher, Dyste, McArthur, LaMoure, Wagner, Rice.

Woman Suffrage—Johnson of Walsh, chairman; McLean, Strom, Taylor, Turner.

Game and Fish—Koffel, chairman; Taylor, Gilbert, Talcott, Crane, Pierce, Steele.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Public Buildings—Simpson, chairman; Cashel, Hanna, Thatcher, Albright.

Charitable Institutions—Sifton, chairman; Gilbert, Spoonheim, Steele, Crane.

Educational Institutions—Talcott, chairman; Kelly, Rice, Taylor, Cashel, Stade, Ramsett.

Penal Institutions—Thatcher, chairman; Pierce, McLean, Purcell, Stade.

State Library—Albright, chairman; Crane, Purcell, Spoonheim, Plain.

Joint Rules—Rice, chairman; Little, Young, Cashel, Wagner, Sharpe, Talcott.

HOUSE

1. The speaker shall take the chair at the time to which the House stands adjourned, and the House shall then be called to order, and the roll of members called and the names of the absentees entered upon the Journal of the House.

2. Upon the appearance of a quorum the Journal of the preceding day shall be referred to the committee on revision and correction. Any mistakes therein shall be corrected by the committee and reported to the House for action.

3. Thirty-one members of the House may order a call for the House and cause absent members to be sent for, but a call must not be made while a vote is being taken. The call being moved, the Speaker shall require those desiring the call to rise, and if thirty-one or more members shall rise the call shall be ordered. The call being ordered, the sergeant-at-arms shall close the door and allow no member to leave the room. The clerk shall then call the roll and furnish the sergeant-at-arms with a list of those members absent without leave, and that officer must proceed forthwith to find and bring in such absentees. While the House is under call no business can be transacted except to receive and act upon the report of the sergeant-at-arms and no motion is in order except a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call, and said motion shall not be adopted unless a majority of all members-elect vote in favor thereof. Upon a report of the sergeant-at-arms showing that all members who were absent without leave, naming them, are present, the call shall be at an end, and the doors shall be opened, and the business pending at the time the call was made be proceeded with.

4. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the House.

5. The Speaker shall vote on all questions taken by ayes and nays (except on appeals from his own decisions) and in all elections or decisions called for by any member.

6. When the House adjourns the members shall keep their seats until the speaker announces the adjournment.

7. Every member previous to his speaking shall rise from his seat and respectfully address "Mr. Speaker," and remain standing in his place before proceeding to speak until he is recognized by the chair.

8. When two or more members arise at the same time to speak the Speaker must designate the member who is to speak, but in all cases the member who shall rise first and address the chair may speak first.

9. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the House, nor more than once until

every member choosing to speak on the subject pending shall have spoken, nor shall any member occupy more than ten minutes at the first time, nor more than five minutes at the second time, without unanimous consent of the House.

10. No motion shall be debated or put unless the same be seconded. It must then be stated by the Speaker before the debate and any such motion must be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desires it.

11. After the motion shall be stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or decision, but all motions, resolutions or amendments must be entered on the Journal, whether rejected or adopted.

12. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely—which several motions shall have precedence in the order which they stand arranged.

13. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is addressing the chair or a vote is being taken; that, and the motion to lay upon the table shall be decided without debate.

14. The previous question shall be set in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall be admitted only when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the amendments reported by a committee, if any, upon the pending amendments and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to decision of the main question.

15. When the previous question is decided in the negative it shall leave the main question under debate for the remainder of the sitting unless sooner disposed of in some other manner.

16. All incidental questions of order arising after motion is made for the previous question, during the pendency of such motion, or after the House shall have determined that the main question shall be now put shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise without debate.

17. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker or by a member in his place.

18. Every member who is present, before the vote is declared from the chair, must vote for or against the question before the House, unless the House excuses him or unless he is immediately interested in the question, in which case he must not vote.

19. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk out of, or across the House, nor when a member is speaking, shall any person entertain any private discourse, or pass between the person speaking and the chair.

20. If a question in debate contains several propositions, any member may have the same divided.

21. A member called to order must immediately sit down unless permitted to explain, and the House, if appealed to, must decide the case. If there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall stand. On appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. When a member is called to order for offensive language there shall be no debate.

22. A bill can only be introduced on the report of a committee or on a call for bills, or by a motion for leave.

23. Every bill, before being introduced, shall be in type-written form and shall have endorsed thereon its title, and every bill and resolution shall have endorsed thereon the name of the member introducing the same, and when ordered by a committee the name of such committee shall be endorsed thereon.

24. Every bill, memorial, order and resolution, requiring the approval of the governor, or a change in the constitution of the state of North Dakota, shall, after second reading, be referred to its appropriate committee, and if reported without amendment, shall pass to its third reading, unless otherwise ordered, and when amended it shall go to committee of the whole house.

25. All bills shall be properly engrossed before their final passage.

26. No amendment shall be received on the third reading, except to fill blanks, without unanimous consent of the House, but all bills and resolutions may be committed at any time previous to their passage. If any amendment be reported on such commitment by any other than a committee of the whole, it shall be read a second time, and the question of third reading and passage put.

27. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted, under color of amendment; no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House.

28. In forming a committee of the whole House the Speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

29. Bills committed to the committee of the whole House shall be read, be open to amendment, and debated by sections, unless otherwise ordered, leaving the title to be last considered; all amendments shall be noted in writing and reported to the House by the chairman.

30. All questions, whether in committee, or in the House, shall be put in the order in which they are moved, except in the case of privileged questions, and in filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

31. A similar mode of procedure shall be observed with bills which have originated in and passed the senate as with bills which have originated in the House, except that they shall not be printed nor engrossed or enrolled.

32. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or the day following that on which the decision proposed to be considered took place, nor unless one of the majority shall move a consideration.

33. When notice of intention to move the reconsideration of any bill or joint resolution shall be given by a member, the clerk of the House shall retain the said bill or joint resolution until after the time during which the said motion can be made unless the same can previously be disposed of.

34. Any member who votes on the majority side of a question may move a reconsideration of the same, which motion shall be decided by a majority vote.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in committee of the whole House so far as may be applicable except that the ayes and nays shall not be called, the previous question enforced nor the time of speaking limited.

36. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate.

37. No bill reported from standing or select committees or from the committee of the whole shall come up for a third reading until the first day after such report unless the House by a two-thirds vote otherwise orders.

38. Standing committees shall be appointed on the following subjects:

On rules to consist of nine members.

On mileage and per diem to consist of three members.

On judiciary to consist of nineteen members.

On ways and means to consist of eleven members.

On railroads to consist of nineteen members.

On appropriations to consist of seventeen members.

On engrossment to consist of nine members.

On enrollment to consist of nine members.

On education to consist of thirteen members.

On elections and privileges to consist of fifteen members.

On municipal corporations to consist of nine members.

On corporations other than municipal to consist of nine members.

On agriculture to consist of thirteen members.

On public printing to consist of nine members.

On irrigation to consist of nine members.

On insurance to consist of nine members.

- On banking to consist of eleven members.
- On labor to consist of nine members.
- On immigration to consist of nine members.
- On apportionment to consist of a member from each senatorial district.
- On schools and public lands to consist of nine members.
- On public health to consist of nine members.
- On military affairs to consist of nine members.
- On warehouses, grain grading and dealing to consist of fifteen members.
- On federal relations to consist of nine members.
- On temperance to consist of fifteen members.
- On highways, bridges and ferries to consist of nine members.
- On state affairs to consist of fifteen members.
- On supplies and expenditures to consist of nine members.
- On forestry to consist of nine members.
- On public debt to consist of nine members.
- On manufactures to consist of nine members.
- On counties and county boundaries to consist of nine members.
- On taxes and tax laws to consist of fifteen members.
- On coal lands and mining to consist of nine members.
- On live stock industry to consist of eleven members.
- On revision and correction of the Journal to consist of seven members.
- On game and fish to consist of nine members.

Also joint committees on the following subjects:

- On public buildings to consist of nine members.
- On charitable institutions to consist of nine members.
- On penal institutions to consist of nine members.
- On educational institutions to consist of nine members.
- On state library to consist of nine members.
- On joint rules to consist of nine members.

39. The first named member of each committee shall be the chairman and in his absence or being excused by the House the next named member and so on as often as the case shall happen, shall act as chairman.

40. The committee on engrossment shall examine all bills after they are engrossed and report the same to the House correctly engrossed before their third reading; said committee may report at any time.

41. The committee on enrollment shall examine all House bills and memorials which have passed the two houses, and when reported correctly enrolled, they shall be presented to the presiding officers of the House and senate for their signatures, and when so signed, presented to the governor for his approval; said committee may report at any time.

42. Select committees to whom reference shall have been made, must, in all cases, report a state of facts and their opinion thereon to the House.

43. In all cases where a bill, order or resolution, or motion shall be entered upon the Journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered on the Journal.

44. No person shall be admitted within the bar of the House except the executive, members of the senate, state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of congress, ex-members of the legislative assembly, delegates to the state constitutional convention, all federal officers of the state and reporters for newspapers, except by card of the Speaker. Any person lobbying on the floor of the House shall forfeit the privilege granted by this rule.

45. After calling the House to order the order of business for the day shall be as follows:

1. Prayer by the chaplain.
2. Calling the roll.
3. Reference of the Journal.
4. Presentations of petitions and communications.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of select committees.
7. Motions and resolutions.
8. Unfinished business.
9. Introduction of bills and memorials.
10. First and second reading of House bills and memorials.
11. Third reading of the same.
12. Consideration of messages from the senate.
13. First and second reading of senate bills and memorials.
14. Third reading of the same.
15. Consideration of general orders.

46. Whenever the report of any committee of conference contains several modifications or amendments, any member may have the same divided, and the question of concurrence taken separately upon each modification or amendment.

47. When the House has arrived at "the general orders of the day" it shall go into committee of the whole upon such orders, or a particular order designated by a vote of the House, and no other business shall be in order until the whole are considered or passed, or the committee rise; and unless a particular bill is ordered up the committee of the whole shall consider, act upon, or pass the general order, according to the order of reference.

48. The Speaker may leave the chair, and appoint a member to preside, but not for a longer time than one day, except by leave of the House.

49. The rules of parliamentary practice adopted by the house of representatives of the United States shall govern

the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules of the House, and the joint rules and orders of the senate and House of Representatives.

50. No rule of the House shall be suspended, altered or amended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the whole house.

51. The hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 o'clock in the afternoon, until the House directs otherwise.

52. The ayes and nays shall not be ordered unless demanded by one-sixth of the members present except on the final passage of bills, concurrent resolutions to amend the constitution, and memorials, in which case ayes and nays shall be had without demand.

53. In case all the members of any committee, required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them, cannot agree upon any report the majority and minority may each make a special report, and any member dissenting in whole or in part, from the reasonings and conclusions of both majority and minority may also present to the House a statement of his reasonings and conclusions; and all reports, if decorous in language, and respectful to the House, shall be entered at length on the Journal.

54. No smoking shall be allowed in the House while in session.

55. No member or any other person shall remain by the clerk's desk when the ayes and nays are being called.

56. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or chairman of the committee of the whole shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

57. No member or officer of the House, unless he, from illness or other cause shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from a session of the House during an entire day without first having obtained leave of absence, and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one day without leave.

58. Neither the chief clerk nor his assistant shall permit any records or papers belonging to the House to be taken out of their custody otherwise than in the regular course of business. The chief clerk shall report all missing bills, resolutions and papers to the Speaker; shall have general supervision of all clerical duties appertaining to the business of the House; shall perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all duties pertaining to the office, and shall also keep a book showing the situation and progress of all the bills, memorials and joint resolutions.

59. At least one day's notice shall be given of the introduction of any motion or resolution calling for or involving the expenditure of any money.

60. The chairmen of the different standing committees shall send to the chief clerk's desk, to be read previous to adjournment, notice of the time and place of meeting of such committee.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Rules—Stevens, chairman; Sorley of Grand Forks, Casey, Burgum, Buttz, Peake, Shirley, Chapman, White.

Mileage and Per Diem—Watts, chairman; Law, Evans,

Judiciary—Sorley of Grand Forks, chairman; Casey, Stevens, Buttz, Johnson of Ward, Pugh, Shirley, Burdick, Mockler, Watts, Tufte, Sorlie of Traill, Piper, Connolly, Bernt Anderson of Ramsey, Ueland, White, Griffith, Rose.

Ways and Means—Brotnov, chairman; Nelson of Traill, Moore, Buttz, Hemmingsen, Shirley, Putnam, Wake, Mathews, Thoreson, Johnson of Pembina.

Railroads—White, chairman; Burgum, Welford, Hanawalt, Oveson, Dibley, Parkhill, Syvertson, Aaker, Adams, Murphy, Cunningham, Garden, Halaas, Walker, Steen, Giedt, Thoreson, Griffith.

Appropriations—Peake, chairman; Casey, Treat, Welford, Anderson of Grand Forks, Moore, Purdon, Jones of Ransom, O. P. N. Anderson of Ramsey, Sinclair, Ueland, Rose, Stevens, Garden, Martin of Morton, Brodie, Nelson of Traill.

Engrossment—Aaker, chairman; Brotnov, Anderson of Grand Forks, Swendseid, Sinclair, Andrus, Rohs, Wedge, Elhard.

Enrollment—Pugh, chairman; Putnam, Hankinson, Johnson of Sargent, Syvertson, Adams, Streeter, Freeman, Simpson.

Education—Casey, chairman; Anderson of Grand Forks, Wedøe, Walker, Putnam, Johnson of Ward, Streeter, O. P. N. Anderson of Ramsey, Evans, Crawford, Swendseid, Blake, Pugh.

Elections and Privileges—Shirley, chairman; Watts, Walker, Sorley of Grand Forks, Casey, Halaas, Garden, Streeter, Gibbons, Bernt Anderson of Ramsey, Blegen, Graham, Stavens, Piper, Johnson of Pembina.

Municipal Corporations—Treat, chairman; Pugh, Purdon, Peake, Stevens, Johnson of Ward, Brodie, Ganssle, Anderson of Grand Forks.

Corporations Other Than Municipal—Jensen, chairman; Johnson of Pembina, Hosford, Dean, Flamer, Parkhill, Murphy, Schlenker, Jones of Barnes.

Agriculture—Swendseid, chairman; Nelson of Steele, Johnson of Sargent, Collins, Oveson, Hallick, Blegen, Grant, Hankinson, Mathews, Duncan, Carter, Brotnov.

Public Printing—Tufte, chairman; Gibbons, Streeter, Collins, Burdick, Simpson, Oveson, Walker, Restemayer.

Irrigation—Halaas, chairman; Duncan, Stevens, Freeman, Johnson of Ward, Chapman, Simpson, Evans, Schlenker.

Insurance—Midgarden, chairman; Moore, Restemayer, Haugen, Dibley, Andrus, Griffith, Shannafelt, Jensen.

Labor—Storey, chairman; Freeman, Monek, Crawford, Nelson of Steele, Parkhill, Flamer, Hallick, Morin.

Immigration—Burdick, chairman; Brodie, Church, Flamer, Simpson, Mathews, Hankinson, Grant, Griffith.

Apportionment—Putnam, chairman; Tufte, Restemayer, Hosford, Casey, Morin, Anderson of Grand Forks, Haugen, Sorlie of Traill, Dibley, Plath, Piper, Connolly, Blake, Jones of Ransom, Law, Stavens, Swendseid, Crawford, Graham, Duncan, O. P. N. Anderson of Ramsey, Gibbons, Monek, Ueland, Andrus, Storey, Mockler, Freeman, Johnson of Ward, Rohs, Evans, Shannafelt, Tofsrud, Schlenker, Elhard, Hanson, Jones of Barnes, White, McDowall.

School and Public Lands—Sorlie of Traill, chairman; Plath, Halaas, Hemmingsen, Miller, Carter, Martin of Billings, Putnam, Steen.

Public Health—Garden, chairman; Dibley, Connolly, Stavens, Murphy, Martin of Morton, Halaas, Johnson of Pembina, Walker.

Military Affairs—Purdon, chairman; Peake, Treat, Jones of Ransom, Monek, Rose, Johnson of Ward, Brodie, Midgarden.

Warehouses and Grain Grading—Piper, chairman; Brotnov, Church, Plath, Law, Griffith, Jones of Barnes, Giedt, Wedge, Carter, Storey, Miller, Blegen, Syvertson, Swendseid.

Temperance—Haugen, chairman; Jones of Barnes, Nelson of Traill, McDowall, Parkhill, Moore, Hemmingsen, Blegen, Andrus, Rohs, Elhard, Oveson, Church.

Highways, Bridges and Ferries—Blake, chairman; Miller, Dibley, Morin, Law, Storey, Hemmingsen, Chapman, Steen.

State Affairs—O. P. N. Anderson of Ramsey, chairman; Rohs, Tufte, Nelson of Traill, Hanson of Richland, Jensen, Martin of Morton, Graham, Jones of Ransom, Purdon, Burghum, Plath, Restemayer, Midgarden, Haugen.

Supplies and Expenditures—Blegen, chairman; Dean, Nelson of Steele, Church, Syvertson, Shannafelt, Thoreson, McDowall, Johnson of Pembina.

Forestry—Syvertson, chairman; Collins, Johnson of Sargent, Garden, Dean, Steen, Freeman, Hanson, Giedt.

Public Debt—Hanawalt, chairman; Watts, Mathews, Tofsrud, Sinclair, Aaker, Buttz, Flamer, Sorley of Grand Forks.

Manufactures—Connolly, chairman; Hallick, Treat, Miller, Murphy, Mockler, Simpson, Evans, Brotnov.

Counties and County Boundaries—Bernt Anderson of Ramsey, chairman; Carter, Evans, Shannafelt, Elhard, Burdick, Ganssle, Law, Schlenker.

Taxes and Tax Laws—Tofsrud, chairman; Ganssle, Grant, Halaas, Martin of Billings, Simpson, Andrus, Gibbons, Aaker, Nelson of Steele, Stavens, Collins, Sorley of Grand Forks, Welford, Hosford.

Coal Lands and Mining—Brodie, chairman; Schlenker, Rohs, Carter, Chapman, Freeman, Mockler, Streeter, Monek.

Live Stock—Duncan, chairman; Cunningham, Adams, Martin of Billings, Johnson of Sargent, Collins, Dean, Mathews, Grant, Thoreson.

Banking—Wedge, chairman; Blake, Treat, Peake, Burdick, Storey, Rohs, Martin of Billings, Wake, Tofsrud, White.

Federal Relations—Gibbons, chairman; Buttz, Dibley, O. P. N. Anderson of Ramsey, Adams, Cunningham, Mockler, Martin of Morton, Hankinson.

Revision and Correction of Journals—Graham, chairman; Crawford, Sinclair, Wake, Connolly, Tufte, Ganssle.

Fish and Game Laws—Thoreson, chairman; Wake, Chapman, Bernt Anderson of Ramsey, Parkhill, Burgum, Sorlie of Traill, Church, Hanawalt.

Drainage—Burgum, chairman; Cunningham, Wake, Hanson, Bernt Anderson of Ramsey, Jones of Ransom, Blake, Sorlie of Traill, Haugen, Hosford, Watts.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Public Buildings—Moore, chairman; Stavens, Pugh, Cunningham, Martin of Billings, Johnson of Pembina, Hanawalt, Schlenker, Hanson.

Charitable Institutions—Rose, chairman; Hallack, Flamer, Martin of Morton, Jensen, Grant, Nelson of Traill, McDowall, Hosford.

Penal Institutions—Griffith, chairman; Giedt, Tofsrud, Stevens, Adams, O. P. N. Anderson of Ramsey, Crawford, Plath, Welford.

Educational Institutions—Ueland, chairman; Ganssle, Thoreson, Evans, Duncan, Law, Buttz, Connolly, Piper.

Joint Library—Steen, chairman; Garden, Monek, Oveson, Dean, Mathews, Elhard, Hankinson, Jones of Barnes.

Joint Rules—Blegen, chairman; Sorley of Grand Forks, Burgum, Peake, Shirley, Streeter, Putnam, Shannafelt, Hankinson.

JOINT RULES.

1. Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.
2. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one house is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same may have passed.
3. Messages from one house to the other shall be communicated by the secretary of the senate and clerk of the

house of representatives, unless the house transmitting the message shall especially direct otherwise.

4. It shall be in the power of either house to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

5. In every case of a difference between the two houses upon any subject of legislation, if either house shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee, such committee shall meet at such hour and place as shall be agreed on by the chairman and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either may choose, the reasons of their respective houses, and to confer freely thereon, and they shall be authorized to report to their respective houses such modifications as they think advisable.

6. It shall be in order for either house to recede from any subject matter of difference existing between the two houses at any time previous to a conference, whether the papers on which such difference has arisen are before the house receding formally or informally, and a majority shall govern except in cases where two-thirds are required by the constitution, and the question having been put and lost, shall not be again put the same day, and the consideration thereof in other respects shall be regulated by the rules of the respective houses.

7. After each house has adhered to its disagreement and the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost, it shall not be again revived during the same session in either house, unless by consent of three-fourths of the members present of the house reviving it.

8. The same bill shall not create, renew or continue more than one incorporation, nor contain any provision in relation to the altering of more than one act of incorporation, or shall the same bill appropriate public money or property for more than one purpose. Any bill appropriating moneys for the payment of the officers of the government shall be confined to that purpose exclusively.

9. No duplicate of any bill which may have been introduced and printed by one house shall, upon introduction into the other house, be printed by said other house, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present.

10. No bill that shall have passed one house shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the last two days of the session, whenever a time shall have previously been fixed for the adjournment of the legislature.

11. The committee on enrolled bills in each of the two houses shall act jointly in the examination of all bills and resolutions before their presentation to the governor, either as a body or by such respective sub-committees as such committees may appoint for that purpose.

12. Whenever both houses, by the constitutional vote, direct that any act or resolution shall take effect immediately or at any time before July 1 following the session of the legislature, a proviso shall be added at the enrollment of the same in words to this effect: "This act shall take effect immediately (or in days)."

13. Every resolution by which any money or other property of the state shall be donated or appropriated, or by which any expense to the state shall be incurred, or which shall have an operation or effect outside of the two houses of the legislature, except such appropriation and expenses as shall be for the exclusive use, necessity or convenience of the legislature, shall be either a joint or concurrent resolution, and shall take the same course as a bill, and shall be enrolled and presented to the governor for his signature before the same shall take effect.

14. Either house shall return any bill or resolution called for by resolution of the other house, if the bill or resolution is yet in possession of the house called upon, and no action thereon has been had. In case action has been had, then it shall require a two-thirds vote of the house asked, to return a bill or resolution called for.

JOINT CONVENTION RULES.

1. Joint conventions shall be held in the hall of the house of representatives, and the president of the senate shall preside.

2. The secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives shall be secretaries of the joint convention, and the proceedings of the convention shall be published with the journals of the house, and the final result as announced by the president on return of the senate to their chamber, shall be entered on the journal of the senate.

3. The rules of the house of representatives, as far as the same may be applicable, shall govern the proceedings in joint convention.

4. Whenever a president pro tem presides he shall be entitled to vote on all occasions, and in case of a tie the question shall be declared lost.

5. Joint conventions shall have the power to compel the attendance of absent members in the mode and under the penalties prescribed by the rules of the house to which such members respectively belong, and for that purpose the sergeant-at-arms of each house shall attend.

6. Joint conventions may adjourn from time to time, as may be found necessary; and it shall be the duty of the house of representatives to prepare to receive the senate, the senate to proceed to the hall of the house of representatives at the time fixed by law or resolution, or to which the joint convention may have adjourned:

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTE, 1900 AND 1904.

STATES	Electoral Vote				Popular Vote			
	1900		1904		1900		1904	
	McKinley... R	Bryan... D	Roosevelt... R	Parker... D	McKinley... R	Bryan... D	Roosevelt... R	Parker... D
Alabama	11	11	11	11	53,592	96,368	22,472	79,857
Arkansas	8	8	10	9	44,800	81,142	46,860	64,434
California	9	10	10	...	161,755	134,985	205,226	89,294
Colorado	6	4	5	...	93,073	123,733	134,687	100,105
Connecticut	3	...	7	...	102,572	74,014	111,089	72,909
Delaware	3	...	3	...	22,535	18,863	28,712	19,347
Florida	4	4	...	5	7,499	28,007	8,314	27,046
Georgia	...	13	...	13	35,066	81,700	24,203	83,472
Idaho	...	3	...	...	27,198	29,414	47,783	18,480
Illinois	24	3	27	...	597,985	503,061	632,645	327,606
Indiana	15	...	15	...	336,083	309,584	368,289	274,345
Iowa	13	...	13	...	307,818	299,466	307,907	149,141
Kansas	10	13	10	...	185,955	182,601	212,955	86,174
Kentucky	...	13	...	13	226,801	284,899	205,227	217,170
Louisiana	...	8	...	...	14,223	53,671	5,205	47,708
Maine	6	...	6	...	65,435	36,823	64,437	27,630
Maryland	8	...	1	...	136,185	122,238	109,497	109,446
Massachusetts	15	...	16	...	239,147	157,016	257,822	165,746

Michigan	14	....	14	....	316,269	211,885	361,866	134,170
Minnesota	0	....	11	....	190,461	112,901	214,978	68,631
Mississippi .....	....	0	....	10	5,753	51,706	3,147	53,280
Missouri .....	....	17	18	....	314,093	351,913	321,440	296,312
Montana .....	....	3	3	....	25,373	34,146	34,932	21,773
Nebraska	8	....	8	....	121,835	114,013	138,558	52,921
Nevada .....	....	3	3	....	3,849	6,347	6,867	8,982
New Hampshire .....	....	....	4	....	54,798	35,489	51,180	33,995
New Jersey	10	....	12	....	221,707	164,808	251,937	177,339
New York	36	....	30	....	821,992	678,306	859,533	683,931
North Carolina .....	....	11	....	12	133,080	157,733	82,470	124,121
North Dakota	3	....	4	....	35,886	20,519	52,668	14,236
Ohio	23	....	23	....	543,918	474,862	600,095	344,940
Oregon	4	....	4	....	46,526	32,810	60,465	17,521
Pennsylvania	32	....	34	....	712,665	424,232	840,949	335,430
Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	33,784	19,812	41,605	24,839
South Carolina .....	....	0	....	9	3,579	47,283	2,554	52,563
South Dakota	4	....	4	....	54,539	30,544	72,083	21,969
Tennessee .....	....	12	....	12	123,008	145,250	105,369	131,683
Texas .....	....	15	....	18	130,641	267,423	51,242	167,200
Utah	3	....	3	....	47,099	44,944	62,446	33,413
Vermont	4	....	4	....	42,569	12,549	40,459	9,777
Virginia .....	....	12	....	12	115,865	146,080	47,880	80,648
Washington .....	....	....	5	....	57,456	44,833	101,540	28,098
West Virginia	6	....	7	....	119,851	98,791	132,608	100,850
Wisconsin	12	....	13	....	265,916	159,284	280,164	124,107
Wyoming	3	....	3	....	14,482	10,164	20,489	8,930
Total	292	155	336	110	7,217,695	6,359,391	7,630,893	5,106,649
Plurality	137	....	196	....	558,304	.....	*2,624,244	.....

*Largest popular vote ever received by a candidate for president.

THE VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND PROHIBITION.

(First State Election October 1, 1889.)

Counties	Constitution		Prohibition	
	For	Against	For	Against
Barnes	1,673	8	861	745
Benson	523	45	292	212
Billings	57	1	4	53
Bottineau	450	116	365	228
Burleigh	1,083	2	269	799
Cass	4,049	31	1,739	2,156
Cavalier	684	269	634	439
Dickey	1,471	26	966	537
Eddy	381	13	212	168
Emmons	462	2	106	347
Foster	333	4	148	186
Grand Forks	687	1,930	1,534	1,432
Griggs	351	150	345	180
Kidder	340	3	186	151
LaMoure	818	11	414	395
Logan	90	.....	26	61
McHenry	257	7	163	101
McIntosh	394	.....	166	199
McLean	264	.....	69	170
Mercer	84	1	22	63
Morton	924	21	358	644
Nelson	127	660	540	276
Oliver	47	30	29	40
Pembina	1,762	830	1,483	1,137
Pierce	221	1	124	70
Ramsey	810	231	591	416
Ransom	1,110	23	670	557
Richland	1,409	251	1,011	885
Rolette	435	10	112	304
Sargent	973	177	620	577
Stark	610	.....	171	394
Steele	241	361	444	172
Stutsman	1,334	47	509	809
Towner	284	93	148	216
Traill	1,411	462	1,117	824
Walsh	606	2,248	1,760	1,132
Ward	350	43	220	138
Wells	336	.....	124	190
Total	27,441	8,107	18,552	17,393
Majority	19,334	.....	1,159	

**VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN AND GOVERNOR.
1889 AND 1890.**

Counties	Congress 1889		Governor 1889		Congress 1890		Governor 1890	
	Hansbrough R	Maratta D	Miller R	Roach D	Johnson R	Denton D	Burke R	Roach D
Barnes	1,250	446	1,191	498	976	499	715	405
Benson	475	105	467	111	428	153	406	153
Billings	45	14	45	14	17	42	36	23
Bottineau . . .	336	303	335	304	297	340	358	346
Burleigh . . .	775	310	771	322	728	324	745	288
Cass	2,842	1,288	2,712	1,411	1,783	1,589	2,249	900
Cavalier	668	515	647	534	587	673	439	626
Dickey	1,088	507	1,087	506	762	490	761	441
Eddy	240	162	241	161	236	187	228	184
Emmons	392	73	391	78	334	221	342	212
Foster	237	126	235	131	206	139	204	140
Grand Forks .	2,170	1,026	1,929	1,263	1,736	1,334	1,100	1,377
Griggs	341	209	346	205	393	227	386	212
Kidder	257	90	259	88	192	154	244	120
LaMoure	595	234	594	235	477	338	472	235
Logan	77	13	77	13	83	36	97	22
McHenry	220	64	219	68	285	66	140	61
McIntosh	375	20	375	20	393	115	373	106
McLean	222	41	223	41	167	42	169	39
Mercer	70	15	70	15	22	47	22	47
Morton	687	331	680	335	608	376	600	371
Nelson	665	223	628	260	534	247	412	203
Oliver	28	48	28	47	18	58	18	56
Pembina	1,563	1,217	1,553	1,241	1,229	1,320	1,000	923
Pierce	172	56	181	46	160	54	161	42
Ramsey	790	330	779	343	702	450	704	340
Ransom	998	252	998	261	785	289	723	237
Richland	1,194	790	1,199	771	934	1,032	899	1,008
Rolette	289	205	250	238	256	292	257	265
Sargent	1,138	110	1,027	216	844	320	584	174
Stark	434	170	432	182	377	201	357	204
Steele	549	92	546	92	560	76	326	57
Stutsman	863	547	818	603	571	592	576	548
Towner	188	241	184	244	197	237	207	229
Trails	1,525	470	1,524	469	1,432	516	963	413
Walsh	1,837	1,099	1,842	1,100	1,686	1,390	1,306	1,293
Ward	292	107	296	114	187	207	203	146
Wells	190	148	186	152	176	157	165	154
Total	26,077	12,066	25,365	12,733	21,365	14,830	19,053	12,604
Majority . . .	14,071	.....	12,632	.....	6,535	.....	6,449	.....

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN AND GOVERNOR, 1892.

Counties	Congress			Governor	
	Johnson R	O'Brien D	Foss F	Burke R	Shortridge F
Barnes	694	299	659	687	950
Benson	424	151	51	408	210
Billings	41	13	3	50	12
Bottineau	166	196	116	165	310
Burleigh	631	277	32	600	338
Cass	2,118	1,322	298	2,122	1,654
Cavalier	331	464	407	345	863
Dickey	521	83	561	502	670
Eddy	216	146	34	204	193
Emmons	278	119	11	285	124
Foster	193	140	27	195	153
Grand Forks	1,579	906	712	1,512	1,676
Griggs	263	73	261	226	368
Kidder	214	82	69	212	150
LaMoure	348	153	268	324	445
Logan	88	22	10	94	26
McHenry	184	76	42	181	119
McIntosh	283	48	71	273	126
McLean	112	41	24	70	111
Mercer	36	48	2	30	56
Morton	551	377	37	535	442
Nelson	437	136	426	431	569
Oliver	37	45	4	35	52
Pembina	1,013	901	697	1,082	1,538
Pierce	120	42	16	120	59
Ramsey	461	557	65	570	503
Ransom	593	188	302	592	566
Richland	907	909	155	842	1,175
Rolette	253	194	22	294	177
Sargent	511	135	392	464	569
Stark	325	176	62	361	207
Steele	415	60	287	353	411
Stutsman	655	461	63	623	574
Towner	155	219	17	174	229
Trail	1,151	368	318	1,002	803
Walsh	1,031	1,263	836	893	2,226
Ward	183	115	16	186	121
Wells	169	130	22	152	171
Williams	40	45	14	42	49
Total ..	17,727	11,040	7,468	17,236	18,995
Majority ..	6,687	.....	.....	.....	1,759

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN AND GOVERNOR, 1894.

Counties	Congress			Governor			
	Johnson.....R	Muir.....Pop	Ellis.....Pro	Reeve.....Ind	Allen.....R	Kinter.....D	Wallace.....Pop
Barnes	738	853	39	67	850	217	209
Benson	430	173	6	4	458	83	93
Billings	65	14			64	21	2
Bottineau	343	377	10	13	408	228	179
Burleigh	614	384	6	21	650	202	216
Cass	2,003	1,277	31	108	2,256	758	727
Cavalier	506	899	17	25	594	593	367
Dickey	544	633	10	22	584	107	566
Eddy	234	169	5	15	267	83	101
Emmons	356	208	3	1	377	193	22
Foster	194	151	4	9	203	65	91
Grand Forks	1,865	1,003	35	176	2,155	595	713
Griggs	337	302	3	11	345	44	283
Kidder	178	107	2	3	172	34	101
LaMoure	443	345	8	12	447	194	238
Logan	123	30	1		110	10	37
McHenry	230	156	9	5	260	57	104
McIntosh	422	56	2	5	440	27	41
McLean	114	71	1	15	124	32	57
Mercer	106	12	3	2	111	5	6
Morton	728	380	3	11	731	217	214
Nelson	634	462	12	5	645	94	383
Oliver	69	43	1	3	65	40	16
Pembina	1,252	1,400	51	194	1,332	686	920
Pierce	180	56	2	6	216	22	35
Ramsey	804	389	24	32	845	296	118
Ransom	665	453	14	31	745	114	387
Richland	1,243	832	24	63	1,351	810	156
Rolette	307	178	3	15	328	168	29
Sargent	508	575	10	28	577	120	515
Stark	525	179	5	7	534	97	131
Steele	500	293	4	4	531	23	313
Stutsman	490	573	12	24	614	314	265
Towner	259	167	10	39	277	192	29
Traill	1,315	440	41	108	1,480	181	296
Walsh	1,481	1,628	11	169	1,716	999	711
Ward	349	132	8	3	345	91	66
Wells	411	215	9	27	450	144	105
Williams	50	47			66	32	12
Total ..	21,615	15,660	439	1,283	23,723	8,188	9,354
Majority ..	4,233				6,181		

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN AND GOVERNOR, 1896.

Counties	President		Congress		Governor	
	McKinley R	Bryan D	Johnson R	Rukey D	Briggs R	Richardson F
Barnes	986	977	957	984	981	991
Benson	549	227	527	231	537	543
Billings	78	27	79	25	80	24
Bottineau	369	389	378	397	376	385
Burleigh	729	338	709	359	763	317
Cass	3,050	2,089	2,911	2,191	3,060	2,107
Cavalier	730	1,158	667	1,175	666	1,027
Dickey	619	587	596	599	613	593
Eddy	278	243	280	210	282	241
Emmons	300	168	301	170	316	160
Foster	216	143	217	143	217	149
Grand Forks	2,432	1,893	2,191	2,015	2,208	2,043
Griggs	318	360	317	358	308	357
Kidder	176	104	178	104	189	90
LaMoure	460	401	467	392	473	382
Logan	70	25	70	27	71	22
McHenry	217	166	221	153	222	147
McIntosh	336	66	343	61	348	60
McLean	124	79	117	69	126	68
Mercer	115	28	117	17	122	11
Morton	752	393	733	406	811	354
Nelson	616	603	594	628	614	605
Oliver	59	58	59	58	63	57
Pembina	1,687	1,807	1,585	1,800	1,467	2,048
Pierce	222	75	226	64	231	61
Ramsey	869	665	824	682	856	633
Ransom	766	579	762	585	768	593
Richland	1,843	1,160	1,724	1,206	1,827	1,118
Rolette	306	331	231	432	310	315
Sargent	587	636	582	653	592	644
Stark	530	216	522	183	568	149
Steele	572	322	572	321	563	335
Stutsman	705	578	671	583	727	546
Towner	303	394	265	436	324	363
Trail	1,673	674	1,661	687	1,629	711
Walsh	1,707	2,134	1,641	2,125	1,669	2,153
Ward	299	193	263	226	276	197
Wells	584	317	582	304	572	313
Williams	103	83	93	83	93	89
Total	26,335	20,686	25,233	21,172	25,918	20,690
Majority	6,649	.....	4,061	.....	6,228	.....

Note.—There were 358 votes cast in the state for Levering (Pro.) electors, and 349 votes cast for Gordon, prohibition nominee for congress.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN AND GOVERNOR, 1898.

Counties	Congress		Governor	
	Spalding R	Creel F	Fancher R	Holmes F
Barnes	1,151	787	1,167	819
Benson	691	304	732	269
Billings	89	9	92	6
Bottineau	509	472	514	482
Burleigh	706	231	778	163
Cass	2,615	1,396	2,609	1,463
Cavalier	932	680	932	812
Dickey	696	523	713	527
Eddy	391	179	398	202
Emmons	364	228	404	195
Foster	286	232	304	217
Grand Forks	2,226	1,438	1,409	2,563
Griggs	396	337	377	365
Kidder	219	61	229	62
LaMoure	612	367	600	381
Logan	135	18	137	16
McHenry	290	214	291	212
McIntosh	587	35	585	49
McLean	276	71	299	52
Mercer	172	26	190	9
Morton	862	511	867	514
Nelson	760	644	730	681
Oliver	83	73	94	67
Pembina	1,537	1,077	1,549	1,237
Pierce	326	115	328	108
Ramsey	604	774	771	550
Ransom	758	601	779	614
Richland	1,602	1,337	1,594	1,351
Rolette	400	344	427	320
Sargent	684	485	686	498
Stark	506	269	547	242
Steele	596	231	614	252
Stutsman	846	554	821	652
Towner	469	281	460	291
Traill	1,460	425	1,289	659
Walsh	1,583	1,795	1,548	1,928
Ward	490	223	523	194
Wells	722	392	774	371
Williams	145	107	147	163
Total	27,776	17,844	27,308	19,496
Majority	9,932	.....	7,812	.....

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, CONGRESSMAN AND GOVERNOR, 1900.

Counties	President		Congress		Governor	
	McKinley .R	Bryan.....D	Marshall ... R	Hildreth D	White.....R	Wipperman..D
Barnes	1,324	1,077	1,285	1,076	1,527	903
Benson	1,084	319	1,097	308	1,063	346
Billings	158	51	152	56	146	64
Bottineau	728	628	715	630	721	622
Burleigh	679	339	659	359	662	361
Cass	3,485	1,636	3,209	1,968	3,333	1,830
Cavalier	1,361	1,211	1,342	1,171	1,317	1,220
Dickey	763	567	771	575	739	597
Eddy	455	235	443	246	444	249
Emmons	433	311	426	305	415	323
Foster	415	241	417	251	411	261
Grand Forks ..	2,603	1,352	2,505	1,554	2,481	1,617
Griggs	527	407	493	437	516	413
Kidder	225	70	226	80	219	87
LaMoure	597	405	583	432	565	458
Logan	231	35	231	32	173	106
McHenry	595	222	591	215	577	237
McIntosh	658	125	669	110	602	181
McLean	587	110	581	104	577	122
Mercer	269	41	262	39	221	82
Morton	1,056	536	1,026	550	956	626
Nelson	994	576	952	611	950	613
Oliver	110	75	97	79	81	101
Pembina	1,732	1,321	1,674	1,341	1,651	1,369
Pierce	535	276	529	270	528	276
Ramsey	1,147	496	1,133	477	1,105	532
Ransom	924	499	899	511	903	526
Richland	2,067	1,399	1,991	1,456	1,636	1,864
Rollette	566	355	571	346	575	345
Sargent	765	564	763	672	731	609
Stark	780	426	752	409	704	485
Steele	724	214	715	203	685	177
Stutsman	1,077	711	1,049	709	1,020	759
Towner	805	454	786	442	780	456
Traill	1,537	409	1,463	468	1,339	594
Walsh	1,807	1,804	1,753	1,803	1,730	1,841
Ward	680	364	871	376	847	409
Wells	966	388	959	406	873	516
Williams	249	95	247	98	240	98
Total	35,898	20,531	34,887	21,175	34,052	22,275
Majority	15,367	.....	13,712	.....	11,777	.....

Note.—Woolley (pro.) for president received 731 votes; Debs (soc-dem.) 520 and Barker (peoples) 111. For congress Mott (pro.) received 585; Charcot (soc-dem.) 412 and Blair (peoples) 122. For governor, Carlton (pro.) received 560; Poague (soc-dem.) 425, and Major (peoples) 213.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN AND GOVERNOR, 1902.

Counties	Representatives in Congress					Governor		
	Marshall.....R	Spalding R	Lovell D	Ueland D	King S	White R	Cronan D	Grant S
Barnes	1,201	1,178	391	434	116	1,368	437	108
Benson	1,263	1,228	379	388	11	1,207	441	17
Billings	132	138	18	18	1	132	22	1
Bottineau ..	1,144	1,132	756	780	53	1,115	815	52
Burleigh .. .	755	747	332	340	13	723	395	6
Cass	2,255	2,375	799	778	170	1,858	1,415	154
Cavalier .. .	1,265	1,276	882	885	39	1,297	968	42
Dickey	741	673	337	376	34	691	360	38
Eddy	424	414	156	153	12	415	165	14
Emmons .. .	407	411	230	237	7	411	229	8
Foster	472	469	258	254	4	409	339	6
Grand Forks ..	1,897	1,995	907	933	59	1,596	1,538	70
Griggs	443	422	237	257	21	409	296	21
Kidder	254	250	44	40	1	259	52	1
LaMoure .. .	630	606	269	311	19	593	322	17
Logan	272	267	11	11	1	271	12	1
McHenry .. .	1,175	1,154	399	397	50	1,169	441	56
McIntosh .. .	498	498	19	19	1	497	22	1
McLean	658	643	59	64	8	635	81	11
Mercer	207	208	2	2	1	212	4	
Morton	941	951	398	400	15	922	447	14
Nelson	883	880	404	422	81	838	438	113
Oliver	97	97	52	53	1	100	55	
Pembina .. .	1,586	1,508	924	921	5	1,585	1,014	4
Pierce	578	557	240	251	21	547	287	20
Ramsey	1,000	995	241	261	38	975	293	46
Ransom	901	882	258	264	29	858	317	34
Richland .. .	1,609	1,612	1,315	1,338	33	1,563	1,419	36
Rolette	606	614	351	355	36	592	407	35
Sargent	725	693	319	338	51	690	358	45
Stark	511	511	231	231	19	498	271	18
Steele	344	350	32	42	22	310	76	25
Stutsman .. .	1,013	1,006	485	483	15	971	587	16
Towner	707	700	379	373	18	707	426	18
Traill	930	941	173	196	29	795	352	33
Walsh	1,505	1,498	1,251	1,281	65	1,433	1,463	66
Ward	1,782	1,723	520	539	58	1,824	607	66
Wells	913	910	246	261	37	884	294	30
Williams .. .	252	252	88	89	1	254	111	2
Total ..	32,986	32,854	14,392	14,765	1,195	31,613	17,576	1,245
Plurality	18,594	18,089	.....	.....	.....	14,037	.....	.....

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

(Ninth General Election, November 8, 1904.)

PRESIDENT.

County	Roosevelt, R	Parker, D
Barnes	2,041	451
Benson	1,111	143
Billings	256	37
Bottineau	2,094	753
Burleigh	1,840	237
Cass	3,788	609
Cavalier	1,664	771
Dickey	998	336
Eddy	596	162
Emmons	653	281
Foster	618	223
Grand Forks	2,807	828
Griggs	688	232
Kidder	447	53
LaMoure	860	195
Logan	454	31
McHenry	1,807	556
McIntosh	736	58
McLean	1,928	219
Mercer	252	17
Morton	1,474	321
Nelson	1,284	340
Oliver	241	46
Pembina	1,870	743
Pierce	921	284
Ramsey	1,523	386
Ransom	1,257	253
Richland	2,420	1,116
Rolette	912	366
Sargent	1,045	310
Stark	703	231
Steele	817	69
Stutsman	1,856	453
Towner	1,022	436
Trail	1,566	176
Walsh	2,042	1,113
Ward	4,349	914
Wells	1,330	209
Williams	825	316
Total	52,595	14,273
Majority	38,322	

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Counties	T. F. Marshall . . R	A. J. Gronna . . . R	N. P. Rasmussen D	A. G. Burr D	L. F. Dow Soc	E. D. Herring Soc	N. A. Colby . . . Pro	B. H. Tibbets Pro
Barnes . . .	1,658	1,603	827	521	96	96	49	56
Benson . . .	1,131	1,055	150	160	12	12	36	80
Billings . . .	227	220	36	34	3	4	4	3
Bottineau . . .	1,826	1,730	915	1,104	120	112	36	27
Burleigh . . .	1,263	1,233	244	240	19	19	9	9
Cass . . .	3,626	3,497	648	630	149	141	178	158
Cavalier . . .	1,577	1,530	751	741	38	36	13	12
Dickey . . .	990	922	353	350	53	47	15	47
Eddy . . .	550	539	166	166	12	13	12	11
Emmons . . .	641	633	287	287	11	11	6	5
Foster . . .	577	550	243	237	8	8	6	6
Grand Forks . . .	2,614	2,546	940	997	137	113	50	51
Griggs . . .	565	567	276	244	35	37	16	18
Kidder . . .	413	400	65	62	4	4	6	6
LaMoure . . .	796	765	197	199	43	43	8	10
Logan . . .	451	449	32	31	4	4	0	0
McHenry . . .	1,713	1,656	565	560	53	52	22	21
McIntosh . . .	741	738	42	40	2	2	0	0
McLean . . .	1,855	1,832	225	222	13	12	18	17
Mercer . . .	262	265	13	14	0	0	1	1
Morton . . .	1,413	1,389	337	335	24	22	5	5
Nelson . . .	1,181	1,203	413	378	66	63	22	25
Oliver . . .	217	210	55	53	2	2	7	6
Pembina . . .	1,762	1,720	785	799	3	3	43	40
Pierce . . .	862	831	298	302	31	30	14	12
Ramsey . . .	1,440	1,406	410	428	57	56	17	20
Ransom . . .	1,169	1,158	306	284	28	29	35	36
Richland . . .	2,195	2,177	1,184	1,153	51	50	28	28
Rolette . . .	817	797	407	420	71	67	11	12
Sargent . . .	1,001	997	361	350	68	77	13	12
Stark . . .	641	599	215	209	24	25	1	2
Steele . . .	767	755	91	76	23	26	27	25
Stutsman . . .	1,734	1,651	498	500	22	21	26	25
Towner . . .	946	912	441	448	45	47	12	11
Traill . . .	1,458	1,406	194	198	54	54	83	82
Walsh . . .	1,877	1,831	1,141	1,152	84	83	28	30
Ward . . .	4,096	3,660	975	950	109	195	75	71
Wells . . .	1,282	1,263	222	217	61	61	24	24
Williams . . .	777	753	311	307	9	10	11	11
Totals . . .	49,111	47,648	15,622	15,398	1,734	1,697	967	971
Plurality . . .	33,489	32,250						

Scattering—Benson, 2; Cass, 11; Griggs, 1; Kidder, 1; Morton, 1; Pierce, 1; Ransom, 1; Sargent, 1; Walsh, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

JUDGES SUPREME COURT.

Counties	N. C. Young....R	Edward Engerud R
Barnes	1,893	1,750
Benson	1,076	1,090
Billings	226	215
Bottineau	1,889	1,914
Burleigh	1,260	1,248
Cass	3,693	3,731
Cavalier	1,602	1,547
Dickey	961	954
Eddy	555	554
Emmons	639	641
Foster	586	576
Grand Forks	2,761	1,744
Griggs	594	601
Kidder	407	411
LaMoure	804	791
Logan	454	447
McHenry	1,709	1,699
McIntosh	747	747
McLean	1,848	1,853
Mercer	262	257
Morton	1,415	1,406
Nelson	1,201	1,225
Oliver	221	212
Pembina	1,865	1,865
Pierce	867	850
Ramsey	1,482	1,495
Ransom	1,186	1,202
Richland	2,242	2,254
Rolette	858	871
Sargent	1,020	1,022
Stark	643	618
Steele	767	783
Stutsman	1,738	1,704
Towner	1,049	959
Traill	1,495	1,521
Walsh	1,902	1,931
Ward	4,121	4,037
Wells	1,302	1,321
Williams	773	778
Total	50,113	49,824

Scattering—Benson, 1; Nelson, 1; Pierce, 1; Ward, 4.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Governor				Lieutenant Governor			
	R E. Y. Sarles	D M. F. Hegge	Soc Arthur Bassett	Pro H. H. Aaker	R David Bartlett	D G. S. Cryne	Soc H. J. Smith	Pro E. A. Taylor
Barnes	1,801	622	100	78	1,812	541	110	76
Benson	1,017	191	12	50	1,068	155	10	43
Billings	231	34	5	3	228	33	5	3
Bottineau	1,799	987	128	43	1,857	902	129	89
Burleigh	1,255	245	22	8	1,243	241	21	8
Cass	3,600	648	143	249	3,637	612	143	178
Cavalier	1,499	819	36	12	1,537	758	36	12
Dickey	943	370	61	23	944	366	62	24
Eddy	542	167	13	17	551	164	13	13
Emmons	638	286	10	7	638	288	11	4
Foster	559	265	8	4	570	248	9	4
Grand Forks	2,503	1,131	117	66	2,646	932	117	53
Griggs	533	277	30	108	593	256	26	78
Kidder	398	79	3	5	407	76	2	6
LaMoure	775	206	45	11	789	209	44	10
Logan	453	31	4	0	451	33	4	0
McHenry	1,697	604	67	28	1,702	580	66	24
McIntosh	736	43	2	0	736	42	2	0
McLean	1,856	240	15	17	1,855	226	13	17
Mercer	261	11	0	1	263	14	0	1
Morton	1,406	346	23	4	1,405	342	24	4
Nelson	1,151	435	68	37	1,195	389	73	24
Oliver	217	59	2	8	216	57	2	8
Pembina	1,774	787	8	41	1,752	761	3	54
Pierce	844	318	34	19	857	299	33	13
Ramsey	1,429	458	59	24	1,471	386	56	17
Ransom	1,139	321	26	39	1,153	299	29	35
Richland	2,132	1,228	49	42	2,178	1,183	53	36
Rolette	813	415	74	13	817	398	71	13
Sargent	1,002	390	70	13	978	378	68	17
Stark	660	217	26	3	540	311	26	1
Steele	631	205	19	56	753	83	27	84
Stutsman	1,715	515	23	27	1,720	497	22	25
Towner	945	463	50	10	957	453	46	10
Trails	1,107	579	47	148	1,420	228	52	90
Walsh	1,857	1,184	79	40	1,875	1,134	90	35
Ward	4,053	1,020	216	83	4,076	956	210	76
Wells	1,274	230	63	37	1,280	212	65	33
Williams	781	318	8	14	772	299	9	10
Totals	48,026	16,744	1,760	1,388	48,942	15,791	1,782	1,128
Plurality	31,282	.....	.....	.....	33,151	.....	.....	.....

Scattering—For governor, Barnes, 1; Pierce, 1. For lieutenant governor, Pierce, 26.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Secretary of State				State Auditor			
	E. F. Porter ... R	J. O. Keefe D	E. J. Beale ... Soc	O. J. Swenson Pro	U. L. Holmes ... R	B. F. Brockhoff . D	O. F. Sletterstrom Soc	John Dynes .. Pro
Barnes	1,831	532	109	69	1,878	503	103	67
Benson	1,072	139	11	45	1,074	143	12	42
Billings	225	30	3	3	224	35	5	2
Bottineau	1,915	891	126	41	1,873	895	127	37
Burleigh	1,241	242	20	9	1,242	226	20	9
Cass	3,629	587	142	170	3,629	583	147	172
Cavalier	1,555	733	37	9	1,546	741	37	10
Dickey	946	357	61	23	949	365	63	22
Eddy	552	167	11	13	552	165	14	14
Emmons	633	284	11	5	637	285	10	5
Foster	597	241	8	4	580	241	8	4
Grand Forks	2,651	924	113	53	2,539	1,116	108	51
Griggs	582	240	32	83	582	245	82	79
Kidder	407	72	4	6	409	70	3	5
LaMoure	797	204	44	10	787	204	44	11
Logan	431	31	4	2	453	29	4	2
McHenry	1,698	571	62	25	1,709	572	67	25
McIntosh	731	45	1	0	725	32	20	0
McLean	1,859	210	13	16	1,858	211	5	16
Mercer	264	13	0	1	264	13	0	1
Morton	1,401	345	23	3	1,400	342	23	4
Nelson	1,194	374	68	27	1,193	387	71	24
Oliver	215	53	2	8	219	56	2	8
Pembina	1,717	829	3	37	1,849	744	2	41
Pierce	860	269	30	13	851	295	33	13
Ramsey	1,452	395	58	25	1,470	389	57	16
Ransom	1,172	243	29	33	1,163	261	28	34
Richland	2,182	1,180	53	33	2,186	1,181	53	30
Rolette	829	390	73	13	831	392	71	11
Sargent	908	354	69	13	994	356	69	13
Stark	621	213	25	3	627	210	28	2
Steele	769	69	23	34	777	70	25	29
Stutsman	1,718	501	23	24	1,728	485	21	27
Towner	958	449	38	9	958	430	43	9
Trails	1,481	171	51	82	1,470	174	53	79
Walsh	1,871	1,147	82	31	1,889	1,131	89	34
Ward	4,104	930	197	81	4,108	933	201	74
Wells	1,291	183	61	37	1,289	187	60	39
Williams	786	306	9	10	789	306	8	10
Totals	49,255	14,916	1,729	1,103	49,301	15,003	1,766	1,071
Plurality	34,339	.....	.....	.....	34,298	.....	.....	.....

Scattering—State auditor, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	State Treasurer				Superintendent of Public Instruction		
	A. Peterson R	R. B. Cox D	Halvor Johnson Soc	P. L. Bervig . Pro	W. L. Stockwell R	C. C. Schmidt . . D	K. V. King . . Soc
Barnes	1,799	600	114	59	1,801	535	121
Benson	1,069	155	11	38	1,079	155	10
Billings	226	34	4	3	228	38	7
Bottineau	1,885	877	129	42	2,237	1,010	138
Burleigh	1,252	229	21	9	1,428	253	52
Cass	3,625	623	145	152	3,763	633	177
Cavalier	1,559	755	36	10	2,078	966	42
Dickey	947	361	57	23	1,220	475	86
Eddy	543	172	11	14	552	178	15
Emmons	635	318	12	5	705	302	14
Foster	575	245	9	4	695	279	9
Grand Forks	2,654	915	122	50	2,692	835	120
Griggs	581	249	28	80	768	285	49
Kidder	406	63	14	4	514	69	6
LaMoure	783	202	59	10	959	328	58
Logan	449	35	4	0	454	34	4
McHenry	1,689	600	63	26	1,742	597	71
McIntosh	723	45	1	0	725	54	2
McLean	1,857	229	11	17	2,097	234	18
Mercer	263	13	0	1	263	14	2
Morton	1,406	337	24	4	1,402	348	26
Nelson	1,197	383	73	22	1,339	386	83
Oliver	217	52	2	8	252	67	7
Pembina	1,745	795	3	41	3,209	931	5
Pierce	849	309	33	14	950	321	33
Ramsey	1,479	392	58	15	1,796	446	69
Ransom	1,164	288	30	32	1,550	368	31
Richland	2,180	1,187	51	32	2,679	1,492	66
Rolette	830	392	75	11	840	394	70
Sargent	950	407	72	14	949	371	83
Stark	624	211	27	1	804	253	87
Steele	777	67	28	29	789	69	33
Stutsman	1,704	505	21	23	1,845	726	21
Towner	954	442	43	9	965	444	42
Traill	1,444	209	52	87	1,538	177	61
Walsh	1,886	1,128	90	31	2,092	1,038	84
Ward	3,976	1,120	200	75	4,427	1,056	217
Wells	1,290	208	63	32	1,314	218	63
Williams	783	318	9	9	920	343	16
Totals	48,975	15,471	1,805	1,036	55,660	16,722	2,048
Plurality	33,504	.....	.....	.....	37,938	.....	.....

Scattering—For state treasurer, Barnes 1. For state superintendent, Griggs 1, LaMoure 1, Ramsey 1, Traill 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Attorney General			Commissioner of Agriculture		
	C. N. Fritch R	Siver Serungard D	Arthur LeSueur Soc	W. C. Gilbreath R	Robert Schulz . . D	N. H. Bjornstead Soc
Barnes	1,819	567	101	1,805	593	111
Benson	1,048	181	12	1,065	156	16
Billings	224	32	3	221	36	4
Bottineau	1,787	999	130	1,861	903	127
Burleigh	1,245	227	19	1,251	228	18
Cass	3,640	636	155	3,639	627	158
Cavalier	1,544	767	34	1,556	740	38
Dickey	934	358	65	939	366	80
Eddy	548	171	11	543	163	13
Emmons	635	285	10	629	299	11
Foster	570	253	9	569	251	9
Grand Forks	2,615	956	128	2,668	893	122
Griggs	548	302	28	582	252	34
Kidder	401	76	4	404	70	4
LaMoure	783	211	46	782	209	49
Logan	451	32	4	451	31	4
McHenry	1,684	608	66	1,704	588	67
McIntosh	720	56	2	721	55	2
McLean	1,850	228	17	1,849	224	17
Mercer	257	14	0	257	14	0
Morton	1,390	341	25	1,384	366	25
Nelson	1,161	453	61	1,183	392	80
Oliver	222	54	2	220	57	2
Pembina	1,761	780	2	1,763	786	2
Pierce	836	321	30	847	304	31
Ramsey	1,369	514	53	1,459	399	59
Ransom	1,163	296	26	1,164	285	27
Richland	2,176	1,201	49	2,175	1,197	55
Rolette	783	446	72	820	399	75
Sargent	974	383	66	993	364	69
Stark	623	204	25	617	218	24
Steele	760	84	30	778	69	27
Stutsman	1,706	501	22	1,700	506	23
Towner	926	477	42	941	456	42
Trails	1,469	214	53	1,487	181	63
Walsh	1,868	1,169	86	1,885	1,136	92
Ward	4,017	962	251	4,095	975	215
Wells	1,272	228	63	1,262	243	62
Williams	784	315	11	784	318	9
Totals	48,513	15,902	1,843	49,053	15,239	1,866
Plurality	32,611	.....	.....	33,814	.....	.....

Scattering—For attorney general, McHenry, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Commissioner of Insurance			Commissioners of Railroads		
	E. C. Cooper .R	D. M. Holmes .D	C. E. Payne .Soc	C. D. Dickson .R	J. Christianson .R	Erick Stafne ...R
Barnes	1,829	576	106	1,745	1,752	1,681
Benson	1,073	156	10	1,048	1,063	1,055
Billings	225	33	4	208	221	209
Bottineau	1,863	907	126	1,767	1,839	1,771
Burleigh	1,251	228	20	1,195	1,206	1,183
Cass	3,587	635	154	3,548	3,595	3,514
Cavalier	1,547	754	36	1,487	1,524	1,478
Dickey	951	363	63	916	936	925
Eddy	645	178	11	517	452	489
Emmons	638	285	10	622	628	624
Foster	569	255	8	541	555	540
Grand Forks ..	2,558	1,105	105	2,545	2,608	2,537
Griggs	615	252	28	553	573	551
Kidder	409	67	2	386	395	385
LaMoure	780	215	44	769	760	751
Logan	453	33	4	448	447	445
McHenry	1,709	600	66	1,634	1,565	1,630
McIntosh	721	55	2	720	722	721
McLean	1,855	235	14	1,809	1,830	1,809
Mercer	259	14	0	254	251	244
Morton	1,389	348	25	1,360	1,372	1,352
Nelson	1,162	398	79	1,165	1,175	1,168
Oliver	219	56	2	213	210	206
Pembina	1,754	800	4	1,722	1,727	1,710
Pierce	859	299	33	822	843	812
Ramsey	1,449	410	55	1,411	1,445	1,418
Ransom	1,169	295	26	1,133	1,152	1,107
Richland	2,192	1,191	54	2,119	2,129	2,108
Rolette	821	394	73	695	791	775
Sargent	989	374	69	951	980	939
Stark	617	213	24	588	614	589
Steele	778	71	28	752	763	749
Stutsman	1,718	513	23	1,644	1,673	1,634
Towner	949	447	45	894	917	908
Traill	1,489	194	59	1,423	1,447	1,423
Walsh	1,864	1,180	88	1,799	1,858	1,821
Ward	4,087	984	198	3,910	3,906	3,877
Wells	1,287	214	63	1,244	1,274	1,245
Williams	789	306	10	751	774	733
Totals	49,018	15,633	1,771	45,308	47,972	47,119
Plurality	33,380	.....	.....	40,123	32,337	32,044

Scattering—McHenry, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

COMMISSIONERS OF RAILROADS—Continued.

Counties	F. Martineau ..D	Axel Johnson ..D	Joseph O. Blouin D	T. R. C. Crowell Soc	Peter Kloeppel Soc	A. F. Hagendorf Soc	R. C. Batts ..Pro	A. E. Trapp ..Pro	F. B. Kiff Pro
Barnes	526	526	513	100	93	98	47	47	53
Benson	156	154	153	10	10	11	32	32	32
Billings	31	31	32	3	3	6	3	3	3
Bottineau	903	907	879	125	123	129	36	35	37
Burleigh	226	240	235	19	18	18	8	7	8
Cass	613	627	613	145	142	143	143	138	152
Cavalier	747	758	747	38	34	32	10	9	8
Dickey	358	366	363	62	62	51	19	20	21
Eddy	168	295	178	14	11	12	8	8	10
Emmons	286	289	287	10	10	10	4	4	4
Foster	243	259	244	8	9	9	4	4	4
Grand Forks	918	928	899	116	115	112	46	45	46
Griggs	244	255	253	28	26	25	64	63	63
Kidder	69	72	69	5	5	6	4	5	4
LaMoure	218	214	207	46	44	43	10	10	12
Logan	30	32	32	4	4	3	0	0	0
McHenry	568	711	584	62	58	58	25	25	24
McIntosh	57	57	57	3	2	2	0	0	0
McLean	220	234	222	14	15	6	16	16	16
Mercer	14	14	15	0	0	0	1	1	1
Morton	341	348	347	25	23	24	5	5	6
Nelson	390	396	384	68	60	60	19	19	18
Oliver	54	57	54	2	2	2	6	6	6
Pembina	777	803	777	2	2	2	33	33	35
Pierce	297	302	297	31	31	29	10	10	11
Ramsey	386	397	376	54	54	55	10	11	12
Ransom	278	296	294	26	27	20	29	29	29
Richland	1,184	1,208	1,222	52	54	52	17	17	16
Rolette	541	414	396	55	69	71	8	10	10
Sargent	372	380	393	62	64	63	7	8	7
Stark	199	206	200	25	25	20	0	0	1
Steele	69	69	68	28	25	27	24	25	26
Stutsman	497	509	505	22	21	21	19	21	21
Towner	451	441	435	44	44	44	7	7	7
Trail	183	192	179	52	51	53	64	66	63
Walsh	1,128	1,154	1,138	85	86	83	24	22	23
Ward	943	980	937	199	202	200	60	61	59
Wells	201	212	197	61	59	53	42	29	30
Williams	299	302	294	11	10	9	7	7	7
Totals	15,185	15,635	15,075	1,716	1,702	1,662	871	858	886

Scattering—LaMoure, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Amendment to Section 176, Taxing Grain in Elevators		Subdivision 8, Section 215, Institution for Feeble Minded		To Subdivision 5, School for Deaf Section 215,	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Barnes	1,382	591	1,304	508	1,294	405
Benson	830	230	771	190	781	138
Billings	214	44	190	49	175	45
Bottineau	1,815	746	1,773	583	1,771	446
Burleigh	705	283	616	296	580	267
Cass	2,753	1,028	2,516	983	2,566	892
Cavalier	1,334	432	1,350	246	1,283	202
Dickey	695	189	673	133	634	127
Eddy	429	234	392	220	382	204
Emmons	617	155	489	187	482	162
Foster	597	197	573	146	571	114
Grand Forks	1,867	875	1,858	487	1,698	396
Griggs	437	295	443	229	445	191
Kidder	323	74	276	92	278	54
LaMoure	680	199	636	187	626	155
Logan	326	79	280	62	304	37
McHenry	1,322	709	1,316	515	1,379	399
McIntosh	345	75	294	64	257	67
McLean	1,292	520	1,140	436	1,148	359
Mercer	142	100	133	90	120	90
Morton	774	480	736	409	741	308
Nelson	799	356	751	253	749	188
Oliver	207	66	166	71	165	62
Pembina	1,301	623	1,395	400	1,251	404
Pierce	655	313	659	217	670	158
Ramsey	1,035	567	994	435	1,060	393
Ransom	838	316	694	347	689	275
Richland	2,014	958	1,860	790	1,856	712
Rolette	705	277	648	196	641	50
Sargent	806	328	731	272	691	250
Stark	581	207	566	153	535	147
Steele	470	141	444	114	441	103
Stutsman	1,209	687	1,164	625	1,246	511
Towner	700	378	700	265	794	188
Trall	1,050	384	918	388	964	307
Walsh	1,674	780	1,873	495	1,655	538
Ward	2,794	1,448	3,018	1,132	2,992	945
Wells	991	307	948	228	985	195
Williams	760	176	727	115	730	88
Total	37,468	15,707	36,015	12,608	35,609	10,572
Majority ..	21,761	.....	23,407	.....	25,037	.....

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

(Tenth General Election, November 6, 1906.)

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Counties	T. F. Marshall..R	A. J. Gronna....R	John D. Benton.D	A. G. Burr D	H. Halvorson..Soc	W. J. Bailey...Soc
Barnes	1,492	1,266	679	647	69	56
Benson	981	862	406	425	20	10
Billings	292	268	27	23	5	3
Bottineau	1,533	1,316	1,036	1,425	92	86
Burleigh	1,059	1,021	356	341	15	17
Cass	2,365	2,223	1,621	1,344	62	60
Cavalier	1,420	1,325	1,043	1,092	32	31
Dickey	760	707	246	249	26	26
Eddy	434	424	242	241	10	12
Emmons	627	591	237	240	8	9
Foster	445	399	358	352	5	3
Grand Forks	1,874	1,794	1,759	1,778	46	63
Griggs	438	397	492	479	19	18
Kidder	332	292	115	111	6	8
LaMoure	820	739	306	297	18	19
Logan	495	487	38	37	0	0
McHenry	1,380	1,306	553	588	53	55
McIntosh	426	427	18	15	4	2
McKenzie	405	348	74	82	11	11
McLean	1,700	1,658	234	230	39	45
Mercer	313	297	12	12	1	2
Morton	1,689	1,631	287	300	19	26
Nelson	950	995	462	488	19	20
Oliver	265	242	88	82	2	2
Pembina	1,384	1,319	995	1,006	5	4
Pierce	615	614	580	610	33	35
Ramsey	1,071	1,011	778	792	34	36
Ransom	1,046	983	313	315	17	10
Richland	1,276	1,211	1,101	1,084	23	22
Rolette	745	704	461	535	48	42
Sargent	817	788	390	391	46	31
Stark	578	555	152	156	10	12
Steele	503	492	264	252	6	6
Stutsman	1,304	1,209	894	862	15	14
Towner	794	751	578	598	16	15
Traill	921	903	546	532	29	28
Walsh	1,342	1,293	1,490	1,515	54	68
Ward	2,418	2,340	1,172	1,204	161	153
Wells	862	827	326	305	30	28
Williams	802	757	321	315	43	41
Totals ...	38,923	36,772	21,050	21,350	1,151	1,129
Plurality	17,873	15,422				

Scattering: For congress, Billings, 2; Richland, 1; Steele, 1; Towner, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

JUDGES SUPREME COURT.

Counties	Judges Supreme Court		
	D. E. Morgan . . R	John Knauf k	C. J. Fisk D
Barnes	1,205	851	1,317
Benson	845	418	963
Billings	279	255	49
Bottineau	1,441	1,126	1,619
Burleigh	1,043	892	511
Cass	2,259	1,454	2,477
Cavalier	1,275	1,045	1,467
Dickey	702	657	327
Eddy	396	371	364
Emmons	597	527	322
Foster	390	322	498
Grand Forks	1,377	618	3,459
Griggs	366	261	682
Kidder	317	241	197
LaMoure	711	571	547
Logan	495	462	64
McHenry	1,274	890	1,116
McIntosh	422	380	65
McKenzie	373	345	110
McLean	1,653	1,271	697
Mercer	308	282	15
Morton	1,607	1,437	588
Nelson	857	542	972
Oliver	254	216	119
Pembina	1,249	925	1,518
Pierce	627	396	879
Ramsey	1,092	502	1,281
Ransom	977	850	492
Richland	1,185	924	1,351
Rolette	737	502	779
Sargent	773	633	574
Stark	542	480	271
Steele	460	172	612
Stutsman	1,154	990	1,245
Towner	798	571	847
Traill	786	319	1,243
Walsh	1,175	786	2,187
Ward	2,220	1,843	1,902
Wells	810	571	620
Williams	704	719	476
Total	35,735	26,707	34,821
Plurality			8,114

Scattering—For supreme court, Billings, 2; Nelson, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Governor			Lieutenant Governor		
	E. Y. Sarles.....R	John Burke D	L. F. Dow.....Soc	R. S. Lewis.....R	M. D. Williams..D	A. C. Brastrup..Soc
Barnes	923	1,348	46	1,230	871	45
Benson	391	1,062	8	711	617	13
Billings	295	42	3	290	30	3
Bottineau	1,150	1,672	84	1,481	1,203	89
Burleigh	983	489	17	1,016	353	19
Cass	2,056	1,884	58	2,406	1,460	56
Cavalier	1,043	1,574	27	1,299	1,179	34
Dickey	676	330	18	710	274	21
Eddy	365	387	10	413	282	10
Emmons	600	274	9	607	255	10
Foster	260	617	5	409	407	6
Grand Forks..	1,050	3,020	39	1,504	2,158	41
Griggs	238	736	15	360	657	18
Kidder	294	168	7	315	126	9
LaMoure	687	471	19	746	366	18
Logan	510	59	8	506	40	8
McHenry	1,072	1,014	42	1,288	679	51
McIntosh	426	19	3	429	16	3
McKenzie	336	211	12	367	111	11
McLean	1,636	364	40	1,652	259	39
Mercer	325	14	2	316	11	1
Morton	1,646	395	24	1,673	365	24
Nelson	664	849	16	877	576	20
Oliver	244	113	2	260	93	2
Pembina	911	1,607	5	1,299	1,077	4
Pierce	368	973	30	553	706	31
Ramsey	476	1,537	22	904	974	29
Ransom	900	488	18	970	367	12
Richland	993	1,436	17	1,162	1,208	20
Rolette	369	1,020	44	691	552	49
Sargent	718	515	32	755	449	30
Stark	492	282	7	564	169	10
Steele	218	579	6	442	331	6
Stutsman	1,081	1,177	14	1,077	1,143	16
Towner	404	1,192	10	697	705	14
Trails	534	1,072	24	758	735	26
Walsh	814	2,239	35	1,175	1,703	42
Ward	1,924	1,947	138	2,272	1,378	150
Wells	584	679	21	775	415	27
Williams	678	569	41	779	402	36
Total	29,309	34,424	978	85,746	24,702	1,053
Plurality ..		5,115		11,044		

Scattering—For governor, McLean, 1.
For lieutenant-governor, Kidder, 1; McLean, 2.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Secretary of State			Auditor		
	Alfred Binaidell...R	A. H. Berg.....D	A. M. Brooks...Soc	H. L. Holmes...R	Frank Reed D	C. J. Beal...Soc
Barnes	1,269	801	50	1,420	684	52
Benson	794	553	11	846	492	12
Billings	292	28	3	295	29	4
Bottineau	1,524	1,155	87	1,564	1,113	86
Burleigh	1,024	350	20	933	488	16
Cass	2,382	1,412	66	2,481	1,335	60
Cavalier	1,346	1,139	34	1,394	1,127	33
Dickey	710	262	23	711	252	21
Eddy	423	281	10	427	293	12
Emmons	614	248	7	615	249	8
Foster	412	397	5	450	364	4
Grand Forks..	1,649	1,998	62	1,942	1,807	40
Griggs	303	557	17	433	500	19
Kidder	336	112	7	381	119	9
LaMoure	740	359	15	782	332	16
Logan	506	38	9	510	39	8
McHenry	1,267	754	51	1,380	598	49
McIntosh	428	16	3	432	15	3
McKenzie	410	91	13	420	79	11
McLean	1,703	243	40	1,698	253	40
Mercer	318	11	1	323	11	1
Morton	1,674	307	26	1,716	325	22
Nelson	900	565	19	946	515	20
Oliver	262	92	2	261	94	2
Pembina	1,326	1,019	6	1,434	990	4
Pierce	596	673	35	642	631	33
Ramsey	960	887	33	1,037	849	34
Ransom	992	352	13	1,018	325	13
Richland	1,197	1,180	21	1,236	1,148	21
Rolette	716	521	52	766	490	53
Sargent	770	446	28	787	428	29
Stark	572	165	11	573	165	10
Steele	445	325	5	516	256	6
Stutsman	1,211	961	16	1,265	925	12
Towner	730	675	17	772	653	14
Trall	796	697	27	884	608	31
Walsh	1,222	1,640	43	1,310	1,569	50
Ward	2,444	1,334	148	2,387	1,333	157
Wells	829	372	30	840	349	27
Williams	794	377	37	830	349	37
Total	36,886	23,393	1,103	38,607	22,181	1,079
Plurality ..	13,493			16,426		

Scattering—For secretary of state, Steele, 1.
For state auditor, Mercer, 2; Nelson, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	State Treasurer			Sup't Public Instruction		Commissioner of Insurance		
	A. Peterson R	M. F. Hegge D	Odin Strompo . . . Soc	W. L. Stockwell . . . R	A. J. Evans Soc	E. C. Cooper R	C. H. Anheier . . . D	E. D. Herring . . . Soc
Barnes	1,411	694	49	1,741	41	1,422	636	56
Benson	821	539	9	1,030	21	851	470	14
Billings	287	27	3	301	4	292	29	3
Bottineau	1,634	1,096	89	1,829	108	1,647	1,023	90
Burleigh	1,064	334	18	1,091	35	1,065	315	19
Cass	2,448	1,375	57	2,663	76	2,375	1,494	59
Cavalier	1,401	1,103	30	2,040	151	1,413	1,060	36
Dickey	726	248	20	763	30	720	248	24
Eddy	433	272	11	525	23	456	239	11
Emmons	621	243	7	697	10	614	237	10
Foster	450	362	4	528	9	460	347	6
Grand Forks	1,737	1,996	37	2,770	60	2,017	1,685	36
Griggs	410	532	18	659	22	459	475	19
Kidder	333	111	10	387	13	335	106	10
LaMoure	782	332	16	1,008	36	782	322	16
Logan	514	40	6	504	7	508	36	8
McHenry	1,361	617	51	1,484	69	1,378	587	50
McIntosh	430	16	3	432	4	435	15	3
McKenzie	413	91	12	468	14	411	76	12
McLean	1,732	239	38	2,058	47	1,708	231	38
Mercer	321	11	1	321	1	318	7	1
Morton	1,703	333	22	1,844	36	1,694	319	24
Nelson	943	523	20	1,089	34	980	478	22
Oliver	270	86	2	285	3	268	86	2
Pembina	1,386	993	4	2,064	22	1,367	986	4
Pierce	626	643	33	905	44	651	590	34
Ramsey	1,012	873	31	1,429	47	1,056	805	35
Ransom	1,016	334	12	1,050	22	1,043	296	18
Richland	1,242	1,133	22	1,357	27	1,258	1,116	21
Rolette	778	481	52	938	64	788	455	51
Sargent	770	460	28	976	45	806	395	35
Stark	578	154	11	594	20	581	155	12
Steele	419	364	5	609	8	506	263	5
Stutsman	1,260	926	12	1,391	17	1,301	833	14
Towner	774	646	14	904	24	733	599	13
Traill	746	783	26	1,111	37	906	589	29
Walsh	1,288	1,579	43	1,869	124	1,333	1,515	55
Ward	2,373	1,371	147	2,688	184	2,440	1,207	169
Wells	857	349	31	953	41	877	315	28
Williams	826	360	39	931	49	830	321	42
Total	38,196	22,660	1,043	46,286	1,689	39,134	21,014	1,129
Plurality	15,527			44,597		18,120		

Scattering—For state treasurer, McHenry, 2.

For superintendent of public instruction, Dickey, 1; Foster, 1; Grand Forks, 3; Kidder, 1; McIntosh, 1; Pierce, 1; Richland, 2; Steele, 2; Walsh, 1; Ward, 1; Wells, 1; Williams, 1.

For commissioner of insurance, McIntosh, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Attorney General			Commissioner of Agriculture		
	T. F. McCue.....R	D. C. Greenleaf...D	Arthur LeSuer ...S	W. C. Gilbreath..R	Julius Workus ...D	Rob't Grant S
Barnes	1,364	861	54	1,401	637	53
Benson	797	538	16	833	479	12
Billings	290	27	4	292	28	3
Bottineau	1,531	1,133	94	1,611	1,045	92
Burleigh	1,043	328	19	1,065	310	19
Cass	2,417	1,350	59	2,477	1,306	64
Cavalier	1,303	1,108	34	1,379	1,080	33
Dickey	710	263	23	715	252	25
Eddy	444	252	12	446	237	18
Emmons	615	245	9	616	239	10
Foster	457	383	4	453	339	8
Grand Forks ..	1,703	1,886	40	1,861	1,726	40
Griggs	418	505	18	427	492	19
Kidder	325	111	7	341	103	7
LaMoure	756	332	16	768	316	19
Logan	509	36	8	508	36	8
McHenry	1,324	655	63	1,376	570	56
McIntosh	434	15	4	429	17	3
McKenzie	395	100	12	418	69	14
McLean	1,688	256	41	1,714	230	45
Mercer	319	10	1	319	10	1
Morton	1,674	340	21	1,702	344	26
Nelson	932	519	20	954	480	37
Oliver	264	91	2	266	87	2
Pembina	1,335	1,029	3	1,353	984	8
Pierce	607	636	39	630	609	38
Ramsey	971	891	34	1,040	806	37
Ransom	1,002	322	12	1,017	314	14
Richland	1,216	1,138	23	1,232	1,117	19
Rolette	743	495	52	764	463	52
Sargent	778	421	32	796	401	34
Stark	563	168	10	577	151	9
Steele	488	273	7	518	247	6
Stutsman	1,254	915	16	1,266	886	17
Towner	753	640	14	783	591	17
Traill	863	616	27	901	579	32
Walsh	1,238	1,600	51	1,258	1,588	56
Ward	2,126	1,589	222	2,390	1,283	177
Wells	798	394	28	883	317	28
Williams	757	387	30	808	336	46
Total ...	37,264	22,258	1,204	38,587	21,104	1,204
Plurality .	15,006			17,483		

Scattering—For attorney general, Steele, 1; Williams, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.

COMMISSIONERS OF RAILROADS.

Counties	C. S. Diesm...R	Eric Staine R	Simon Westby ...R	Terry McCosker ..D	Wm. Schultz ..D	Wm. Schnett ...D	M. Brunwell ..Soc	O. H. Lund....Soc	D. H. McKay..Soc
Barnes	1,159	1,089	1,153	674	935	679	51	57	51
Benson	641	709	728	614	537	499	12	18	13
Billings	265	271	265	29	27	25	3	4	3
Bottineau ..	1,328	1,397	1,388	1,201	1,112	1,072	85	103	88
Burleigh	1,004	994	991	347	337	332	17	17	20
Cass	2,288	2,317	2,296	1,447	1,373	1,349	60	65	66
Cavalier	1,201	1,258	1,247	1,187	1,116	1,085	30	31	28
Dickey	702	691	687	249	260	252	25	26	25
Eddy	368	392	374	280	244	238	12	12	15
Emmons ..	583	590	577	241	245	243	10	8	9
Foster	384	378	373	374	382	366	6	6	5
Grand Forks	1,284	1,466	1,449	2,224	1,880	1,783	39	38	38
Griggs	367	388	376	496	501	490	21	23	21
Kidder	298	311	291	113	114	106	8	6	7
LaMoure	759	705	682	330	332	309	19	20	19
Logan	473	483	479	37	36	33	8	8	8
McHenry	1,187	1,253	1,231	652	592	553	50	56	53
McIntosh	422	425	424	17	17	17	3	3	4
McKenzie ..	343	359	346	76	72	66	12	13	11
McLean	1,646	1,649	1,626	238	242	226	41	44	42
Mercer	297	297	287	10	13	13	1	1	1
Morton	1,582	1,595	1,569	302	352	310	28	29	25
Nelson	870	906	893	531	489	491	21	24	23
Oliver	245	239	236	88	94	88	2	2	2
Pembina ..	1,225	1,260	1,245	1,097	1,052	1,017	3	5	5
Pierce	539	559	616	613	603	591	31	35	32
Ramsey	830	882	904	974	884	855	33	31	33
Ransom	933	970	952	324	318	304	13	12	13
Richland	1,164	1,198	1,157	1,113	1,138	1,135	22	21	20
Rolette	638	683	669	535	470	469	51	51	49
Sargent	751	765	763	406	405	392	33	37	32
Stark	541	547	536	158	161	160	25	11	13
Steele	451	461	453	275	271	271	16	11	9
Stutsman ..	1,157	1,157	1,141	954	943	912	14	16	14
Towner	660	673	649	665	640	623	14	16	16
Traill	759	812	773	638	601	576	36	35	30
Walsh	1,087	1,189	1,168	1,673	1,568	1,535	53	57	58
Ward	2,107	2,172	2,155	1,393	1,311	1,258	157	174	162
Wells	796	796	803	323	360	321	31	34	31
Williams ..	706	731	709	334	339	312	40	37	41
Total ..	34,040	35,023	34,652	23,232	22,366	21,156	1135	1197	1139

Scattering—For commissioner of railroads, Burleigh, 5; McHenry, 2; Stark, 1.

Vote of North Dakota—Continued.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Counties	For.	Against
Barnes	1,183	467
Benson	1,128	131
Billings	235	48
Bottineau	1,625	502
Burleigh	913	141
Cass	8,039	535
Cavalier	1,931	555
Dickey	692	137
Eddy	638	72
Emmons	742	67
Foster	729	113
Grand Forks	2,768	448
Griggs	677	134
Kidder	340	73
LaMoure	1,031	112
Logan	417	21
McHenry	1,608	358
McIntosh	328	29
McKenzie	241	34
McLean	1,392	197
Mercer	261	88
Morton	1,033	156
Nelson	1,170	148
Oliver	287	50
Pembina	1,932	325
Pierce	984	323
Ramsey	1,394	321
Ransom	976	182
Richland	1,656	643
Rolette	1,078	147
Sargent	962	277
Stark	447	72
Steele	618	91
Stutsman	1,586	265
Towner	1,113	275
Traill	1,206	267
Walsh	2,284	592
Ward	2,850	839
Wells	1,095	111
Williams	927	174
Total	45,515	9,519

Majority, 35,996.

VOTE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

FOR MEMBERS OF THE

Tenth Legislative Assembly, 1906.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Pembina, consisting of townships of Walhalla, St. Joseph, Neche, Pembina, Bathgate, Carlisle, Joliette, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton.

SENATE.

Judson La Moure (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

Wm. J. Watts (rep)	616
Geo. A. McCrea (rep)	550
Ludger Bernard (rep)	476
W. Welford (dem)	680
Chas. Edwards (dem)	498
Joseph Morin (dem)	562

SECOND DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Pembina, consisting of townships of St. Thomas, city of St. Thomas, Crystal, city of Crystal, Hamilton, town of Hamilton, Cavalier, town of Cavalier, village of Canton, Avon, Liberty, Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvalla, Gardar, Park, Elora and Lodema.

SENATE.

A. Garnett (rep)	632
Frank A. Halliday (dem) ..	690

HOUSE.

C. Ganssle (rep)	680
Henry Geiger (rep)	560
E. H. Restemayer (rep) ..	723
J. L. Walton (dem)	541
John Johnson (dem)	723
Scott Cameron (dem)	582

THIRD DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Walsh, consisting of townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvesta, Cleveland, Norton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Ops, Prairie Centre, Fertile, Park River, village of Edinburg, village of Conway, village of Hoople, village of Pisek, Glenwood, Kinloss, Shepherd, Sauter and the unorganized township 157, range 59.

SENATE.

Thomas Johnson (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

Gunder Midgarden (rep) ..	933
H. O. Sunderland (rep) ..	760
H. G. Hosford (rep)	869
Joseph Bosh (dem)	727
Clark McLaughlin (dem) ..	741
A. H. Walker (dem)	926

FOURTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Walsh, consisting of townships of Forest River, village of Forest River, Walsh Centre, Grafton, city of Grafton, Farmington, Ardoch, village of Ardoch, Harriston, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, Minto, village of Minto and St. Andrews.

SENATE.

John L. Cashel (dem) 899

HOUSE.

John E. Hanawalt (rep) .. 629
 W. S. Mitchell (rep) 481
 Tallack Tallackson (rep) .. 513
 John Babinski (dem) 558
 K. O. Brotnov (dem) 722
 Tobias D. Casey (dem) ... 877

FIFTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Grand Forks, consisting of townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Strabane, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, city of Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore, city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Elkmound, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta.

SENATE.

Elling K. Spoonheim (dem),
holdover.

HOUSE.

Edward Church (rep) 720
 T. H. Pugh (rep) 741
 T. E. Tufte (rep) 780
 O. E. Ashbrook (dem) 552
 L. F. Mason (dem) 583
 Avery Miller (dem) 356

SIXTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Part of Grand Forks, consisting of third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Mekinock, Lakeville and Levant.

SENATE.

H. P. Ryan (rep) 437
 James Turner (dem) 780

HOUSE.

Mikel Iverson (rep) 382
 S. G. Skulason (rep) 548
 Geo. Hallick (dem) 579
 J. M. Anderson (dem) 627

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Grand Forks, consisting of first and second wards of the city of Grand Forks, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Walle, Bentrui, Americus, Michigan, Union and Washington.

SENATE.

John D. Taylor (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

Wm. S. Dean (rep) 850
 Arne P. Haugen (rep) 857
 John A. Sorley (rep) 894
 Scattering 1

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Part of Traill, consisting of townships of Belmont, Buxton, Caledonia, Elm River, Eldorado, Ervin, Hillsboro, city of Hillsboro, Kelso, Logan, Norway and city of Reynolds.

SENATE.

H. H. Strom (rep) 616
 Scattering 5

HOUSE.

O. J. Sorlie (rep) 594
 John Oveson (rep) 511
 A. F. Dyer (dem) 248

NINTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Cass, consisting of township of Fargo, and city of Fargo, and the fractional township No. 139, range 48.

SENATE.

Louis B. Hanna (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

F. E. Dibley (rep)	923
J. F. Treat (rep)	966
T. J. Flamer (rep)	862
Geo. Hancock (dem)	766
Lars Christianson (dem)	732
R. B. Blakemore (dem)	799

TENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Cass, consisting of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, village of Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Bell, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, village of Davenport, Casselton and the city of Casselton.

SENATE.

E. F. Gilbert (rep) 731

HOUSE.

Treadwell Twichell (rep)	747
A. A. Plath (rep)	739
Clark Moore (rep)	713

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Cass, consisting of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, village of Buffalo, Howes, Eldred, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac.

SENATE.

Frank S. Talcott (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

T. O. Burgum (rep)	844
R. G. Piper (rep)	836
J. F. Collins (rep)	860

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Richland, consisting of the townships of Eagle, Abercrombie, Dwight, Ibsen, Center, Mooreton, Braudenburg, Summit, Fairmount, village of Fairmount, De Villo, La Mars, Waldo, Greenfield and city of Wahpeton.

SENATE.

B. F. Lounsberry (rep)	495
W. E. Purcell (dem)	864

HOUSE.

W. R. Purdon (rep)	677
G. H. Korsvig (rep)	603
H. J. Arnold (rep)	530
Peter Bolme (dem)	626
Henry Connolly (dem)	733
L. Parkhill (dem)	695

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Sargent.

SENATE.

John H. Dyste (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

Livy Johnson (rep)	820
D. E. Blake (rep)	812
H. P. Foley (dem)	403
G. Hample (dem)	410

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Ransom.

SENATE.

Ed. Pierce (rep) 1,009
 W. L. Haupt (dem) 336

HOUSE.

C. W. Buttz (rep) 826
 A. E. Jones (rep) 1,014
 J. C. Wilson (dem) 520

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Part of Barnes, consisting of Baldwin, Dazey, Pierce, Uxbridge, Edna, Minnie Lake, Hobart, Potter, village of Sanborn, village of Wimbleton, city of Valley City, township 143, range 56, township 143, range 58, township 143, range 60, township 142, range 59, township 142, range 58, township 142, range 57, township 141, range 58, township 141, range 59, township 141, range 60, township 141, range 61, township 140, range 61, township 140, range 58.

SENATE.

George M. Young (rep), hold-
 over.

HOUSE.

Amasa P. Peake (rep) 765
 Geo. H. Law (rep) 874
 C. J. Christianson (dem) .. 446

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

Counties—Steele and Griggs.

SENATE.

	Steele	Griggs	Total
Maynard Crane (rep)	435	457	892
E. D. Washburn (dem)	352	539	891

HOUSE.

G. H. Stavens (rep)	512	407	919
S. H. Nelson (rep)	539	471	1,010
Nils Hemmingson (rep)	521	493	1,014
F. D. Williams (dem)	216	483	699
J. B. Armstrong (dem)	194	448	642
Christ Jensen (dem)	231	417	648
Scattering	3	...	3

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Nelson.

SENATE.

Iver Swenson (rep), hold-
 over 1,016

HOUSE.

M. A. Shirley (rep) 1,042
 A. R. Swendseid (rep) 997
 Geo. L. Barrett (dem) 459
 Scattering 1

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Part of Cavalier, consisting of the townships of Cypress, Linden, Dresden, Langdon, city of Langdon, South Dresden, Grey, Glenila, Huron, Moscow, Berlin, Jackson, Perry, Billings-Storlie, Weber, Trier, Gordon, Henderson, township 159, range 64, and township 161, range 64.

SENATE.

Henry McLain (rep) 822
 Joseph Cleary (dem) 687

HOUSE.

U. L. Burdick (rep) 846
 Joseph Crawford (rep) 903
 Elias Porter (dem) 630

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

County—Rolette. (One senator; two representatives.)

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
C. I. F. Wagner (rep), holdover.		A. O. Graham (rep)	957
		Ole Syvertson (rep)	862
		H. T. Willey (dem)	346
		W. Widmeyer (dem)	416

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

County—Benson. (One senator; three representatives.)

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Thos. Koffel (rep)	866	O. S. Aaker (rep)	951
E. B. Page (dem)	519	H. O. Blegen (rep)	893
		James Duncan (rep)	975
		E. E. Haney (dem)	334
		D. J. Drummond (dem) ..	443
		E. A. Hatch (dem)	345

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

County—Ramsey. (One senator; three representatives.)

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Andrew J. Stade (rep), holdover.		O. P. N. Anderson (rep) ..	1,064
		Bernt Anderson (rep)	997
		Miles A. Miller (rep)	1,183
		A. B. Kerlin (dem)	864
		Henry P. Minette (dem) ..	809

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

County—Towner. (One senator; two representatives.)

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
R. W. Main (rep)	655	Samuel Adams (rep)	699
John Kelly (dem)	898	A. S. Gibbens (rep)	1,026
		J. E. Knight (dem)	673
		L. A. Kugel (dem)	454

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

County—Stutsman. (One senator; three representatives.)

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
John W. Sifton (rep), holdover.		A. A. Monek (rep)	1,186
		Will Sinclair (rep)	1,174
		H. J. Murphy (rep)	1,213
		N. M. Brown (dem)	966
		John Maroney (dem)	922
		B. G. Dunlap (dem)	940

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

County—LaMoure. (One senator; two representatives.)

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
J. B. Sharp (rep)	814	A. W. Cunningham (rep) ..	854
Scattering	4	C. H. Sheils (rep)	489
		L. A. eland (dem)	733

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Dickey

SENATE.

Truman H. Thatcher (rep), hold-over.

HOUSE.

George Rose (rep)	744
C. B. Andrus (rep)	726
N. Gates (dem)	20
J. A. Nathan (dem)	23
Scattering	14

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

Counties—Emmons and Kidder.

SENATE.

Alex. McDonald (rep)	601	346	947
W. L. Yeater (dem)	275	98	373

HOUSE.

D. R. Streeter (rep)	616	343	959
John Storey (rep)	600	376	976
Scattering	2	3	5

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Burleigh.

SENATE.

C. B. Little (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

R. N. Stevens (rep)	800
T. R. Mockler (rep)	929
O. H. Will (dem)	468
F. R. Smyth (dem)	513

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Bottineau.

SENATE.

J. A. Johnson (rep)	1,347
D. H. McArthur (dem)	1,520

HOUSE.

E. L. Garden (rep)	1,688
Will Freeman (rep)	1,389
L. A. Knoke (dem)	1,179
J. F. Morrison (dem)	1,087

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

Counties—Ward and Williams.

SENATE.

H. H. Steele (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

	Ward	McKenzie	Williams	Total
C. A. Johnson (rep)	2,370	381	826	3,577
F. B. Chapman (rep)	2,342	311	813	3,466
Fred F. Carter (rep)	2,379	371	762	3,512
John Botz, Jr. (dem)	1,166	...	...	1,166
Richard Copeland (dem)	1,162	...	...	1,162
W. C. McHugh	1,211	...	...	1,211

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Morton.

SENATE.

Ferd. Leutz (rep)	989
Samuel L. Nuchols (dem) ..	522
Chas. Weigel (ind)	644

HOUSE.

W. E. Martin (rep)	1,173
Jacob Rohs (rep)	1,407
Wm. Simpson (rep)	1,007
J. E. Campbell (dem)	731
E. N. Bosworth (dem)	212
J. J. Strain (dem)	277
P. B. Wickham (ind)	633
Ed Holritz (ind)	658

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

Counties—Stark and Billings.

SENATE.

L. A. Simpson (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

	Stark	Billings	Total
J. E. Phelan (rep)	340	190	530
A. L. Martin (rep)	609	276	885
J. F. Brodie (rep)	662	291	953
Thos. Evans (ind)	452	149	601

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

Counties—Eddy and Foster.

SENATE.

	Eddy	Foster	Total
George D. Palmer (rep)	477	508	985
C. K. Wing (dem)	229	341	570

HOUSE.

E. T. Halaas (rep)	380	413	793
S. N. Putnam (rep)	406	445	851
Axtel Johnson (dem)	387	377	764
John W. Murphy (dem)	246	401	647

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Wells.

SENATE.

John Austin Regan (rep), hold-over.

HOUSE.

O. L. Jensen (rep)	749
W. F. Shanafelt (rep)	820
J. F. Wake (rep)	820
Fred Dethloff (dem)	470
Phillip Mathews (dem)	327
Arvid Saterburg	294

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

Counties—McHenry and Pierce.

SENATE.

	McHenry	Pierce	Total
C. D. Rice (rep)	1,573	656	2,229
J. R. Nelson (dem)	636	620	1,156

HOUSE.

R. C. Wedge (rep)	1,583	672	2,255
John Steen (rep)	1,459	746	2,205
O. T. Tofsrud (dem)	1,496	764	2,260
Scattering .....	.....	16	16

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

Counties—McLean Mercer and Oliver

SENATE.

August E. Johnson (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

	McLean	Mercer	Oliver	Total
Johann Schlenker (rep)	1,676	308	251	2,235
H. E. Mathews (rep)	1,656	295	252	2,203
Daniel McAfee (dem)	253	10	82	345

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

Counties—McIntosh and Logan.

SENATE.

	McIntosh	Logan	Total
Christ Albright (rep)	443	514	957

HOUSE.

George Elhard (rep)	434	502	936
John Giedt (rep)	441	492	933
Scattering	1	2	3

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; three representatives.)

County—Part of Richland, consisting of the townships of Walcott, Colfax, Barrie, Helendale, Sheyenne, Viking, Garborg, Freeman, West End, Homestead, Grafton, Antelope, Danton, Garfield, Dexter, Wyndmere, Belford, Liberty, Brightwood, village of Hankinson, Elma, Park, village of Lidgerwood, Moran and Grant.

SENATE.

Emil A. Movius (rep), holdover.

HOUSE.

Geo. Blake (rep)	527
R. H. Hankinson (rep)	576
O. T. Grant (rep)	592
Tobias Hagen (dem)	490
A. D. Hanson (dem)	541
James Shea (dem)	432

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Part of Barnes, consisting of the townships of Weimer, Noltimier, Alta, Oriska, Spring Vale, Cuba, Svea, Skandia, Norman, Binghampton, Raritan, Thordenskjold, Oakville, Spring Creek, Lincoln, Greenland, Green, Heman, township 138, range 61, township 138, range 58, township 138, range 58, township 139, range 61.

SENATE.

Knut S. Ramsett (rep)	596
J. M. Olson (dem)	359

HOUSE.

D. R. Jones (rep)	589
Martin Thoreson (rep)	671
M. E. Hanson (dem)	240
Scattering	1

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Part of Traill, consisting of the townships of Bohnsack, Blanchard, Bloomfield, Garfield, Galesburg, Mayville, city of Mayville, Morgan, Norman, Roseville, city of Portland and village of Hatton.

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Anton T. Kraabel (rep), hold-		G. A. White (rep)	366
over.		O. G. Nelson (rep)	417
		E. H. Rishel (dem)	293
		S. S. Wenaas (dem)	356
		Scattering	1

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

(One senator; two representatives.)

County—Part of Cavalier, consisting of the townships of Mt. Carmel, Hope, Fremont, Olga, Loam, Harvey, Easby, Alma, East Alma, Montrose, village of Milton and*Osnabrock.

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
C. W. Plain (rep)	590	Robt. Griffith (rep)	606
R. B. Laving (dem)	555	James McDowall (rep)	622
		Peter Zettel (dem)	454
		E. Thibadeau (dem)	478

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Abstract of Votes Cast for District Judges in the Various
Judicial Districts, Nov. 6, 1904.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties—Grand Forks and Nelson.

	J. H. Bosard	Chas. J. Fisk
Grand Forks	1,561	2,415
Nelson	649	1,043
Total	2,210	3,458

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties—Benson, Pierce, Ramsey, Rolette, Towner.

	John F. Cowan.
Benson	1,151
Pierce	915
Ramsey	1,597
Rolette	921
Towner	1,049
Total	5,633

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties—Cass, Steele, Traill.

	Chas. A. Pollock.
Cass	3,829
Steele	831
Traill	1,611
Total	6,271
Scattering—Steele 1, Traill 1.	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Counties—Dickey, McIntosh, Ransom, Richland Sargent.

	Frank P. Allen.	W. S. Lauder
Dickey	829	571
McIntosh	534	280
Ransom	1,074	466
Richland	1,962	1,562
Sargent	752	696
Total	5,151	3,575

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties—Barnes, Eddy, Foster, Griggs, LaMoure, Logan, Stutsman, Wells.

	E. T. Burke.	S. L. Glaspell.
Barnes	1,432	1,228
Eddy	353	415
Foster	382	487
Griggs	531	431
LaMoure	529	555
Logan	333	155
Stutsman	1,259	1,080
Wells	842	741
Total	5,661	5,092
Scattering—Barnes 2, Logan 1, Stutsman 1.		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties—Billings, Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Oliver, Stark.

	W. H. Winchester
Billings	233
Burleigh	1,070
Emmons	670
Kidder	437
McLean	1,868
Mercer	261
Morton	1,465
Oliver	243
Stark	664
Total	6,911
Scattering—Billings 3, Burleigh 2, Morton 3, Stark 3.	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties—Cavalier, Pembina, Walsh.

	W. J. Kneeshaw	J. M. Myers.
Cavalier	1,691	792
Pembina	2,099	592
Walsh	1,261	1,992
Total	5,051	3,376

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties—Bottineau, McHenry, Williams, Ward.

	E. B. Goss.	L. J. Palda, Jr.
Bottineau	1,462	1,585
McHenry	1,133	1,347
Williams	594	553
Ward	3,363	2,088
Total	6,552	5,573

CHANGE IN BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.

Under acts of the legislature of 1907 two new judicial districts—ninth and tenth—were created. See pp. 269-270. The ninth has been organized by the appointment of A. G. Burr as judge. The tenth not organized at time of issue of the Blue Book.

VOTE BY PRECINCTS IN EACH COUNTY, 1906.

BARNES.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna ..R	Benton. .D	Burr.. .D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles ...R	Burke ...D	Dow S
No. 1	9	9	4	5	.....	.....	3	10	
No. 2	14	14	11	12	1	1	6	24	
No. 3	15	10	8	3	1	.....	10	13	1
No. 4	10	9	9	7	.....	.....	7	15	
No. 5	9	8	5	4	1	1	3	13	1
No. 6	8	7	13	12	.....	.....	2	23	
No. 7	10	9	4	3	.....	.....	3	14	
No. 8	24	19	18	20	.....	.....	7	38	
No. 9	27	22	13	13	.....	.....	20	23	
No. 10	14	11	7	7	1	.....	6	16	
No. 11	17	10	4	2	1	1	13	10	
No. 12	13	2	3	1	.....	.....	6	10	
No. 13	13	9	2	.....	.....	.....	11	3	
No. 14	12	8	11	19	.....	.....	7	28	
No. 15	22	19	10	9	.....	.....	15	22	
No. 16	18	15	14	16	1	.....	11	24	
No. 17	15	14	4	6	.....	.....	7	13	
No. 18	14	12	6	8	.....	1	13	7	
No. 19	17	15	10	10	6	5	15	14	4
No. 20	8	7	8	8	1	1	7	9	1
No. 21	20	20	4	5	.....	.....	18	13	
No. 22	20	21	5	7	.....	.....	10	21	
No. 23	17	16	12	13	2	.....	12	22	
No. 24	48	45	13	12	.....	.....	36	29	
No. 25	16	11	33	33	.....	.....	12	40	
No. 26	20	19	4	3	.....	.....	12	14	
No. 27	24	23	6	6	.....	.....	16	16	
No. 28	7	4	19	18	5	5	5	22	4
No. 29	9	16	12	14	1	1	8	13	2
No. 30	16	12	9	12	1	.....	9	17	
No. 31	11	8	3	4	2	1	8	7	1
No. 32	15	13	5	5	2	1	7	14	1
No. 33	15	10	5	6	1	.....	7	12	
No. 34	34	36	5	4	2	2	25	18	1
No. 35	29	26	13	11	.....	.....	17	26	
No. 36	66	63	33	29	.....	.....	51	52	
No. 37	26	25	11	11	1	.....	24	16	
No. 38	56	52	26	27	3	1	42	46	
No. 39	60	63	16	15	10	10	47	34	11
No. 40	20	16	9	10	3	3	10	22	2
No. 41	18	14	8	8	2	.....	11	17	
No. 42	13	10	10	9	.....	.....	10	14	
No. 43	73	64	30	28	1	2	54	73	3
No. 44	82	76	34	28	7	3	52	79	2
No. 45	216	129	59	53	3	3	77	130	3
No. 46	91	75	37	33	4	5	55	77	3
No. 47	50	47	22	21	4	4	41	35	3
No. 48	45	39	25	17	.....	1	32	41	
No. 49	32	28	14	14	2	3	19	29	3
No. 50	54	55	53	30	.....	1	24	70	
Total	1,492	1,266	679	647	69	56	923	1,348	46

BENSON

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	Soc Halvorson	Soc Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	Soc Dow
Aurora	17	18	12	11			4	27	
Albert	15	13	15	17			2	31	
Arne	9	11	3	2	2		8	9	
Broe	25	19	6	11			8	29	
Butte Valley	15	17	12	10			3	28	
Beaver	26	26	6	5			12	14	
Esmond	56	53	35	31	4	2	26	74	2
Hesper	27	28	8	7			23	15	
Irvine	17	16	6	6			8	16	
Isabel	18	19	7	5	1	1	4	23	1
Iowa	11	8	3	4			2	10	
Impark	22	23	7	9			4	28	
Knox	37	33	23	20	2	1	9	68	
Leeds	26	36	10	11			10	34	
Leeds City	62	49	31	49			17	86	
Lake Ibsen	22	21	3	4	1	1	8	18	1
McClellan	17	16	8	7			9	17	
Minnewaukan	7	6	2	4			4	9	
" Vil.	74	67	18	21			50	52	
West "	15	17	8	9	2	1	2	28	
North Fork	7	7	12	11			6	13	
Normania	36	32	8	11	1		8	38	
Oberon	69	59	14	15	1	1	23	60	1
Pleasant Lake	20	22	11	12	1	1	3	33	1
Pleasant Valley	16	15	8	7			11	12	
Twin Lake	19	18	5	5			6	17	
Viking	18	12	13	9			4	27	
West Antelope	25	19	8	10			12	22	
York	38	38	28	27			15	59	
Brinsmade	15	16	19	19	3	2	6	33	1
Graham's Island	5	5	2	2			3	5	
North Viking	47	50	30	32	1		21	68	1
Riggin	16	13	11	10	1		7	22	
Plainview	24	21	4	5			19	10	
Fort Totten	24	23	3	3			15	12	
South Side	7	7	1	1			7	1	
Wood Lake	12	4	4	2			3	5	
Free Peoples	6	6	2	1			6	3	
Minco	9	9					3	6	
Total	931	862	406	425	20	10	391	1,062	8

BILLINGS

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Medora*	48	46	3	3			49	4	
Sentinel Butte	61	55	2		2		58	10	
Beach	62	58	7	6			67	11	
Blodgett	24	18	1	1	1		25	2	
Beaver	3	3	1	1			3	1	
Yule	8	8	2	1			8	2	
Pullins	2	2					2		
Rocky Ridge	14	14					14	1	
H. T.	19	17	2	2			17	2	
Rainy Butte	6	6					7		
Green River	20	19	9	9			20	9	
Bishop	14	11				1	14		1
Mikkelson	11	11			2	2	11		2
Total	292	268	27	23	5	3	295	42	3

*Two scattering votes for representatives in congress.

BOTTINEAU

No. 1	37	27	17	24	2	1	22	36	1
No. 2	59	50	13	22			43	30	
No. 3	35	27	8	19			23	24	
No. 4	34	23	15	28			22	26	
No. 5	31	26	13	13	1	1	16	36	
No. 6	22	23	10	13	11	10	10	30	8
No. 7	85	68	59	84			49	108	
No. 8	20	16	13	18			18	19	
No. 9	94	91	30	39	2	2	81	54	2
No. 10	23	15	22	27	3	3	19	28	3
No. 11	34	34	19	22	2	2	31	29	1
No. 12	18	15	25	31			16	32	
No. 13	15	11	31	37			11	37	
No. 14	8	7	12	18			5	15	
No. 15	38	32	25	41	2	2	14	16	2
No. 16	38	17	60	99	3	3	14	100	3
No. 17	16	14	14	17	2	2	16	15	2
No. 18	19	17	18	20	2	2	19	20	2
No. 19	19	20	10	11	7	7	17	15	7
No. 20	11	13	25	28	2	2	10	32	2
No. 21	23	23	11	13			21	14	
No. 22	15	14	9	12	1	1	14	11	
No. 23	14	12	10	15			14	13	
No. 24	10	9	10	19	1	1	11	15	1
No. 25	30	25	19	29	1	1	17	36	2

BOTTINEAU—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
No. 26	18	18	13	21	.....	.....	9	30	
No. 27	14	15	21	26	.....	.....	9	32	
No. 28	55	55	27	36	2	3	58	33	2
No. 29	32	32	15	21	1	1	27	25	1
No. 30	12	12	12	15	.....	.....	8	20	
No. 31	22	17	18	28	1	1	18	25	1
No. 32	8	9	16	18	.....	.....	7	21	
No. 33	33	35	20	15	3	4	33	20	3
No. 34	27	34	20	9	4	4	25	20	4
No. 35	60	53	27	39	.....	.....	53	39	
No. 36	62	53	47	63	2	.....	51	79	2
No. 37	33	29	14	17	1	.....	16	32	1
No. 38	27	24	16	19	15	14	25	21	14
No. 39	22	20	13	14	2	2	17	17	2
No. 40	18	18	16	17	.....	.....	13	20	1
No. 41	11	6	14	20	.....	.....	6	21	
No. 42	12	4	23	34	2	2	8	32	2
No. 43	31	22	37	55	1	1	17	63	1
No. 44	22	20	28	33	.....	.....	19	35	
No. 45	53	44	25	36	3	3	43	39	3
No. 46	59	48	25	43	.....	.....	46	48	
No. 47	40	33	13	28	2	2	18	45	
No. 48	12	8	7	11	.....	.....	11	14	
No. 49	19	14	24	28	.....	.....	13	31	
No. 50	61	47	30	47	9	7	53	45	8
No. 51	22	17	17	23	2	2	14	30	2
Total	1,533	1,316	1,036	1,425	92	86	1,150	1,672	84

BURLEIGH

Wild Rose	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	4	2	
Long Lake	17	17	3	3	.....	.....	17	3	
Morton	9	9	7	5	.....	.....	5	11	
Telfer	5	5	3	2	.....	.....	5	3	
Manning	23	24	2	2	.....	.....	24	3	
Fort Rice	6	6	4	4	.....	.....	6	4	
Lincoln	35	35	2	2	.....	.....	31	6	
Apple Creek	9	10	4	4	.....	.....	10	4	
Boyd	6	6	4	5	.....	.....	4	7	
Logan	6	5	.....	.....	2	2	5	1	2
White	7	7	5	4	.....	.....	6	6	
Thelma	7	7	2	2	.....	.....	4	4	1

BURLEIGH—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Salles D	Burke D	Dow S
Driscoll	23	17	4	5	1	1	21	7	1
Sterling	15	15	3	3			13	5	
McKenzie	19	12	12	12			10	16	
Menoken	11	11	6	6			9	8	
Gibbs	4	4	12	12			2	15	
Hay Creek	8	7	6	5			4	10	
River View	6	6	4	4			5	5	
Burnt Creek	11	10	11	10			11	11	
Naughton	13	12	11	9			13	13	
Frances	11	11					11		
Sibley	4	5	8	8			2	10	
Christiana	11	9	1	1	1		9	2	2
Clear Lake	9	7	12	12			8	13	
Lein	13	11					11	3	
Lyman	11	10	5	5			12	4	
Bohan	13	12	1	1			10	4	
Cromwell	20	21	9	9			19	10	
Crofte	7	7	8	8			6	10	
Glenview	28	28	3	4			15	16	
Painted Woods	16	16	5	4			17	4	
Ecklund	37	36	9	10			35	20	
Ghylin	18	18	6	6			18	6	
Trygg	5	6	4	4	2	3	6	4	3
Ludden Ranch	5	5					5		
Harriet	8	8	1	1	1	1	8	1	1
Phoenix	8	8	5	5			8	5	
Richmond	6	6	2	2	2	2	6	2	2
Andrews	11	9	3	3	4	4	13	3	3
Iowa	15	15	8	8			16	9	
Grass Lake	17	16	9	9			17	10	
Hawkeye	21	21	1				20	1	
Pleasant View	22	20	6	5			21	8	
Schrunk	6	6	7	5		1	6	5	1
Florence Lake	20	20	7	7			20	8	
Hazelgrove	21	21		1			19	2	
Bismarck—									
1st Ward	56	55	31	18			49	41	
2nd Ward	68	61	36	35			53	61	
3rd Ward	66	65	18	16			62	17	
4th Ward	134	135	8	9			158	6	
5th Ward	77	74	16	14			71	21	
6th Ward	53	49	20	21	2	1	49	26	1
Total	1,059	1,021	356	341	15	16	983	489	17

CASS.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarlcs	D Burke	S Dow
Addison	24	23	3	1			17	10	
Amenia	31	32	7	7			27	11	1
Arthur	45	44	11	11			45	10	
Ayr	21	20	13	11	1	1	18	16	1
Barnes	20	19	14	8			19	13	
Bell	9	8	7	3	1	1	8	9	
Berlin	3	4	22	20			5	21	
Buffalo	40	39	14	16			38	21	
Casselton	11	12	4	4			10	6	
Clifton	7	7	2	2			7	3	
Cornell	13	11	3	3			11	5	
Davenport	21	21	17	16			11	28	
Dows	6	5	7	7	1	1	2	11	
Durbin	17	17	1	1			17	2	
Eldred	48	44	11	11			43	15	
Empire	14	14	6	4			13	6	
Erie	49	47	14	13			44	20	
Everest	22	21	7	7			21	7	
Fargo	10	11	7	4			11	6	
Gardner	26	29	23	20			27	23	
Gill	13	12	7	6			12	7	
Gunkle	23	23	9	9			21	11	
Harmony	3	2	4	3			5	3	
Harwood	23	22	40	33			15	45	
Highland	44	44	5	5			44	5	
Hill	13	11	7	7	1	1	13	6	1
Howes	11	10	4	4	2	2	8	6	2
Hunter	30	24	55	39	2	4	16	69	2
Kinyon	29	28	15	13			22	23	
Lake	7	7	4	4			10	3	
Leonard	45	42	14	13	1	1	43	16	1
Maple River	21	24	19	8			27	12	
Mapleton	12	14	8	7			10	11	
Noble	25	25	7	7			16	16	
Normanna	51	52	57	55	2	2	26	84	2
Page	14	14	2	1			14	3	
Pleasant	28	37	43	27			27	41	
Pontiac	15	15	4	4			13	6	
Raymond	15	16	11	9			14	11	
Reed	31	26	16	11			27	18	
Rich	14	14	4	5	1		11	8	
Rochester	8	8	5	4			9	4	
Rush River	13	14	11	9			14	12	
Stanley	40	44	55	49			22	72	
Tower	62	58	19	16	3	3	53	23	2
Walburg	52	50	8	9			48	11	
Warren	16	17	28	26	1	1	9	33	1

CASS—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Salles R	Durke D	Dow S
Watson	15	14	4	2	.....	.....	15	3	
Wheatland	41	36	26	18	3	3	41	22	3
Wiser	16	15	19	19	1	1	12	23	1
Vil. Davenport ..	19	18	12	13	2	2	11	20	3
Vil. Mapleton ..	22	22	10	10	.....	.....	19	13	
Village Page ..	52	46	10	12	2	1	43	19	1
Casselton—									
1st Ward ..	49	48	43	41	.....	.....	47	50	.....
2d Ward ...	32	30	24	18	.....	.....	23	32	1
3d Ward ...	40	38	28	26	.....	.....	33	33	
Fargo—									
1st Ward ..	121	119	83	66	2	2	124	81	2
2d Ward ...	100	93	40	36	7	6	98	49	6
3d Ward ...	112	97	87	71	1	2	90	99	1
1st 4th Ward	128	99	111	76	2	2	99	121	2
2d 4th Ward	133	107	95	72	4	5	107	110	4
1st 5th Ward	123	111	98	81	1	1	111	110	1
2d 5th Ward	65	61	85	72	8	6	62	90	7
6th Ward ..	74	71	106	87	11	10	65	116	10
7th Ward ..	128	117	86	72	3	2	113	91	3
Total	2,365	2,223	1,621	1,344	62	60	2,056	1,884	58

CAVALIER.

Alma	22	20	30	31	.....	.....	9	45	
Banner	35	35	8	8	8	8	23	24	7
Billings	21	20	1	2	3	3	17	5	3
Bruce	21	20	27	25	.....	.....	12	41	
Byron	26	23	11	11	1	1	29	13	1
Cyprus	14	14	5	5	1	1	17	4	
Dresden	35	34	52	55	.....	.....	35	61	1
Easby	49	44	7	7	.....	.....	39	23	
East Alma	23	19	30	30	1	1	14	43	
Elgin	23	21	39	39	.....	.....	20	44	
Freemont	42	41	37	38	.....	.....	31	47	
Glenla	35	29	32	35	2	2	19	59	
Gordon	23	18	13	10	2	2	18	18	2
Grey	14	15	13	13	.....	.....	13	15	
Harvey	37	36	13	13	.....	.....	38	15	
Hay	29	30	32	34	.....	.....	12	53	
Henderson	82	78	34	33	.....	.....	59	61	
Hope	53	51	44	45	.....	.....	44	61	

CAVALIER—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Huron	16	16	18	17	.....	.....	15	24	
Langdon	19	18	24	25	.....	.....	15	29	
Langdon—									
1st Ward ..	56	53	55	58	.....	.....	38	78	
2d Ward ...	56	55	31	34	.....	.....	47	50	
3d Ward ...	19	16	6	8	.....	.....	16	11	
Linden	74	63	29	44	5	3	59	53	3
Loam	29	29	21	22	.....	.....	23	29	
Manila	15	15	27	27	.....	.....	13	31	
Milton Village	51	41	38	49	1	1	21	71	
Minto	17	17	8	9	.....	.....	19	9	
Montrose	56	53	18	9	1	1	33	43	1
Moscow	15	14	7	7	1	2	11	13	2
Mont Carmel ..	9	9	58	57	.....	.....	6	63	
Nekoma	62	56	16	19	1	2	42	41	2
Osford	23	20	12	10	.....	.....	8	16	
Olga	79	76	59	60	.....	.....	61	82	
Osnabrock Vil.	40	37	21	21	1	.....	23	44	1
Osnabrock	38	35	22	24	.....	.....	20	45	
Perry	39	36	27	26	1	1	32	40	2
Scivert	15	15	11	11	.....	.....	6	20	
Sarles Village	33	27	11	15	.....	.....	27	20	
South Dresden	19	19	34	34	.....	.....	16	39	
Storlie	26	28	27	26	3	3	20	36	2
Trier	16	15	20	21	.....	.....	13	26	
Waterloo	14	14	15	15	.....	.....	16	19	
Total	1,420	1,325	1,043	1,092	32	31	1,043	1,574	27

DICKY.

Bare Creek ...	18	16	7	8	.....	.....	16	7	
Clement	27	23	7	7	.....	1	21	12	1
Georgetown ...	13	12	2	2	1	.....	10	4	
Porter	40	35	14	15	2	2	33	20	1
Keystone	42	42	20	21	.....	.....	41	22	
Merricourt	34	34	6	6	.....	.....	32	8	
Whitestone	34	33	5	5	.....	.....	34	5	
Spring Valley	60	58	26	27	3	3	57	31	2
Elm	8	7	12	12	.....	.....	7	12	
Elden	11	11	18	18	1	1	12	12	1
Ellendale	11	11	2	2	.....	.....	11	2	
Kentner	8	8	4	4	2	2	7	5	2

DICKY—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Hudson	19	16	1	2			17	3	
Port Emma	16	16					16		
Lovell	25	21	11	12			24	12	
Albion	11	13	6	5			12	7	
Ada	7	7	7	7			8	7	
Van Meter	9	7	2	1			9	2	
Kent	7	7	5	5			6	6	
Wright	13	12	2	2	3	3	12	4	2
J. R. Valley	56	51	18	20	1	1	48	25	1
Valley	6	5	2	2			6	2	
Riverdale	13	10	1	2			8	4	
Ellendale—									
1st Ward	34	31	18	17	2	2	23	31	1
2d Ward	45	46	19	18	2	2	41	27	
3d Ward	35	34	14	14	6	6	26	26	4
Oakes—									
1st Ward	49	44	7	7	1	1	45	9	1
2d Ward	39	34	5	4	1	1	35	5	1
3d Ward	53	50	7	8			44	17	
Forbes Village	17	13	3	1			15	3	1
Total	760	707	246	249	26	26	676	330	18

EDDY.

New Rockford	101	99	75	69	3	5	91	114	2
Sheyenne	66	66	28	30			54	49	
Munster	19	17	15	14			13	23	
Sheldon	11	9	4	3			8	6	
Colvin	28	29	4	4	1	1	27	9	1
Paradise	11	12	2	1	2	2	11	4	2
Fay	10	10	4	5			6	9	
Rosefield	15	15	17	18			14	24	1
Pitt	25	20	21	21			20	26	
Tiffany	17	16	18	16			16	23	
Superior	20	16	21	22	2	2	17	26	2
Duttee	28	32	4	5			34	16	
Rocky Mountain	35	34	14	16	2	2	25	29	2
Grandfield	26	26	7	8			19	17	
Washington	22	23	8	9			20	11	
Total	434	424	242	241	10	12	365	386	10

EMMONS.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Burr Oak	32	30	1	2	.....	.....	26	7	
Benhem	21	19	11	11	.....	.....	21	11	
Gayton	32	30	6	6	.....	.....	31	7	
Hampton	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1	
Cherry Grove	48	41	16	16	1	1	40	26	1
Tell	32	31	3	4	1	1	31	6	2
Logan	28	27	2	3	.....	.....	27	3	
Williamsport	41	37	9	8	.....	.....	41	10	
Omto	29	30	9	8	1	1	29	9	1
Dakem	10	10	15	15	.....	.....	10	15	
Exeter	6	6	18	19	.....	.....	6	19	
Selz	23	19	34	35	.....	.....	22	34	
Baker	31	25	14	14	.....	.....	30	15	
Linton	81	79	12	12	.....	.....	75	19	
Strasburg	13	13	43	44	.....	.....	14	43	
Westfield	41	40	4	4	.....	.....	40	4	
Union	19	19	4	3	.....	.....	19	5	
Emmonsburg	27	24	4	4	.....	.....	27	5	
Winona	30	30	17	17	.....	.....	31	17	
Glanavon	49	47	15	15	5	6	46	18	5
Total	627	591	237	240	8	9	600	274	9

FOSTER.

Eastman	8	9	7	5	.....	.....	6	9	
McKinley	12	12	9	7	.....	.....	12	15	
Johnson	18	14	8	7	.....	.....	8	20	
Bordulac	20	18	18	17	.....	.....	9	31	
Melville	25	21	16	14	.....	.....	21	22	
Pleasant Valley	18	18	8	9	.....	.....	12	17	
Glenfield	10	11	15	15	.....	.....	6	20	
Roosevelt	8	8	5	6	.....	1	6	8	1
Haven	8	7	15	15	.....	.....	8	16	
Rose Hill	22	21	13	13	.....	.....	16	21	
Carrington Twp	29	22	40	43	.....	.....	10	67	
Carrington—									
1st Ward	31	26	41	40	.....	.....	18	64	
2d Ward	51	38	38	35	.....	.....	27	71	
3d Ward	45	42	22	25	1	1	28	45	1
McHenry	42	36	47	47	.....	.....	22	67	
Dewey	7	6	5	4	1	.....	4	9	

FOSTER—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burt D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Larrabee	23	20	5	3	.....	.....	16	13	
Nordmore	24	27	7	7	.....	.....	11	24	
Barlow	44	43	39	40	3	1	20	78	3
Total	445	399	358	352	5	3	260	617	5

GRAND FORKS.

Agnes	18	17	19	17	1	3	10	31	1
Arvilla	36	35	11	9	4	4	32	14	4
Avon	26	24	13	15	1	1	6	35	
Elm Grove	22	17	13	17	.....	1	6	30	
Elkmount	20	17	20	19	.....	4	2	45	
Gilby	56	55	26	29	.....	1	28	68	
Grace	35	32	10	13	.....	.....	13	34	
Hegton	23	19	10	13	.....	.....	18	20	
Inkster	10	10	16	14	1	3	4	27	
Johnston	25	22	17	15	.....	.....	18	25	
Larimore	10	10	20	19	.....	.....	10	24	
Lind	41	39	6	9	.....	.....	5	44	
Logan Center	14	12	17	17	.....	.....	4	31	
Lorreta	32	38	6	7	.....	.....	6	37	
Moraine	21	16	11	11	.....	.....	11	20	
Niagara	25	25	29	35	.....	1	7	59	
Northwood	45	42	22	22	.....	.....	13	65	
Plymouth	12	14	16	16	1	4	9	28	
Strabane	22	19	14	15	1	2	13	33	1
Wheatfield	21	18	12	10	.....	.....	14	20	
Inkster City	37	28	30	31	4	4	28	48	4
Northwood—									
1st Ward	34	37	14	16	.....	.....	5	48	
2d Ward	20	21	6	6	.....	.....	8	22	
3d Ward	36	31	9	13	.....	.....	13	35	
Larimore—									
1st Ward	37	33	27	27	.....	1	12	55	
2d Ward	43	39	57	57	7	9	20	98	5
3d Ward	42	35	24	22	1	2	20	49	1
Blooming	7	15	53	44	.....	.....	6	58	
Falconer	5	5	12	13	.....	.....	8	15	
Ferry	50	53	50	47	.....	.....	35	73	
Lakeville	16	17	35	29	.....	1	2	48	
Levant	10	12	7	7	.....	.....	8	10	

GRAND FORKS—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burt	S Halverson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Mekinock	18	22	48	41	1	.....	5	66	1
Rye	9	8	15	14	.....	.....	6	22	
Turtle River...	19	20	20	16	.....	.....	18	23	
Grand Forks—									
3d Ward	45	52	62	60	1	.....	48	92	
4th Ward	66	65	92	91	5	4	59	122	3
5th Ward	112	112	122	119	3	3	102	175	2
6th Ward	80	73	106	119	7	7	53	177	8
1st Ward	124	107	134	131	.....	.....	72	197	
2d Ward	94	90	101	107	.....	.....	75	136	
7th Ward	96	100	95	109	2	2	57	179	1
Americus	24	23	40	39	.....	.....	5	60	
Allendale	29	29	16	14	.....	.....	10	33	1
Benton	33	28	27	26	.....	.....	3	58	
Brenna	26	17	18	27	.....	.....	5	43	
Chester	33	34	17	19	.....	.....	19	38	
Fairfield	16	14	10	10	.....	.....	10	18	
Grand Forks									
Twop	15	13	22	24	.....	.....	12	33	2
Michigan	10	9	20	19	.....	.....	4	32	
Oakville	14	15	10	11	.....	.....	4	25	
Pleasantview ..	33	31	13	15	.....	.....	14	34	
Union	49	48	12	12	.....	.....	33	33	
Washington	21	22	37	37	5	5	8	55	4
Walle	43	44	70	63	1	1	25	93	1
Reynolds City—									
1st Ward	10	8	6	7	.....	.....	8	10	
2d Ward	4	4	14	14	.....	.....	1	17	
Total	1,874	1,794	1,759	1,778	46	63	1,050	3,020	39

GRIGGS.

Broadview	15	17	15	15	5	4	13	22	5
Sverdrup	14	13	43	43	.....	.....	6	54	
Washburn	26	27	12	12	.....	.....	13	27	
Romness	15	14	27	28	.....	.....	13	29	
Lenora	27	21	9	9	.....	.....	7	25	
Greenfield	56	47	39	41	5	5	30	74	8
Bald Hill	12	11	28	27	1	1	6	36	
Cooperstown ..	13	11	12	12	.....	.....	10	15	
Tyrol	13	12	39	39	1	.....	10	46	

GRIGGS—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burt D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Pilot Mound ..	18	17	16	16	.....	.....	10	25	
Barclay	10	10	17	17	.....	.....	7	19	
Helena	14	10	9	10	.....	.....	9	18	
Clearfield	6	6	29	27	.....	.....	4	30	
Addie	29	25	35	32	.....	.....	13	56	
Willow	12	13	19	17	1	1	9	25	1
Dover	20	17	9	8	.....	.....	9	20	
Mabel	17	16	13	12	.....	.....	8	21	
2d District	12	10	21	20	.....	.....	8	25	
Bryan	12	11	10	12	2	2	10	13	2
Rosendal	12	12	10	9	.....	.....	9	12	
Village Coop- erstown	85	77	80	74	4	5	34	144	4
Total	438	397	492	479	19	18	238	736	15

KIDDER.

Allen	20	15	6	8	.....	.....	16	9	
Buckeye No. 1.	13	9	2	2	.....	.....	9	6	1
Buckeye No. 2.	24	25	2	2	1	1	20	7	1
Crystal Springs	14	12	6	6	.....	.....	13	8	
Chestina	28	25	19	22	.....	.....	25	22	
German	19	19	5	5	1	1	18	6	1
Liberty	14	14	2	2	.....	.....	12	4	
Manning	21	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	4	
Moyerville	36	31	1	1	.....	.....	32	5	
Pleasant Hill ..	19	20	9	8	1	1	19	14	
Rexin No. 1..	24	19	5	4	3	4	20	9	4
Rexin No. 2..	4	2	10	9	.....	.....	3	12	
Sibley	28	22	24	17	.....	.....	24	28	
Tappen	20	18	6	7	.....	.....	19	9	
Woodlawn	48	41	18	18	.....	1	44	25	
Total	332	292	115	111	6	8	294	168	7

LAMOURE.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burt D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Litchville	18	19	5	4	.....	.....	14	11	
Prairie	30	27	7	5	.....	.....	31	6	
Sheridan	30	25	14	13	.....	.....	27	19	
Saratoga	9	7	9	9	.....	.....	8	9	
Banner	12	12	10	9	.....	.....	10	15	
Kennison	15	18	3	1	.....	.....	20	2	
Mikkelson	15	15	2	2	1	1	15	2	1
Glen	19	15	4	4	.....	.....	18	3	
Black Loam	18	9	7	9	1	1	11	16	1
Gladstone	16	13	17	15	3	3	8	25	3
Grandview	12	8	7	6	.....	.....	12	7	
Roscoe	38	37	26	25	1	1	36	29	1
Russell	14	11	2	3	5	5	13	3	5
Glenmore	9	8	3	2	1	.....	10	3	1
Bluebird	16	18	5	5	.....	.....	17	6	
Raney	10	10	14	13	.....	1	10	14	1
Greenville	20	13	11	12	.....	.....	10	22	
Twin Lake	12	13	8	9	.....	.....	11	14	
Grand Rapids	23	21	5	5	.....	.....	20	9	
Henrietta	35	33	8	7	.....	1	32	12	
Wano	12	12	4	4	.....	.....	11	4	
Nora	29	28	3	3	.....	.....	27	4	
Ray	5	2	8	8	1	1	2	10	1
Swede	7	7	15	15	1	1	6	17	1
Ovid	5	3	11	9	.....	.....	3	13	
LaMoure Twp.	19	18	3	3	.....	.....	16	6	
Cottonwood	21	20	2	2	.....	.....	16	11	
Lakeview	18	15	3	4	.....	.....	15	8	
Willowbank	11	8	3	3	.....	.....	6	8	
Golden Glen	95	88	28	29	2	2	76	48	2
Pomana View	9	8	8	8	.....	.....	6	14	
Norden	8	8	10	9	.....	.....	7	10	
LaMoure—									
1st Ward	49	45	6	7	.....	.....	34	22	
2d Ward	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	
3d Ward	70	64	10	11	1	1	56	25	1
Kulm City	53	48	14	14	1	1	51	16	1
Verona Village	28	25	11	10	.....	.....	17	26	
Total	820	739	306	297	18	19	687	471	19

LOGAN.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burt	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
First District—									
1st Precinct..	70	61	11	13	4	4	70	25	3
2d Precinct..	93	94	1	.....	.....	.....	92	2	
3d Precinct..	82	75	5	2	.....	.....	80	3	
Second Dist.—									
1st Precinct..	69	77	16	16	1	1	75	22	3
2d Precinct..	33	30	1	2	.....	.....	34	3	
Third Dist.—									
1st Precinct..	93	92	4	4	2	2	93	4	2
2d Precinct..	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	56		
Total	495	484	38	37	7	7	500	59	8

McHENRY

Willow Creek ..	21	21	16	15	.....	.....	18	21	
Elm Grove ...	23	24	15	15	.....	.....	8	32	
Meadow	56	52	13	17	.....	.....	42	39	
Deep River ...	21	18	10	11	.....	.....	14	21	
Pratt	19	17	18	20	.....	.....	17	25	
Grilley	21	23	6	4	.....	.....	15	12	
Little Deep ...	17	15	4	4	1	.....	13	9	1
Layton	31	40	5	6	.....	.....	27	10	
Milroy	51	53	21	21	1	1	54	27	1
Poplar Grove ..	21	19	5	6	.....	.....	16	9	
Norman	18	14	3	6	1	1	13	11	1
Red Cross	19	18	9	10	1	2	16	13	1
Wager	46	45	13	12	3	4	36	24	4
Cut Bank	11	12	12	13	1	2	12	13	1
Saline	8	8	21	21	.....	.....	8	21	
Deering	27	24	6	9	.....	.....	23	11	
Berwick	49	48	81	17	.....	.....	33	40	
Towner City ..	78	70	74	78	2	2	50	120	
Newport	35	32	8	10	.....	.....	27	17	
Gorman	4	4	33	32	.....	.....	3	33	
Smoky Lake ...	14	14	2	2	.....	.....	14	3	
Round Lake ..	4	3	8	8	2	2	4	9	2
Rose Brush ...	21	20	8	8	.....	.....	18	10	
Roosevelt	31	26	2	4	2	3	28	3	3
Strege	15	13	.....	1	2	1	13	4	1
Anamoose Twp.	20	17	3	2	2	1	20	2	3
Anamoose Vil.	57	57	18	17	2	2	41	38	1
Spring Grove ..	28	21	9	9	.....	.....	29	18	

McHENRY—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burt D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Denbigh	29	31	16	18	2	1	29	27	1
Riga	36	37	11	10	5	5	34	18	
Villard	44	44	19	18	5	5	20	48	2
Regstad	14	17	4	7	1	1	5	16	3
Lake Hester ..	15	12	5	9	6	6	9	14	5
Balfour Twp. .	25	24	6	6	.....	.....	22	13	
Balfour Vil. .	42	38	17	17	.....	.....	33	30	
Odin	23	21	5	4	3	3	23	6	2
Michigan	21	18	4	6	.....	.....	11	16	
Cottonwood L.	26	26	3	4	.....	.....	20	7	1
Egg Creek	22	19	6	6	.....	1	16	13	
Kottke Valley .	21	22	6	6	5	4	15	20	3
Granville Twp.	20	19	4	5	.....	.....	17	7	
Granville Vil. .	34	35	8	9	1	1	31	14	1
Norwich	39	34	6	9	1	2	29	21	1
Walters	35	33	24	27	4	4	22	42	1
North Prairie .	22	23	6	7	1	1	13	21	1
South Bend ..	24	23	6	6	.....	.....	19	15	
Velva City	60	57	16	17	.....	.....	37	44	
Voltaire	15	15	4	2	1	.....	14	7	
Brown	17	15	5	3	3	3	18	4	2
Olivia	9	9	9	9	.....	.....	8	12	
Bjornson	21	16	3	5	.....	.....	15	9	
Total	1,380	1,306	553	588	53	55	1,072	1,014	42

McINTOSH.

Coldwater	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20		
Grosz	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15		
Hellwig	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20		
Jewell	32	32	.....	1	1	.....	32		
Ashley	95	96	4	4	1	.....	96	5	1
Lehr	31	31	2	1	.....	.....	31	1	
Wishek	26	24	4	3	2	2	26	4	2
Moscow	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11		
Lowell	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	
Venturia	44	45	1	.....	.....	.....	44		
Zeeland	57	58	7	6	.....	.....	57	8	
Strasburg	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16		
Ostrem	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23		
Salem	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17		
Total	426	427	18	15	4	2	426	19	3

McKENZIE.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Grinna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Morrill	42	29	11	13	.....	1	31	27	2
Cartwright	28	22	9	10	1	1	27	13	1
Alexander	58	48	4	6	2	3	53	14	2
Poe	33	31	14	14	1	1	15	41	1
Johnson	28	29	3	3	.....	.....	26	10	.....
Schafer	76	67	16	19	1	1	61	48	.....
Banks	14	11	6	6	4	3	8	17	4
Charlson	28	28	3	3	2	1	30	9	1
Knipe	28	27	4	4	.....	.....	28	5	.....
Berg	28	26	1	1	.....	.....	29	4	1
Almira	11	9	1	2	.....	.....	8	7	.....
Wilkie	19	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	.....
Keffler	11	7	2	1	.....	.....	7	5	.....
Total	405	348	74	82	11	11	336	211	12

* McLEAN.

Martin	53	53	3	3	.....	1	44	5	1
Strausburg	18	18	1	1	.....	.....	18	1	.....
Dogden	60	56	2	3	1	.....	58	4	1
Butte	11	11	4	3	1	1	12	5	1
Freitage	14	13	1	1	.....	.....	14	1	.....
Max	13	12	2	1	.....	.....	13	4	.....
Douglas	32	32	5	5	2	2	27	12	2
Blue Hill	11	10	4	5	1	1	6	10	2
Roseglen	22	23	9	9	5	4	22	15	3
Platte	9	10	1	1	5	5	10	1	5
McGinnis	15	14	4	4	1	1	15	5	.....
Ulrich	17	18	1	1	1	.....	20	1	.....
Greatstone	15	13	1	1	1	1	15	1	1
Wiprud	79	74	6	7	3	3	68	17	3
Skogmo	22	22	1	1	1	1	20	3	1
Berlin	51	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
Wittmayer	54	55	3	4	.....	.....	55	4	.....
Lincoln	53	54	5	5	.....	.....	53	5	.....
Curtis	44	42	1	6	.....	.....	44	1	.....
Malcom	26	25	8	1	.....	.....	26	13	.....
Garrison	83	83	7	9	9	12	79	14	11
St. Mary	24	22	15	13	2	2	24	16	2
Emmett	22	20	11	9	2	2	22	9	2
Fort Berthold	23	22	5	6	.....	.....	32	7	.....
Coleharbor	31	29	8	8	.....	.....	32	10	.....

McLEAN—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Salles R	Burke D	Dow S
Turtle Lake ..	84	79	24	23	.....	.....	63	50	
Mercer	28	28	5	6	.....	.....	27	8	
McClusky	65	65	10	8	.....	.....	68	8	
Lamont	25	25	2	2	.....	.....	24	3	
Denhoff	34	31	4	3	.....	.....	31	5	
Goodrich	61	61	5	5	.....	.....	58	8	1
White	37	37	6	6	.....	.....	37	6	
Whittaker	15	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	15		
Eastman	33	33	3	3	.....	.....	32	4	
Washburn	172	165	21	23	1	1	172	33	1
Underwood	76	69	17	15	1	1	75	18	
Hancock	17	15	5	5	.....	.....	17	6	
Basto	23	27	2	2	1	1	26	2	1
Heaton	5	6	8	7	.....	.....	7	7	
Wilton	63	60	12	13	1	1	55	23	1
Armstrong	58	59	1	1	.....	.....	57	3	
Shellcreek	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	39		
Elbowwoods	46	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	2	
Buffalo Lake ..	17	16	1	1	.....	.....	15	4	
Total	1,702	1,653	234	230	39	45	1,636	354	40

MERCER.

No. 1	66	57	4	4	.....	.....	72	5	
No. 2	68	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	68		
No. 3	71	69	1	1	.....	.....	72	1	
No. 4	87	82	4	4	1	2	92	5	2
No. 5	16	16	3	3	.....	.....	16	3	
No. 6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5		
Total	313	297	12	12	1	2	325	14	2

MORTON.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Mandan—									
1st Ward ...	65	59	8	6	1	2	61	20	3
2d Ward ...	139	129	41	39	...	...	135	59	
3d Ward ...	81	79	16	19	1	4	71	40	2
Hebron	62	61	...	...	...	...	60	1	
Glen Ullin ...	91	90	14	14	...	...	89	17	
Blue Grass ...	60	62	15	12	2	2	61	19	2
Sims	26	25	7	7	2	2	24	8	2
Engelter	71	71	3	3	...	...	71	4	
Albrecht	53	49	8	8	2	4	50	10	3
Ingalls	16	16	3	2	...	...	19	1	
Marmot	29	20	3	1	...	...	27	5	
Crown Butte ..	44	41	7	7	...	1	44	6	
Square Butte ..	17	19	4	3	...	...	19	4	
N. Little Heart	42	40	7	7	2	2	42	8	2
Sunnyside	16	15	6	6	...	...	15	7	
Custer	12	11	2	...	...	...	11	3	
S. Little Heart	36	33	20	21	...	...	33	27	
Rural	27	23	10	11	...	...	25	12	
Fort Rice	40	38	15	16	1	1	36	16	1
Cannon Ball ..	30	30	2	1	...	...	31	4	1
Stevenson	42	40	5	5	...	...	44	7	
Weekes	28	28	8	8	4	4	26	13	4
Emter	40	39	11	10	...	...	40	11	
Wehri	22	22	15	16	...	...	21	15	
Wade	33	32	2	2	...	...	31	3	
Hintz	40	39	3	2	...	...	40	3	
Antelope	54	54	...	...	...	...	54	1	
Malone	12	7	1	2	1	...	6	7	1
New Salem ...	93	93	17	16	1	2	89	24	2
Bjorum	16	13	8	8	1	1	9	13	1
Allison	29	28	7	5	...	...	28	8	
Pitts	23	24	1	1	1	1	24	1	1
Dogtooth	30	30	5	7	...	...	33	4	
Sweet Briar ..	6	5	2	2	...	...	5	4	
Lincoln	14	12	2	2	...	...	12	6	
Fallon	54	55	7	6	...	...	54	8	
Heilbronn	34	33	1	...	...	...	33	1	
Foust	41	41	14	14	...	...	41	13	
Judson	16	15	9	6	...	...	21	7	
Elm	24	25	1	1	...	...	25	1	
Carson	25	22	5	5	...	...	26	5	
Flasher	56	52	10	9	...	...	59	9	
Total	1,689	1,631	285	300	19	26	1,646	395	24

NELSON.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Aneta City ...	109	105	33	38	1	1	65	91	
Adler	15	15	21	21	.....	.....	10	27	
Bergen	25	23	11	10	1	1	11	23	1
Central	46	46	5	2	.....	.....	37	14	
Clara	23	27	7	5	.....	.....	21	11	
Dahlen	31	31	7	8	1	1	9	31	
Dayton	26	27	4	4	.....	1	25	7	
Dodds	20	26	7	4	1	1	22	8	1
Enterprise	22	23	2	3	1	.....	18	7	1
Field	19	19	15	19	.....	.....	13	25	
Forde	14	21	14	11	.....	.....	12	23	
Hamlin	52	45	15	21	.....	.....	36	32	
Illinois	14	19	10	8	.....	.....	15	11	
Leval	20	26	5	4	2	2	22	6	2
Lakota Twp.	25	30	6	8	.....	.....	26	9	
Lakota City ...	147	178	36	32	3	2	122	79	3
Lee	33	25	13	22	.....	.....	10	37	
Melvin	18	17	16	13	.....	.....	8	26	
Michigan Twp.	23	20	27	33	2	4	14	43	1
Michigan City ..	36	36	57	59	1	1	28	74	1
Nash	14	15	19	19	.....	.....	8	26	
Nesheim	28	25	11	13	.....	.....	11	29	
Ora	26	27	17	17	.....	.....	20	26	
Osago	32	33	7	8	.....	.....	16	24	
Petersburg Twp ..	14	14	15	17	1	1	8	23	1
Petersburg Vil. ..	27	27	30	29	2	2	10	52	2
Rugh	20	20	17	19	.....	.....	15	25	
Rubin	23	23	11	13	1	1	20	17	1
Sarnia	17	16	15	18	1	1	10	25	1
Williams	17	19	3	5	.....	.....	14	9	
Wamduska	14	17	6	5	1	1	13	9	1
Total	950	995	462	488	19	20	669	849	16

OLIVER.

No. 1	74	62	8	6	.....	.....	72	9	
No. 2	54	52	24	23	.....	.....	50	30	
No. 3	32	28	32	30	.....	.....	30	35	
No. 4	44	40	21	20	1	1	37	27	1
No. 5	35	34	.....	.....	1	1	27	9	1
No. 6	26	26	3	3	.....	.....	28	3	
Total	265	242	88	82	2	2	244	113	2

PEMBINA

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Advance	39	38	46	46	.....	.....	35	53	
Akra	58	58	24	24	.....	.....	48	35	
Bathgate Twp..	22	18	9	8	.....	.....	6	32	
Bathgate Vil..	43	39	25	27	.....	.....	26	48	
Beaulieu	29	26	47	48	.....	.....	12	65	
Cavalier Vil..	67	56	54	62	.....	.....	42	83	
Cavalier Twp..	57	57	45	45	.....	.....	36	74	
Crystal City ..	25	25	26	27	.....	.....	14	46	
Crystal Twp..	18	17	21	22	.....	.....	6	34	
Carlisle	30	29	28	26	.....	.....	23	37	
Canton	11	11	15	15	.....	.....	9	18	
Drayton City..	58	53	39	41	.....	.....	38	68	
Drayton Twp..	17	16	27	31	.....	.....	19	41	
Elora	21	19	16	15	.....	.....	10	31	
Gardar	70	68	26	27	.....	.....	37	60	
Hamilton Vil- lage	23	20	17	20	.....	.....	12	30	
Hamilton Twp..	31	29	27	29	.....	.....	18	42	
Joliet	41	42	16	13	.....	.....	37	27	
LaMoure	24	24	21	21	.....	.....	11	38	
Lincoln	35	30	34	33	.....	.....	20	51	
Lodema	31	31	19	19	.....	.....	28	25	
Midland	26	25	23	21	.....	.....	11	40	
Neché Village..	58	57	21	22	.....	.....	53	32	
Neché Twp....	37	37	38	37	.....	.....	25	56	
Pembina—									
1st Ward....	29	30	8	8	.....	.....	29	10	
2d Ward....	38	38	13	11	.....	.....	29	22	
3d Ward....	33	33	10	9	.....	.....	34	10	
Pembina Twp..	55	54	45	42	.....	.....	41	59	
Park Twp....	19	18	28	26	.....	.....	16	35	
St. Joseph....	76	71	60	63	.....	.....	34	117	
St. Thomas City	70	67	36	38	.....	.....	46	62	
St. Thomas Twp	44	42	40	38	.....	.....	24	67	
Thingvalla	70	70	47	48	.....	.....	44	74	
Walhalla Village	52	46	28	30	.....	.....	30	58	
Walhalla Twp..	27	26	16	14	.....	.....	17	29	
Total	1,384	1,319	995	1,006	.....	.....	911	1,607	

PIERCE.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Union	0	10	18	20	.....	1	5	27	1
Grass Lake....	29	32	16	16	14	14	29	26	12
Juniata	21	25	11	10	1	.....	18	22	
Spring Lake...	10	10	7	8	.....	.....	9	12	
East Barton...	28	25	15	17	.....	.....	14	29	
Barton	39	42	22	24	3	3	13	55	2
Dewey	27	26	10	10	.....	.....	6	32	
Walsh	27	18	10	19	2	2	5	34	2
Torgerson	9	9	19	19	.....	.....	6	26	
Tofte	22	25	18	17	.....	.....	11	35	
Rush Lake	22	23	9	8	.....	1	12	25	
Hurricane Lake	20	21	7	6	.....	.....	14	18	
Meyers	12	12	8	9	.....	.....	10	14	
Christenson ..	22	15	12	20	.....	.....	5	40	
Ness	18	16	24	23	.....	.....	10	35	
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	47	49	.....	.....	.....	50	
Tuscarora	31	34	26	28	2	.....	20	42	
Erickson	16	18	21	20	.....	3	9	31	3
Elverum	27	30	10	9	.....	.....	14	25	
Sampson	10	10	25	24	.....	.....	4	33	
Sandale	1	1	20	20	.....	.....	1	21	
Elling	5	6	13	14	1	2	3	19	
Girard Lake...	11	15	6	7	1	1	12	14	
Rosedale	7	6	4	1	5	5	3	8	5
Alexander	11	12	31	29	.....	.....	9	33	
Hillside	2	3	19	16	.....	.....	3	18	
Antelope Lake.	24	24	3	4	.....	.....	19	10	1
White	15	15	17	17	.....	.....	10	24	
Keller	23	24	10	9	.....	.....	22	12	
Hazel	10	9	17	17	.....	.....	10	18	
Rugby—									
1st and 2d									
Wards	52	50	59	66	.....	3	28	102	4
3d Ward....	55	48	46	54	.....	.....	34	83	
Total	615	614	580	610	33	35	368	973	30

RAMSEY.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Charles R	Burke D	Dow S
Lillehoff	27	33	34	31	10	10	22	45	7
Lawton	38	42	29	28	4	4	17	58	1
Newland	19	18	18	19	.....	.....	11	29	.....
Highland	22	17	13	15	.....	.....	3	35	.....
Bartlett Twp...	32	33	16	19	1	.....	16	36	.....
Hope	6	13	15	9	.....	.....	1	21	.....
Newbre	16	17	7	6	.....	.....	10	13	.....
Triumph	8	11	8	8	.....	.....	10	11	.....
Fancher	18	23	8	7	7	.....	11	22	.....
Prospect	19	16	6	7	1	3	12	15	1
Odessa	16	16	19	18	.....	.....	7	29	.....
Stevens	21	18	18	17	1	.....	7	35	.....
Ontario	19	19	13	12	.....	.....	9	24	.....
Norman	17	17	9	10	.....	.....	8	21	.....
Kato	16	14	7	7	.....	.....	11	14	.....
Overland	13	12	12	9	1	2	5	21	.....
Northfield	39	32	28	30	.....	1	10	62	.....
South Minne- waukan	14	11	10	11	.....	.....	2	23	.....
Minnewaukan	23	25	24	22	.....	.....	3	48	.....
Morris	23	19	18	17	.....	.....	13	30	.....
Cleveland	17	16	11	11	.....	.....	11	16	.....
Sullivan	18	17	11	13	.....	1	7	24	.....
Royal	20	18	20	20	.....	.....	4	37	.....
Lake	28	25	21	21	.....	.....	15	40	.....
Freshwater	13	12	21	19	.....	.....	5	28	.....
Webster	19	18	15	14	.....	.....	11	27	.....
Bergen	20	20	10	10	.....	.....	7	28	.....
Pleasant	24	23	10	12	1	1	10	27	.....
Grand Harbor	32	30	45	47	.....	.....	12	71	1
Dry Lake.....	8	5	10	9	.....	.....	2	18	.....
DeGroat	21	19	9	9	.....	.....	9	28	.....
Norway	16	6	11	17	.....	.....	1	26	.....
Coulee	25	22	25	27	.....	.....	16	36	.....
Irvine	15	16	1	1	.....	.....	11	5	.....
Churches Ferry Village	40	35	18	22	.....	.....	15	48	.....
Edmore Village	48	43	27	28	1	1	10	69	1
Starkweather Village	35	31	25	25	.....	.....	9	53	.....
Crary Village	24	26	33	29	.....	.....	14	46	2
Devils Lake— 1st Ward.....	81	76	47	43	4	5	37	111	3
2d Ward.....	29	34	32	33	2	2	20	45	2
3d Ward.....	110	99	75	73	3	3	49	143	2
Bartlett Village	22	24	7	7	4	3	13	19	2
Total	1,071	1,011	778	792	34	36	476	1,537	29

RANSOM.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Coburn	18	17	1	1	.....	.....	18	2	
Greene	31	27	7	9	.....	.....	31	9	
Liberty	25	26	5	5	.....	.....	19	13	
Moore	23	25	8	9	1	1	17	15	1
Preston	18	17	12	10	2	2	14	16	1
Bear Creek....	14	14	15	15	2	1	11	19	1
Fort Ransom ..	35	33	20	21	5	3	25	34	3
Springer	27	25	7	6	.....	.....	24	18	
Tuller	31	27	2	2	.....	.....	29	5	
Casey	43	43	3	3	.....	.....	44	4	
Shenford	36	36	14	13	.....	.....	39	12	
Owego	37	35	6	7	.....	.....	33	8	
Sandoun	21	18	7	7	2	.....	17	11	
Big Bend	22	18	7	7	.....	.....	19	10	
134-56	22	23	6	5	.....	.....	18	11	
Elliot	28	27	10	10	.....	.....	27	11	
Hanson	37	33	13	13	.....	.....	34	17	
Roland	16	15	5	7	.....	.....	17	9	1
Alleghany	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	
Bale	22	16	4	4	.....	.....	18	5	1
Aliceton	21	22	19	19	.....	.....	22	19	
S½ 134-54 ..	4	3	5	6	.....	.....	4	5	
Lisbon—									
1st Ward....	75	70	25	23	.....	.....	59	37	
2d Ward....	97	95	34	32	.....	.....	79	54	
3d Ward....	65	60	12	12	1	1	56	21	1
Sydna	17	17	2	2	.....	.....	16	2	
Rosemeade	31	29	2	2	.....	.....	27	4	
Sheldon Village	53	51	18	17	.....	.....	53	21	
Enderlin—									
1st Ward....	62	55	26	28	1	1	40	51	2
2d Ward....	52	47	7	10	2	1	35	26	1
3d Ward....	46	43	11	12	1	.....	39	19	1
Total	1,046	983	313	315	17	10	900	488	14

RICHLAND.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles D	Burke D	Dow S
Eagle	75	59	37	40	1	.....	41	68	
Walcott	55	58	58	55	.....	.....	31	87	
Colfax	37	39	22	19	.....	.....	35	25	
Barrie	31	30	10	11	1	1	25	16	1
Helendale	12	12	5	5	1	1	11	6	1
Sheyenne	15	16	6	6	.....	.....	14	8	
Viking	12	12	12	12	1	.....	9	15	
Garborg	20	20	10	9	.....	.....	18	12	
Freeman	8	8	5	5	2	1	8	6	1
West End	13	10	4	4	.....	.....	11	6	
Homestead	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	
Grafton	12	12	5	5	1	1	12	5	1
Antelope	16	15	5	5	.....	.....	13	8	
Abercrombie	50	50	24	22	.....	.....	35	38	
Abercrombie Village	34	31	19	19	2	2	27	28	1
Dwight	48	48	29	28	1	1	28	53	1
Ibsen	16	15	6	7	.....	.....	12	10	
Center	26	22	30	27	.....	.....	20	34	
Mooreton	30	31	31	28	.....	.....	26	40	
Danton	17	16	17	8	1	1	13	11	1
Barney	21	21	11	11	.....	.....	17	15	
Dexter	9	10	13	11	3	3	6	15	3
Wyndmere	21	21	11	10	.....	.....	19	13	
Wyndmere Vil- lage	34	30	22	22	1	2	24	30	1
Belford	21	21	25	25	.....	.....	19	28	
Liberty Grove	14	13	17	18	1	1	11	21	1
Brandenburg	54	54	51	51	.....	.....	55	51	
Summit	14	14	82	81	.....	1	10	87	
Fairmount	29	27	21	22	.....	.....	24	28	
Fairmount Vil- lage	63	59	26	26	.....	.....	46	45	
Deville	10	10	13	12	.....	.....	9	14	
LaMars	14	16	22	21	.....	.....	11	29	
Brightwood	19	19	13	13	.....	.....	17	15	
Waldo	7	7	13	13	.....	.....	7	13	
Hankinson	66	60	97	93	.....	.....	56	112	
Elma	13	12	30	30	.....	.....	12	31	
Greendale	12	11	33	33	.....	.....	12	33	
Duerr	6	5	24	24	1	1	5	24	1
Lidgerwood	78	74	45	46	.....	.....	51	80	
Moran	13	13	13	13	.....	.....	10	16	
Grant	16	16	7	7	.....	.....	11	11	
Wahpeton—									
1st Ward	35	30	65	62	1	1	33	69	
2d Ward	53	49	48	50	2	2	35	78	2

RICHLAND—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
3d Ward	41	36	42	42	2	1	38	50	2
4th Ward	71	64	32	33	1	2	52	56	
Total	1,276	1,211	1,101	1,084	23	22	993	1,436	17

Scattering—Fairmount, 1.

ROLETTE.

Baxter	37	35	17	18	1	1	18	41	2
Fairview	14	14	12	14	3	2	7	25	2
Mount Pleasant	46	43	9	11	1		25	35	1
Oxford	22	27	8	5			3	38	
Elsworth	28	27	19	17	1		18	35	
Pleasant Valley	36	31	19	21			7	53	
Island Lake ...	2	3	15	14			1	27	
Union	21	20	11	12		1	13	22	1
Maryville	25	24	27	28			4	51	
Shell Valley...	21	21	18	16			9	30	
Leonard	60	53	47	66			31	91	
Rice's	20	18	8	20		1	8	33	1
Finnigan	28	30	23	25			21	34	
Wolfe Creek...	16	14	25	32	1	1	10	41	1
Russel	28	26	19	20	7	7	13	42	
Hillside	16	19	20	20	1	1	12	31	
South Valley ..	18	16	10	16	1		10	28	
Cleveland	19	16	13	15	1	1	7	26	1
Currie	13	11	6	7			5	16	
Gilbert	45	37	44	49	5	5	27	75	5
Willow Lake...	25	24	22	29	8	7	13	47	7
Holmes	29	30	13	13	12	10	19	28	12
Hutchinson ..	38	38	8	11	4	4	24	28	4
Rolla	90	79	26	32			41	88	
St. Johns.....	48	48	22	24			23	55	
Total	745	704	461	535	48	42	369	1,020	44

SARGENT.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson Soc	Bailey Soc	Series R	Burke D	Dow Soc
Bowen	18	16	18	19	2	2	18	17	2
Brampton	32	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Denver	12	10	7	8	.....	.....	8	10	.....
Dunbar	30	31	11	11	1	.....	28	16	.....
Forman Twp..	18	16	9	9	.....	1	17	11	1
Town of For-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
man	48	43	14	19	1	1	42	22	1
Hall	54	55	25	24	2	.....	47	32	1
Harlem	28	27	8	6	.....	.....	22	12	.....
Herman	33	30	8	9	1	1	28	11	1
Jackson	26	22	9	11	.....	.....	23	10	.....
Kingsston	43	42	33	31	1	1	24	54	1
Marboe	23	25	14	13	.....	.....	17	21	.....
Milnor	83	81	32	32	3	2	71	45	3
Ransom	40	45	20	17	1	.....	31	37	1
Rutland	24	23	17	16	9	6	18	28	3
Sargent	93	88	31	32	.....	.....	83	41	.....
Shuman	31	30	13	14	.....	.....	29	15	.....
South West...	19	14	3	4	.....	.....	16	4	.....
Taylor	18	18	16	16	.....	.....	18	15	.....
Tewaukon	28	28	7	8	16	9	28	14	10
Verner	27	24	7	7	.....	.....	22	9	.....
Vivian	17	14	16	16	.....	.....	19	14	.....
Weber	34	36	41	39	5	4	31	47	4
White Stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hill	29	30	19	18	4	4	30	18	4
Wiley	9	9	12	12	.....	.....	11	12	.....
Total	817	788	390	391	46	31	713	515	32

STARK.

Dickinson—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ward...	84	80	20	22	4	4	65	50	3
2d Ward...	52	45	17	18	1	1	39	41	1
3d Ward...	51	50	16	16	.....	.....	46	22	.....
4th Ward...	36	33	10	11	1	2	32	19	1
Gladstone	79	79	10	10	.....	.....	68	21	.....
Taylor	52	49	7	8	.....	.....	45	15	.....
Richardton	32	32	3	3	.....	.....	31	5	.....
Antelope	11	11	3	3	.....	.....	11	3	.....
South Heart...	5	4	12	12	.....	.....	3	13	.....
Belfield	22	20	8	7	.....	.....	18	14	.....

STARK—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Lehigh	70	69	3	3	.....	.....	55	23	
Springvale	7	7	7	6	.....	.....	8	7	
Farmers Valley	20	18	1	.....	.....	.....	21		
Plum Creek	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12		
Pleasant Valley	36	36	28	28	4	5	31	38	2
St. Marys.....	9	10	7	9	.....	.....	7	11	
Total	578	555	152	156	10	12	492	282	7

STEELE.

Newburgh	32	35	25	25	.....	.....	10	53	
Beaver Creek..	20	19	19	16	3	3	9	31	2
Westfield	14	14	13	12	1	1	9	17	2
Sharon	35	36	27	26	1	.....	17	51	
Enger	41	41	14	15	.....	.....	15	45	
Golden Lake ..	9	10	11	11	.....	1	2	20	
Finley Twp....	12	10	12	11	.....	.....	5	21	
Franklin	19	21	5	5	.....	.....	10	16	
Primrose	35	34	3	3	1	1	16	24	
Sherbrooke	38	36	2	2	.....	.....	17	23	
Easton	9	8	3	4	.....	.....	7	7	
Greenview	25	21	6	4	.....	.....	7	7	
Edendale	12	10	9	9	.....	.....	1	19	
Hugo	10	12	11	8	.....	.....	8	14	
Riverside	9	9	5	5	.....	.....	7	6	
Melrose	16	17	6	6	.....	.....	6	17	
Broadlawn	12	10	5	5	.....	.....	7	13	
Colgate	10	12	18	16	.....	.....	6	23	
Carpenter	14	14	2	2	.....	.....	10	6	
Willow Lake ..	11	13	6	7	.....	.....	3	17	
Finley Village..	40	32	22	20	.....	.....	10	50	
Hope—									
1st Ward....	39	40	12	12	.....	.....	17	36	
2d Ward....	16	14	13	13	.....	.....	6	22	
3d Ward....	25	24	15	14	.....	.....	11	29	
Total	503	492	264	252	6	6	218	579	6

STUTSMAN.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Saries	D Burke	S Dow
Jamestown—									
1st Ward....	105	86	67	61	1	1	65	105	2
2d Ward....	131	111	118	107	2	2	104	147	2
3d Ward....	56	56	75	73	1	1	43	98	1
4th Ward....	80	67	67	65	.....	.....	64	85	
Ashland	16	15	17	17	.....	.....	16	19	
Bloomenfeldt	62	61	22	21	.....	.....	61	22	
Banner	26	27	9	9	.....	.....	22	15	
Buchanan	44	42	14	14	.....	.....	29	80	
Cleveland	54	53	30	29	.....	.....	48	40	
Durham	10	11	37	36	.....	.....	9	38	
Edmunds	17	16	2	2	.....	.....	14	5	
Eldridge	38	36	14	12	.....	.....	32	19	
Gerber	22	19	8	8	.....	.....	22	9	
Homer	54	53	11	11	.....	.....	54	13	
Iowa	18	16	17	17	.....	.....	20	18	
Lowery	21	20	4	4	1	1	16	9	1
Lawton	10	8	4	4	.....	.....	5	9	
Marston Moor.	23	22	8	8	.....	.....	20	11	
Medina	91	89	47	44	.....	.....	85	54	
Midway	8	7	2	2	.....	.....	7	3	
Melvin	8	9	10	10	.....	.....	6	12	
Montpelier	18	17	25	27	.....	.....	16	29	
Mount Pleasant	28	28	4	3	.....	.....	28	6	
Mutz	16	15	23	23	1	1	12	26	1
Pingree	18	17	12	10	.....	1	10	18	1
Roosevelt	17	17	5	7	.....	.....	17	7	
Round Top	18	19	7	7	2	1	19	8	2
Sharlow	13	10	6	4	.....	1	10	7	1
Spiritwood									
Lake	17	15	32	31	1	1	18	37	1
Strong	31	31	4	4	1	1	31	7	1
Windsor	17	18	5	3	.....	.....	14	7	
Woodbury	15	15	6	6	.....	.....	14	8	
Ypsilanti	12	9	27	28	.....	.....	10	31	
Kensal	61	58	53	51	5	3	47	73	1
Nogosek	13	12	6	6	.....	.....	11	9	
Corine	13	13	9	7	.....	.....	10	13	
Courtenay	69	58	54	60	.....	.....	29	90	
Spiritwood	25	24	13	13	.....	.....	21	18	
Bloom	9	9	20	18	.....	.....	7	22	
Total	1,304	1,209	894	862	15	14	1,061	1,177	14

TOWNER.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Coolin	20	19	13	14	.....	.....	14	25	
Maza	25	23	20	18	.....	.....	12	39	
Metcalf	14	18	8	8	.....	.....	8	18	
Dewey	35	35	7	11	.....	.....	6	41	
Badger	27	27	31	34	.....	.....	19	56	
Olson	18	13	6	7	.....	.....	9	18	
Zion	18	20	16	15	.....	.....	10	29	
Victor	57	51	34	33	.....	.....	26	78	
Lewis	18	14	17	18	1	1	13	26	1
Considine	25	19	7	8	.....	.....	7	29	
New City	13	11	14	16	2	2	5	29	1
Twin Hill	14	13	15	16	.....	.....	4	29	
Crocus	12	11	22	24	1	1	5	37	1
Nelson	19	20	12	9	.....	.....	10	24	
Greenfield	20	20	13	14	.....	.....	12	34	
Iowa	21	20	14	16	.....	.....	6	36	
Virginia	15	17	13	12	.....	.....	6	28	
Howell	10	11	22	23	1	.....	3	37	
Monroe	16	16	4	3	.....	.....	7	19	
Mount Pleasant	9	9	13	14	.....	.....	7	18	
Rock Lake	21	21	22	22	.....	.....	13	32	
Armourdale	30	32	14	14	.....	.....	19	34	
Lakeview	29	32	5	6	.....	.....	12	29	
Dash	18	17	9	9	.....	.....	16	17	
Bryan	21	17	20	20	1	.....	13	30	
Sydney	38	35	37	36	1	1	29	58	
Picton	20	18	16	16	1	.....	9	31	1
Cando	122	118	98	100	8	7	65	179	5
Vil. Bisbee	39	33	28	32	1	1	12	71	
Vil. Perth	32	29	15	17	.....	1	19	36	
Vil. Rock Lake	19	17	13	13	.....	.....	9	25	
Total	794	751	578	598	16	15	404	1,192	10

TRAILL

Belmont	40	39	17	18	4	2	13	48	2
Blanchard	30	28	14	15	1	1	14	32	2
Bloomfield	39	38	9	10	.....	.....	33	20	
Bohnsack	13	9	21	13	.....	.....	14	18	
Buxton	86	90	60	66	2	2	26	135	2
Caledonia	71	71	21	22	6	6	49	66	6
Eldorado	35	35	16	16	.....	.....	34	22	
Elm River	14	12	4	3	.....	.....	9	9	

TRAILL—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Ervin	26	24	23	16	.....	.....	21	31	
Galesburg	21	20	13	11	.....	.....	10	29	
Garfield	20	24	24	22	.....	.....	10	38	
Hillsboro	26	25	8	9	.....	.....	27	9	
Kelso	20	19	8	6	.....	.....	19	10	
Mayville	24	20	44	47	1	1	5	66	1
Morgan	22	21	15	15	.....	.....	3	38	
Norman	31	27	14	17	6	6	6	47	3
Norway	44	42	22	21	.....	.....	14	55	
Roseville	52	51	11	11	1	1	13	55	1
Wold	8	10	24	23	.....	1	5	29	1
Hillsboro City	102	105	45	44	3	3	92	81	2
Mayville City	87	87	56	54	1	1	53	102	1
Portland	53	53	16	11	.....	.....	32	43	
Hatton City	38	35	42	42	4	4	17	68	3
Reynolds City	19	18	19	21	.....	.....	15	25	
Total	921	903	546	532	29	28	534	1,072	24

WALSH

Walshville	14	17	27	27	.....	.....	11	30	
Pulaski	2	4	64	63	.....	.....	2	65	
Acton	18	19	43	41	.....	.....	11	53	
St. Andrews	22	19	25	24	.....	.....	18	30	
Ardoch Twp.	10	11	47	47	1	1	7	54	1
Harriston	12	11	48	49	.....	.....	6	56	
Oakwood	29	29	58	58	.....	.....	22	67	
Martin	18	17	42	42	.....	.....	6	53	
Forest River Tp ..	27	27	17	15	.....	.....	25	18	
Walsh Center	27	27	28	26	2	2	18	39	
Grafton Twp.	48	48	30	29	2	2	26	56	1
Farmington	21	19	43	43	.....	.....	11	54	
Ops	2	2	25	25	.....	.....	2	26	
Prairie Center	21	21	64	64	1	1	18	69	
Fertile	57	50	17	21	1	1	27	51	1
Glenwood	26	27	24	26	1	1	11	44	1
Eden	13	12	23	21	.....	.....	10	27	1
Rushford	15	15	40	43	.....	.....	10	47	
Kensington	20	19	21	27	1	1	11	40	
Dundee	29	27	20	23	3	3	19	43	3
Medford	32	29	13	16	4	6	19	37	8
Vernon	22	20	23	24	4	3	7	41	3

WALSH—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Durr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Golden	30	31	23	23	3	2	20	48	1
Lampton	50	51	9	9			26	35	
Cleveland	27	27	21	22			16	31	
Norton	24	27	56	55	4	5	12	76	1
Vesta	30	31	15	15	5	4	20	29	5
Tiber	47	46	6	7			29	33	
Perth	3	3	44	43	1	1	2	44	1
Latona	5	7	26	29	3	3	5	32	3
Adams Twp.	25	24	11	10	1	1	16	24	1
Silvesta	28	24	18	21			10	42	
Sauter	8	8	22	22			8	22	
Shepherd	23	21	13	12	1	1	16	27	1
Dewey	17	17	14	13	1	1	16	19	
Kinloss	43	40	33	34			25	61	
Grafton—									
1st Ward	52	52	40	41	3	4	34	74	
2d Ward	44	47	32	32			36	51	
3d Ward	56	53	43	37	1	1	37	64	1
4th Ward	37	36	32	29	1	2	22	60	
Minto—									
1st Ward	16	14	14	15			9	23	
2d Ward	9	10	27	26			5	32	
3d Ward	23	22	22	23			13	34	
Park River—									
1st Ward	27	24	18	22			7	46	
2d Ward	16	10	13	18		1	7	26	1
3d Ward	54	47	42	50	2	1	19	84	1
Ardoch Vil.	13	14	24	23	2	2	15	25	2
Forest River V.	33	31	8	8			23	20	
Hoople Village	17	17	24	22	1	1	11	32	
Conway Village	8	4	30	31	1	12		44	
Pisek Village	6	7	41	36		1	4	41	
Edenburg Vil.	48	44	14	14	1	2	27	41	
Adams	38	34	13	19	3	3	23	38	3
Total	1,342	1,293	1,490	1,515	54	68	814	2,239	35

WARD

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Eden Valley ..	24	23	5	5	3	3	21	8	3
Calquham	10	7	10	8	1	1	8	10	3
Prosperity	18	20	9	9	.....	.....	15	14	
Stafford	18	15	9	8	.....	.....	13	13	
Lake View	18	17	12	10	2	2	17	11	2
Homiston unorg	10	11	1	2	.....	.....	10	2	
North Star	15	16	4	5	2	2	12	9	2
Richland	32	29	2	2	.....	.....	30	5	
International ..	16	13	1	1	3	3	14	1	3
Flaxton Vil.	25	21	1	2	1	.....	21	4	1
Portal Vil.	31	30	20	23	1	1	22	31	1
Portal Twp.	12	12	1	1	3	3	11	1	3
Short Creek ...	15	15	3	3	8	9	14	6	9
Forthun	20	18	7	8	.....	1	7	20	
Keller	10	10	1	1	1	1	9	3	
Fay	5	7	2	1	3	3	7	3	3
Vale	12	12	3	2	.....	.....	12	4	
Dale	22	23	7	7	1	1	20	11	1
Carter	18	17	7	7	3	3	16	12	2
Minnesota	15	15	11	14	.....	.....	9	19	
Rockford	13	12	5	6	1	.....	12	7	
Graver	12	10	2	2	.....	.....	10	3	
Hammerley	12	10	18	18	1	1	5	26	1
Hurley	12	11	12	14	.....	.....	8	17	
Brandon	22	18	13	14	1	1	12	24	1
Hamlet	20	20	17	17	1	1	15	23	1
McKinney	32	34	22	22	1	1	27	31	1
Fairbanks	33	32	7	7	2	1	38	11	1
Denmark	25	22	7	5	2	2	22	9	2
Bowbells Twp. ...	22	20	12	14	1	1	16	18	1
Bowbells Vil. ...	41	35	28	34	1	2	21	56	1
Ward	19	19	6	6	4	4	17	7	4
Clayton	9	10	12	12	1	1	9	13	1
Foot Hills	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	9	8
Leaf Mountain ..	10	10	2	2	1	1	10	2	1
Harmonius	7	7	1	1	.....	.....	7	2	
Martin unorg.	8	7	3	3	.....	.....	8	4	
Haberly unorg.	7	8	5	5	.....	.....	7	6	
Roseland	11	11	5	4	2	1	12	6	1
Elmdale	13	13	8	7	1	1	12	10	1
Kenmare Twp.	12	10	6	5	.....	.....	12	9	
Sauk Prairie	15	14	5	5	.....	.....	10	13	
Roosevelt	6	5	11	11	1	1	5	11	1
Grassland	14	14	7	7	2	2	15	7	2
Clay	21	21	10	10	.....	.....	18	14	
Lockwood	18	18	3	3	.....	.....	15	8	
Callahan	49	51	11	12	.....	.....	40	23	

WARD—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Ivanhoe	4	4	9	8	.....	.....	3	10	
Greenbush	17	17	2	2	1	1	16	3	1
Spring Valley	20	18	9	10	.....	.....	18	12	
Spencer	25	23	13	12	1	1	24	16	1
Kandiyohi	9	11	3	5	1	.....	16	5	1
Vannette unorg.	2	2	5	6	1	1	2	6	1
Garness	10	10	1	1	.....	.....	6	5	
Colville	4	6	2	2	.....	.....	6	2	
Hanson	7	6	4	6	.....	.....	7	6	
Powers Lake	12	12	4	3	1	1	6	11	1
Powers Twp.	13	12	4	4	.....	.....	9	8	
Emerson unorg.	No election held in this precinct								
Enterprise	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7		
Crowfoot	9	9	3	3	.....	.....	10	3	
Lowland	7	7	1	2	.....	.....	6	3	
Carbondale	16	16	6	6	1	.....	17	7	
White Ash	21	18	6	4	.....	.....	17	9	
Plain	26	21	6	6	.....	.....	22	11	
Muskego	13	12	9	9	1	1	13	11	1
Van Buren	18	18	9	9	1	1	16	12	1
Ensign	35	36	29	30	1	.....	21	49	
Prescott	12	12	6	5	.....	.....	11	7	
Margaret	11	10	4	4	1	1	11	4	1
Tatman	12	12	4	5	9	9	11	6	9
Waterford	11	11	12	9	2	3	10	13	3
St. Mary	9	8	9	9	.....	.....	5	14	
Maryland	13	14	8	9	.....	.....	9	14	
Carpio	24	26	4	3	1	1	13	16	
Ree	12	12	.....	1	.....	.....	12	3	
Bergen	21	22	1	1	1	1	22	1	1
Sweden	8	10	6	6	.....	.....	4	14	
Sorkness	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10		
White Earth	24	19	11	13	.....	.....	12	24	
Myrtle	14	11	3	3	.....	.....	10	8	
Manitou	11	10	7	7	.....	.....	11	8	
Ross	16	18	4	3	.....	.....	14	7	
Idaho	42	44	13	13	5	3	43	17	3
Palermo	22	22	6	6	1	1	13	16	
McGahan	9	10	4	3	2	2	9	5	2
Egan	18	18	1	1	3	3	17	4	4
Passport	11	10	3	4	2	3	4	14	2
Berthold	20	18	8	10	.....	.....	9	21	
Foxholm	11	10	15	13	.....	.....	4	22	
Schneider	9	8	15	14	1	1	3	22	1
Eureka	9	8	14	14	2	2	5	21	1
McKinley	9	10	15	15	.....	.....	2	23	
Shorv	13	14	7	6	2	1	8	13	1

WARD—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	R Marshall	R Gronna	D Benton	D Burr	S Halvorson	S Bailey	R Sarles	D Burke	S Dow
Surrey	19	17	14	15	2	3	12	31	1
Norway	5	7	8	8	1	1	1	15	
Harrison	26	26	12	12	1	1	13	24	
Burlington	16	17	6	6	1	1	16	9	
Des Lacs	28	28	24	25	1	1	29	28	1
Mandan	3	5	6	6	1	1	4	7	
Carson	8	7	8	3	1	1	9	2	1
Rolfe	13	13	1	1	1	1	13	1	1
Lake	7	7	4	3	3	3	7	3	3
Cando	8	4	3	4	1	1	7	4	1
Alger	22	18	3	4	1	1	16	8	
Pearl Valley ..	11	12	1	1	1	1	12	1	
Chilcot	7	7	2	2	1	1	3	5	
Nolan	8	5	2	2	1	1	8	3	
Sykes	16	16	4	4	1	1	15	7	
Pierce	23	20	6	5	1	1	21	8	
Smith	10	11	3	3	1	1	8	6	
Severson	9	12	1	2	1	1	5	14	
Burt	17	18	6	5	1	1	16	11	
Norman	12	12	3	2	1	1	8	9	1
St. Carl	11	10	12	13	4	4	1	29	1
Grassland	24	24	5	5	1	2	19	13	
Sawyer	42	39	19	19	2	2	34	30	2
Pitkin	13	11	9	12	1	1	7	17	
Freedom	20	20	9	9	1	1	19	11	
Foming	13	13	1	3	2	2	12	1	3
Vang	4	6	5	5	1	1	3	8	
LaFollette	11	11	3	3	1	1	9	5	
Spring Coulee ..	17	20	5	3	4	4	19	6	4
Hutchinson	15	14	4	4	2	2	16	4	2
Sanford	9	9	1	1	1	1	8	2	
Orlin	10	11	5	7	1	1	12	9	
Swanson	8	7	4	3	1	1	6	6	
Ryder	13	15	14	13	1	1	8	22	1
Fangedahl	4	5	5	6	3	3	4	11	2
Gasman	3	3	7	6	1	1	2	7	1
Ronning	2	2	1	4	4	4	2	1	4
Williams	14	14	2	2	1	1	2	8	
Walter	5	6	4	4	1	1	2	8	
Minot—									
1st Ward ...	32	31	20	20	1	2	25	31	1
2d Ward ...	31	29	17	19	1	1	19	34	
3d Ward ...	27	27	22	23	2	2	11	47	1
4th Ward ...	7	6	5	5	3	3	4	10	2
5th Ward ...	51	48	25	26	1	1	36	46	
6th Ward ...	74	63	49	53	3	2	50	93	3
Berthold Vil. .	26	26	12	13	2	2	13	27	2

WARD—Continued.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burr D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
Carpio Vil. ...	33	33	5	4	.....	1	22	24	1
Donnybrook ...	28	28	19	19	.....	.....	24	24	.....
Kenmare City ...	78	82	68	66	3	2	66	93	2
Mohall Vil. ...	23	19	23	33	1	1	15	42	1
Sherwood Vil. ...	28	24	12	14	2	1	17	25	.....
Total	2,418	2,340	1,172	1,204	161	153	1,924	1,947	138

WELLS

Hawksnest ...	14	13	7	8	.....	.....	13	9	.....
Bilodeau ...	5	4	12	11	.....	.....	5	12	.....
Fairview ...	13	12	7	8	.....	.....	3	17	.....
Bremen ...	4	3	8	10	1	1	2	11	.....
Eden ...	15	15	5	5	1	2	14	7	2
Faliede ...	24	28	2	2	1	1	22	8	.....
Hamburg ...	23	20	9	8	.....	.....	19	17	.....
Germantown ...	11	11	5	5	.....	.....	9	7	.....
Cathay ...	56	53	17	15	.....	.....	37	35	.....
Sykeston ...	8	7	5	3	.....	.....	5	9	.....
Johnson ...	20	21	4	3	.....	.....	18	6	.....
Grant ...	5	5	27	27	.....	.....	2	30	.....
Speedwell ...	13	11	6	7	.....	.....	9	10	.....
Lee ...	13	10	7	6	.....	.....	12	7	.....
Oshkosh ...	24	23	10	10	.....	1	15	21	.....
Fessenden City	95	91	29	32	.....	.....	44	91	.....
Norway ...	23	19	9	9	.....	.....	13	22	.....
Heimdahl ...	26	25	3	3	.....	.....	21	8	.....
Fram ...	15	16	10	8	.....	.....	11	14	.....
James River ...	36	35	14	16	3	3	14	42	2
Highland ...	19	16	5	8	.....	.....	6	23	.....
Ontario ...	14	14	1	1	.....	.....	8	6	.....
Haaland ...	12	13	11	11	.....	.....	9	16	.....
Lincoln ...	10	10	14	15	.....	.....	10	15	.....
Antelope ...	22	23	13	12	1	1	20	18	1
Graupmann ...	27	28	4	4	.....	.....	28	6	.....
Russland ...	7	13	11	6	.....	.....	4	15	.....
Whitby ...	13	10	11	12	.....	.....	11	12	.....
Harvey City ...	81	74	17	19	6	5	40	70	4
Wells Twp. ...	12	11	6	5	1	1	8	10	1
Hillsdale ...	23	24	1	2	5	4	20	5	5
Pioneer ...	30	30	1	1	.....	.....	22	7	.....
Pony Gulch ...	27	26	1	.....	.....	.....	28	4	.....
Buffalo ...	50	49	12	12	6	6	39	26	5
Sykeston Vil. ...	33	30	7	8	.....	.....	24	18	.....
Bowdon Vil. ...	39	34	15	17	5	3	19	45	1
Total	862	827	326	305	30	28	584	679	22

WILLIAMS.

Precinct	Representatives in Congress						Governor		
	Marshall R	Gronna R	Benton D	Burt D	Halvorson S	Bailey S	Sarles R	Burke D	Dow S
No. 1	36	37	23	23	1	1	30	35	1
No. 2	36	34	11	11	1	1	30	20	1
No. 3	19	19	5	5	2	1	20	7	2
No. 2	13	11	4	5	.....	.....	13	5	.....
No. 3	12	16	5	2	1	2	13	11	.....
No. 4	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
No. 5	9	8	14	13	4	4	6	19	5
No. 6	19	18	12	14	8	8	16	20	3
No. 7	14	9	4	4	.....	.....	8	9	.....
No. 9	16	14	14	12	.....	.....	13	23	.....
No. 10	20	19	9	9	.....	.....	17	12	.....
No. 11	16	15	4	3	.....	.....	14	5	.....
No. 12	7	7	1	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....
No. 13	26	15	4	5	1	1	25	6	1
No. 14	23	23	17	16	.....	1	16	30	1
No. 15	15	12	5	6	.....	.....	14	8	.....
No. 16	30	23	12	13	1	1	21	23	1
No. 17	6	5	3	3	.....	.....	6	4	.....
No. 18	20	23	9	7	.....	.....	16	18	.....
No. 19	7	5	4	5	2	1	6	7	1
No. 20	43	37	6	8	2	2	29	26	2
No. 21	47	45	22	22	4	3	34	40	3
No. 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 23	27	23	10	9	2	3	22	17	3
No. 24	16	16	2	3	.....	.....	15	9	.....
No. 25	14	11	20	17	1	1	14	24	1
No. 26	16	13	1	5	1	1	15	4	1
No. 27	45	39	19	18	2	2	33	34	2
No. 28	22	21	4	5	2	2	21	7	2
No. 29	16	17	4	2	.....	.....	17	4	.....
No. 30	20	19	1	1	1	.....	19	6	.....
No. 31	12	14	4	4	1	.....	12	6	.....
No. 32	19	17	8	9	2	3	21	11	3
No. 33	8	9	9	8	.....	1	9	8	.....
No. 34	22	19	5	5	.....	.....	18	12	.....
No. 35	19	20	5	5	1	.....	14	14	1
No. 36	16	13	4	3	.....	.....	14	7	.....
No. 37	16	17	7	7	5	5	18	10	5
No. 38	10	11	2	2	.....	.....	11	3	.....
No. 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 40	18	17	2	2	2	1	14	7	1
No. 41	8	.....	5	5	.....	.....	4	11	1
No. 42	8	9	2	.....	1	.....	3	13	.....
No. 43	16	15	4	4	.....	.....	12	7	.....
Total	802	757	321	315	43	41	678	569	41

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties	Jud. Dist.	County Seat	Auditor
Barnes	5	Valley City	Chas. W. Nelson
Benson	2	Minnewaukan	J. W. Olson
Billings	6	Medora	J. A. McGregor
Bottineau	8	Bottineau	Iver M. Brandjord
Burleigh	6	Bismarck	I. W. Healy
Cass	3	Fargo	Arthur G. Lewis
Cavalier	7	Langdon	Joseph 'ower
Dickey	4	Ellendale	A. W. Eygabroad
Eddy	5	New Rockford	W. C. Schwoebel
Emmons	6	Linton	J. G. Pitts
Foster	5	Carrington	C. M. Porter
Grand Forks ..	1	Grand Forks	Hans Anderson
Griggs	5	Cooperstown	R. M. Cowen
Kidder	6	Steele	George G. Bope
LaMoure	5	LaMoure	E. W. Field
Logan	5	Napoleon	Carl Kaz
McHenry	8	Towner	H. A. Rothgarn
McIntosh	4	Ashley	P. T. Kretschmar
McKenzie	6	Schafer	B. W. Dimmick
McLean	6	Washburn	O. B. Wing
Mercer	6	Stanton	Henry Sagehorn
Morton	6	Mandan	H. J. Tavis
Nelson	1	Lakota	Jonas Bureson
Oliver	6	Center	N. Scott Jewett
Pembina	7	Pembina	Wm. W. Felson
Pierce	2	Rugby	John Kellesvig
Ramsey	2	Devils Lake	Emil S. Eich
Ransom	4	Lisbon	Geo. W. Ferguson
Richland	4	Wahpeton	E. S. Cameron
Rolette	2	Rolla	Jas. A. Brown
Sargent	4	Forman	R. P. Irving
Stark	6	Dickinson	J. S. White
Steele	3	Sherbrooke	S. McPherson
Stutsman	5	Jamestown	Andrew Blawett
Towner	2	Cando	Frank Shanby
Trall	3	Hillsboro	Peter Davidson
Walsh	7	Grafton	O. M. Frazer
Ward	8	Minot	J. W. Fabrick
Wells	5	Fessenden	Fred Dix
Williams	8	Williston	E. M. Atterberry

County Officers in North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Jud. Dist	Sheriff	Clerk of Court
Barnes.....	5	Casper Winkler.....	Frank S. Henry
Benson.....	2	John S. Aker.....	George E. Moxley
Billings.....	6	C. F. Will.....	Henry Gilbert
Bottineau.....	8	Neil H. McKinnon.....	C. R. Wilber
Burleigh.....	6	D. J. McGillis.....	A. W. Cook
Cass.....	3	W. E. Hunt.....	N. B. Pinkham
Cavaller.....	7	Peter Reid.....	H. O. Storlie
Dickey.....	4	Joseph C. Drew.....	J. E. Baker
Eddy.....	5	George F. Fahrner.....	Peter Prader
Emmons.....	6	William Jones.....	P. G. Rooks
Foster.....	5	James Nelson.....	S. J. Malen
Grand Forks..	1	O. G. Hanson.....	M. W. Spanliding
Griggs.....	5	Mason Knapp.....	Gunder Frigaard
Kidder.....	6	Hiram S. Darling.....	Frank E. Morse
LaMoure.....	5	N. J. Cruden.....	O. G. Monroe
Logan.....	5	George Laney.....	Herman Hardt
McHenry.....	8	Ador A. Jevnager.....	E. E. Ellis
McIntosh.....	4	Emanuel Hildenbrand..	Robert C. Miles
McKenzie.....	6	Frank Poe.....	William Portwood
McLean.....	6	J. A. Beck.....	Gottlieb O. Raugust
Mercer.....	6	Chas. A. Heinemeyer...	John Bohrer Jr.
Morton.....	6	Henry Bechtold.....	Ed. Morck
Nelson.....	1	Peter E. Sandlie.....	R. J. Roberts
Oliver.....	6	E. B. Shaffer.....	Victor R. Boerner
Pembina.....	7	George Roadhouse.....	George Peterson
Pierce.....	2	Fred L. Ely.....	George Watson
Ramsey.....	2	Wm. H. Belford.....	T. Thorson
Ransom.....	4	T. J. Dwire.....	J. Victor Backlund
Richland.....	4	U. V. Robbins.....	J. M. Kramer
Rolette.....	2	E. F. Taylor.....	C. J. Partridge
Sargent.....	4	W. T. Jackman.....	O. B. Johnson
Stark.....	6	T. N. Hartung.....	J. G. Saunders
Steele.....	3	I. W. Stanley.....	P. O. Sathre
Stutsman.....	5	H. A. Wasser.....	George T. Richmond
Towner.....	2	James Taylor.....	W. E. Peck
Traill.....	3	Albert J. Osmon.....	Barney C. Boyd
Walsh.....	7	C. C. Hankey.....	N. H. Rinde
Ward.....	8	John J. Lee.....	J. E. Smith
Wells.....	5	Wm. A. Graupmann.....	Mark Hunt
Williams.....	8	L. L. Lampman.....	A. H. Brown

County Officers in North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Jud. Dist.	Register of Deeds	State's Attorney
Barnes.....	5	Martin Iverson.....	Alfred Zuger
Benson.....	2	C. E. Baker.....	W. H. Thomas
Billings.....	6	George E. Burgess.....	John Keohane
Bottineau.....	8	A. F. Peterson.....	E. C. Bowen
Burleigh.....	6	J. L. Peterson.....	A. T. Patterson
Cass.....	3	E. H. Holte.....	W. H. Barnett
Cavalier.....	7	Allan Pinkerton.....	P. G. Johnson
Dickey.....	4	W. E. Kellogg.....	E. E. Cassels
Eddy.....	5	A. G. Gardner.....	R. P. Allison
Emmons.....	6	P. J. Wittmayer.....	George W. Lynn
Foster.....	5	Preston Garland.....	J. W. White
Grand Forks..	1	H. Hancock.....	J. B. Wineman
Griggs.....	5	O. M. Westley.....	Benj. Tuft
Kidder.....	6	E. B. Miller.....	J. W. Walker
LaMoure.....	5	H. W. French.....	R. W. S. Blackwell
Logan.....	5	John Goehring.....	Geo. A. McKenna
McHenry.....	8	Henry H. Bergh.....	Albert Weber
McIntosh.....	4	Fred Heinrich.....	G. M. Gannon
McKenzie.....	6	H. L. Moe.....	Robert Norheim
McLean.....	6	H. C. Nygaard.....	W. L. Nuessle
Mercer.....	6	John Netzer.....	H. L. Benschoten
Morton.....	6	A. M. Packard.....	B. W. Shaw
Nelson.....	1	Peter J. Sjurseth.....	John H. Fleming
Oliver.....	6	Frank A. Moore.....	Jessie V. McCormick
Pembina.....	7	John F. Gill.....	Mags. Brynjolfson
Pierce.....	2	Harvey Hoff.....	Albert E. Coger
Ramsey.....	2	Martin A. Hoghaug.....	Sever Serumgard
Ransom.....	4	R. S. Campbell.....	Alfred M. Kvello
Richland.....	4	A. J. Nelson.....	Gustav Schuler
Rolette.....	2	C. M. Coghlan.....	H. E. Plymat
Sargent.....	4	D. L. Warniner.....	E. W. Bowen
Stark.....	6	John Leask.....	M. L. McBride
Steele.....	3	H. J. Rindy.....	J. M. Johnson
Stutsman.....	5	George McKenzie.....	George W. Thorp
Towner.....	2	Burt Moylan.....	J. J. Kehoe
Trails.....	3	T. C. Boyson.....	Theo. Kaldor
Walsh.....	7	F. A. Welch.....	H. C. DePuy
Ward.....	8	Gunder S. Reishus.....	George A. McGee
Wells.....	5	Ole S. Hedahl.....	Henry J. Bessesen
Williams.....	8	H. E. Field.....	Van R. Brown

County Officers in North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Jud. Dist.	County Judge	Supt. of Schools
Barnes	5	O. H. de S. Irgens	Minnie J. Nelson
Benson	2	Alfred Dresser	N. T. Teigen
Billings	6	J. A. Paxton	J. A. Kitchen
Bottineau	2	John H. Kirk	Peter E. Christenson
Burleigh	6	M. J. McKenzie	C. L. Vigness
Cass	3	A. G. Hanson	Mattie M. Davis
Cavalier	7	H. E. Dorval	B. E. Groom
Dickey	4	George H. Fay	G. M. Lovell
Eddy	5	D. F. Ellsworth	Ellen Mattson
Emmons	6	Chas. B. Carley	Jessie B. Sandidge
Foster	5	J. Lemert	Mary J. Cain
Grand Forks	1	L. K. Hassell	Helen Prindeville
Griggs	5	Will H. Carleton	I. A. Kampen
Kidder	6	F. P. Leamy	Cora A. Scott
LaMoure	5	C. H. Baker	H. D. Mack
Logan	5	George A. Bryant	R. A. McCalmont
McHenry	8	Henry S. Kline	D. McDonald
McIntosh	4	Jacob Breitling	W. A. Linn
McKenzie	6	F. S. Kellogg	Anice J. Nelson
McLean	6	G. Olgeirson	Henry C. Olson
Mercer	6	John Suess Jr.	Matt O'Neil
Morton	6	William McKendry ..	F. W. Lorin
Nelson	1	W. H. Smith	B. O. Skrivseth
Oliver	6	J. W. Bennett	Mrs. I. O. Jenness
Pembina	7	H. G. Vick	F. M. Sherarts
Pierce	2	J. T. Berdahl	Lucy Seiple
Ramsey	2	John F. Henry	Laurena Vannier
Ransom	4	Forest S. Thomas ..	F. V. Hutchinson
Richland	4	Andreas Jersin	R. M. Black
Rolette	2	W. M. Hunt	E. M. Sherry
Sargent	4	J. W. Christian	Tene McCarten
Stark	6	John Vander Las ..	Lloyd Rader
Steele	3	Adam S. Moote	Albert G. Miller
Stutsman	5	Marion Conklin	Fred M. Wanner
Towner	2	J. A. Mahood	John Gang
Trail	3	Jorgen Howard	B. A. Wallace
Walsh	7	George Shepherd	B. B. Wells
Ward	8	N. Davis	E. G. Warren
Wells	5	Aloys Wartner	Josephyne M. Paulson
Williams	8	A. L. Butler	Mrs. W. C. Tatem

County Officers in North Dakota—Continued.

Counties	Jud.	Treasurer	Public Administrator
Barnes	5	Lloyd Morton	John Holmes
Benson	2	E. H. Cowell	H. A. Blegen
Billings	6	J. S. Snyder	None
Bottineau	8	H. C. Harty	N. C. Wegner
Burleigh	6	L. W. Sperry	T. C. Tees
Cass	3	H. A. McConville	Henry Krogh
Cavalier	7	Thos. Sheehan	F. A. McDonald
Dickey	4	Hans Lee	D. T. Youker
Eddy	5	L. C. Oefstedahl	None
Emmons	6	G. A. Herolz	None
Foster	5	J. R. Rusk	F. R. Cruden
Grand Forks	1	D. McDonald	James Twamley
Griggs	5	Seval Friswold	E. W. Everson
Kidder	6	M. F. Woessner	P. J. Lyons
LaMoure	5	G. Buetow	W. C. Batterson
Logan	5	Christian Baltzer	None
McHenry	8	L. B. Pendroy	W. F. Smith
McIntosh	4	John F. George	Jacob Weidman
McKenzie	6	G. W. Millhouse	A. W. Main
McLean	6	A. T. Danielson	Henry Boriz
Mercer	6	Paul Leupp	Robert Weidner
Morton	6	A. Boley	S. W. Unkenholz
Nelson	1	Fred Lindvig	Grant Allin
Oliver	6	Henry Cordess	None
Pembina	7	Elis Thorwaldson	T. R. Shaw
Pierce	2	Karl Julsrud	John Satterlie
Ramsey	2	Fred A. Baker	Chas. E. Taylor
Ransom	4	E. B. Kuapp	Harley S. Grover
Richland	4	Stephen Braum	R. G. Tweeton
Rolette	2	Jas. H. Penny	Frank Rosscup
Sargent	4	E. B. Johnson	None
Stark	6	John Reissbeck	Peter Heiser
Steele	3	G. O. Johnson	C. G. Boise
Stutsman	5	Robt. E. Wallace	Geo. Woodberry
Towner	2	W. P. Atkins	L. J. Ransier
Traill	3	T. A. Koppang	O. C. Hauan
Walsh	7	R. M. Vigness	A. E. Cobb
Ward	8	A. C. Nedrud	A. W. Gray
Wells	5	W. E. Low	John G. Heitzmann
Williams	8	B. L. Hardaway	John Van Slyke

LIST OF ATTORNEYS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

AS RETURNED BY CLERKS OF COURT.

BARNES.

Herman Winterer ...	Valley City	Alfred Zuger	Valley City
George M. Young...	Valley City	Theodore S. Lindland	Valley City
A. P. Paulson.....	Valley City	Jerome Parks	Wimbledon
Lee Combs	Valley City	J. F. Page.....	Valley City
H. A. Olsberg	Valley City	M. F. Englert.....	Valley City
E. K. Mason.....	Valley City	G. D. Jones	Valley City
E. T. Burke.....	Valley City	D. S. Ritchie	Valley City

BENSON.

C. L. Lindstrom...	Minnewaukan	H. L. Halverson	Esmond
O. D. Comstock...	Minnewaukan	Jas. H. McCarty	York
C. W. Buttz	Minnewaukan	W. H. Thomas	Leeds
R. A. Stuart.....	Minnewaukan	A. E. Buttz	Leeds
Theo. Koffel	Esmond	M. A. Liles	Minnewaukan
A. B. Atkins	Oberon	M. J. Noble	Knox
Paul Crum	Esmond		

BILLINGS.

Geo. H. Purchase	Beach	John Keohane.....	Sentinel Butte
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BOTTINEAU.

V. Ormsby Soule	Westhope	A. Besancon	Bottineau
W. A. Goldschmidt	Westhope	J. D. Scherer	Willow City
Guy L. Scott	Lansford	E. G. Clossner	Antler
E. O. Haraldson	Lansford	R. J. Murphy	Russell
W. H. Adams	Bottineau	E. C. Kurtz	Russell
J. J. Murphy	Bottineau	G. S. Bills	Maxbass
E. C. Bowen	Bottineau	John H. Kirk	
V. B. Noble	Bottineau	C. L. Young.....	Lansford
H. S. Blood	Bottineau	C. E. Brose	Westhope
A. G. Burr	Bottineau	G. W. Baker.....	Westhope
J. J. Weeks	Bottineau	C. H. Tyler	Omamee
N. C. Wegner	Bottineau	A. Woodward	Omamee

BURLEIGH.

Asa T. Patterson	Bismarck	G. W. Newton	Bismarck
N. F. Boucher	Bismarck	J. F. Philbrick	Bismarck
J. R. Gage	Bismarck	E. A. Williams	Bismarck
G. F. Dullam	Bismarck	T. R. Mockler	Bismarck
R. N. Stevens	Bismarck	Charles G. Taylor	Bismarck
J. W. Bull	Bismarck	I. C. Fenniger	Bismarck
W. F. Cochrane	Bismarck	Andrew Miller	Bismarck
C. B. Little	Bismarck	B. Auger	Bismarck
F. H. Register	Bismarck	Viggo H. Johnson	Bismarck
Geo. M. Register	Bismarck	W. A. O'Donnell	Sterling
John F. Fort	Bismarck	E. C. Ruble	Driscoll

CASS.

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John S. Watson	Fargo	J. A. Montgomery	Fargo
D. B. Holt	Fargo	A. G. Hanson	Fargo
J. S. Frame	Fargo	George H. Phelps	Fargo

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued.

CASS—Continued.

W. S. Stambaugh	Fargo	J. W. Tilly	Fargo
John D. Benton	Fargo	William B. Douglas	Fargo
V. R. Lovell	Fargo	L. N. Miller	Fargo
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A. W. Fowler	Fargo	L. C. Johnson	Fargo
H. R. Turner	Fargo	M. A. Hildreth	Fargo
B. D. Townsend	Fargo	C. H. Laizure	Fargo
H. F. Miller	Fargo	A. T. Cole	Fargo
R. M. Pollock	Fargo	R. A. Cushon	Fargo
W. C. Resser	Fargo	J. E. Robinson	Fargo
W. J. Clapp	Fargo	J. W. Glassford	Fargo
Taylor Crum	Fargo	B. G. Tenneson	Fargo
T. H. McEnroe	Fargo	G. L. Wallace	Fargo
L. T. Hamilton	Fargo	William F. Lemke	Fargo
J. Chester Johnson	Fargo	Newton C. Young	Fargo
W. W. Smith	Fargo	Edward Engerud	Fargo
Henry Krogh	Fargo	A. W. Coupler	Fargo
Jacob Lowell	Fargo	E. H. Wright	Fargo
Thomas Baker, Jr.	Fargo	A. C. Lacy	Fargo
W. H. Shure	Fargo	Ernest W. Hardy	Fargo
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Martin Ryan	Fargo	S. B. Bartlett	Casselton
F. J. Thompson	Fargo	J. F. Callahan	Casselton
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W. A. Scott	Fargo	A. A. Twichell	Tower City
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Fred W. McLean	Langdon	F. E. Smith	Langdon
W. B. Dickson	Langdon	J. G. Johnson	Milton
P. G. Johnson	Langdon	U. L. Burdick	Munich
W. A. McIntyre	Langdon	G. Grimson	Munich

DICKNEY.

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E. E. Cassels	Ellendale	S. G. Cady	Oakes
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Geo. T. Webb	Ellendale		

EDDY.

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Jas. A. Manley	New Rockford	R. P. Allison	New Rockford
C. J. Maddux	New Rockford	M. T. O'Connor	New Rockford
R. F. Rinker	New Rockford		

EMMONS.

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Geo. W. Lynn	Linton	Chas. S. Lane	Linton
Chas. Coventry	Linton		

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C. B. Craven	Carrington	C. E. Leslie	Carrington
Geo. H. Estabrook	Carrington	W. O. Lowden	McHenry
J. F. Faytle	McHenry	T. F. McCue	Carrington
W. E. Hoopes	Carrington	J. W. White	Carrington
H. M. Smith	Carrington		

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GRAND FORKS.

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A. A. Bruce Grand Forks	E. F. Shubeck Grand Forks
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Guy C. H. Corliss .Grand Forks	B. F. Warmer Grand Forks
Geo. B. Clifford ...Grand Forks	Geo. Robbins Grand Forks
Fred Duggan Grand Forks	J. A. Sorley Grand Forks
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J. G. Hamilton Grand Forks	S. G. Skulason Grand Forks
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P. A. Anderson Grand Forks	W. L. T. Goodison Larimore
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O. B. Burtness Grand Forks	A. A. Davis Larimore
A. R. E. Crothers .Grand Forks	S. J. Radcliffe Larimore
O. R. Hawver Grand Forks	O. A. Wilcox Larimore
I. L. Knudson Grand Forks	J. R. Barry Inkster
D. P. Bates Larimore	Chas. Harshman Gilby

GRIGGS.

David Bartlett Cooperstown	Will H. Carleton Cooperstown
Albert M. Baldwin .Cooperstown	Frank Gladstone Cooperstown
Benjamin Tufte Cooperstown	T. A. Thompson Cooperstown

HETTINGER.

Oliver Aygarn New England |

KIDDER.

Joseph W. Walker Steele | Charles H. Stanley Steele

LAMOURE.

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R. W. S. Blackwell .LaMoure	Geo. P. Jones Edgeley
F. M. Warren LaMoure	Nels Larsen Kulm
M. C. Lasell LaMoure	I. B. Sharpe Kulm
W. I. Hughes LaMoure	W. D. Lynch Verona
C. H. Baker LaMoure	

LOGAN.

Geo. M. McKenna Napoleon |

M'HENRY.

A. M. Christianson Towner	C. W. Hookway Granville
Albert Weber Towner	J. L. Lee Velva
D. J. O'Connell Towner	D. T. Owens Balfour
Chas. D. Donnelly Towner	Geo. Kremer Balfour
Butler Lamb Towner	H. S. Kline Anamoose
Tillman Smith Upham	G. S. Woledge Anamoose
W. F. Slavens Granville	B. F. Freeburger Anamoose
E. C. Thomas Velva	

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued.

M'INTOSH.

J. H. Wishek	Wishek	R. R. Hedtke	Ashley
A. P. Guy	Wishek	G. M. Gannon	Ashley
A. W. Clyde	Ashley	A. Leslie	Ashley

M'KENZIE.

Robert Norheim	Alexander	Ben. W. Hosmer	Schafer
J. H. McGarry	Alexander		

M'LEAN.

J. T. McCulloch	Washburn	Fred H. Larsen	Turtle Lake
W. L. Nuessle	Washburn	J. E. Williams	Turtle Lake
Geo. P. Gibson	Washburn	Chas. Anderson	Wilton
J. A. Hyland	Washburn	T. J. Edwards	Underwood
E. A. Lamb	Washburn	Robert Fraser	Garrison
G. Olgeirson	Underwood	H. F. O'Hare	Garrison
F. J. Newman	McClusky	Thomas Morrow	Denhoff
M. C. Spicer	Underwood	J. A. Ulness	Wilton
J. T. Hoge	Underwood	F. I. Temple	McCluskey
J. P. Nelson	Washburn		

MERCER.

H. L. VanBenschoten	Mannhaven
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MORTON.

W. H. Stutsman	Mandan	L. H. Connolly	Mandan
J. M. Hanley	Mandan	H. R. Bitzing	Mandan
S. L. Nuchols	Mandan	Oliver Leverson	New Salem
B. W. Shaw	Mandan	J. V. McCormick	New Salem
J. E. Campbell	Mandan	George I. Reimestad ..	New Salem
A. M. Packard	Mandan	T. A. Faber	Glen Ullin

NELSON.

C. N. Frich	Lakota	W. H. Smith	Lakota
G. D. Kelly	Lakota	M. A. Shirley	Aneta
F. A. Kelley	Lakota	Halvard Norskog	Aneta
A. E. Sheets	Lakota	C. C. Hagen	Aneta
John F. Flemming	Michigan		

OLIVER.

Robert Dunn	Center
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PEMBINA.

M. Brynjolfson	Cavalier	T. A. Miller	St. Thomas
W. J. Burke	Bathgate	Wm. McMurchie	St. Thomas
E. W. Conmy	Pembina	George Peterson	Pembina
R. Ferguson	Drayton	H. B. Spiller	Pembina
Grant S. Hager	St. Thomas	C. L. Spring	Hamilton
P. Halldorson	Cavalier	T. D. Stack	Walhalla
D. J. Laxdal	Cavalier	H. G. Vick	Pembina
A. L. Miller	St. Thomas	W. C. Husband	Hensel
E. W. Burke	Crystal	F. E. McCurdy	Tyner
J. P. Conmy	Pembina		

PIERCE.

Guy L. Whittemore	Rugby	B. L. Shuman	Rugby
A. E. Coger	Rugby	T. A. Toner	Rugby
L. N. Torson	Rugby	Paul W. Boehm	Rugby
L. R. Nosdahl	Rugby		

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued.

RAMSEY.

W. M. Anderson	Devils Lake	Chas. D. Kennedy	Devils Lake
E. R. Barnett	Devils Lake	Herbert Lewis	Starkweather
John Burke	Devils Lake	J. W. Maher	Devils Lake
M. H. Brennan	Devils Lake	Peter J. McClory	Devils Lake
J. M. Bloomer	Devils Lake	T. W. Morrissey	Edmore
D. G. Duell	Devils Lake	H. D. Middaugh	Devils Lake
Iorwerth C. Davies	Edmore	P. D. Norton	Devils Lake
E. F. Flynn	Devils Lake	F. H. Prosser	Devils Lake
L. D. Gooler	Devils Lake	Homer Resler	Starkweather
R. Goer	Devils Lake	Siver Serumgard	Devils Lake
H. M. Gray	Devils Lake	Fred J. Traynor	Devils Lake
John F. Henry	Devils Lake	L. J. Wehe	Edmore

RANSOM.

P. H. Rourke	Lisbon	Chas. O. Heckle	Lisbon
Alfred M. Kvello	Lisbon	F. S. Thomas	Lisbon
Sydney D. Adams	Lisbon	C. A. Kvello	Enderlin
Thomas A. Curtis	Lisbon	Ed. Pierce	Sheldon
Chas. S. Ego	Lisbon	Chas. A. Gram	Sheldon
E. F. Hull	Sheldon	C. G. Baugert	Sheldon
C. W. Buttz	Lisbon	Henry W. Tobey	Enderlin
F. A. Oliver	Lisbon		

RICHLAND.

J. A. Dwyer	Hankinson	W. E. Purcell	Wahpeton
Folsom Dow	Wahpeton	Guy Divet	Wahpeton
R. N. Ink	Wahpeton	W. H. Redmon	Wahpeton
W. I. Irvine	Lidgerwood	F. B. Schneller	Wahpeton
G. H. Korsvik	Abercrombie	S. D. McKinnon	Wahpeton
W. S. Lauder	Wahpeton	Gustav Schuler	Wahpeton
H. N. Morphy	Wahpeton	Martin Scramstad	Wyndmere
E. A. Munger	Abercrombie	S. H. Snyder	Wahpeton
H. C. N. Myra	Wahpeton	John L. Strohman	Hankinson
P. J. McCumber	Wahpeton	Chas. A. Tuttle	Fairmount
J. G. Forbes	Wahpeton	Robert A. Tyson	Hankinson
D. R. Jones	Wahpeton	Geo. E. Wallace	Wahpeton
A. L. Parsons	Lidgerwood	Chas. E. Wolf	Wahpeton
O. S. Gunderson	Christine	W. S. Lowery	Hankinson
P. L. Keating	Wahpeton		

ROLETTE.

Wm. Bateson	Rolla	H. E. Plymat	Rolla
C. R. Gailfus	Rolla	Fred E. Harris	Rolla
Albert L. Nelson	Rolette	Duncan J. McLennan	Rolette
C. E. Goodsell	Dunseith		

SARGENT.

J. E. Bishop	Forman	S. A. Sweetman	Forman
E. W. Bowen	Forman	O. S. Sem	Milnor
J. A. Slattery	Forman	Henry B. Thompson	Milnor

STARK.

L. A. Simpson	Dickinson	M. L. McBride	Dickinson
W. C. Crawford	Dickinson	Frank Baker	Dickinson
J. G. Campbell	Dickinson	Joseph Messersmith	Dickinson
J. H. Field	Dickinson	H. C. Berry	Dickinson
W. F. Burnett	Dickinson	J. R. Current	Dickinson
F. C. Heffron	Dickinson	L. R. Baird	Dickinson

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued.

STEELE.

Geo. Murray	Sherbrooke	W. S. Henry	Finley
William Barclay	Sherbrooke	W. L. Carpenter	Finley
C. S. Shippy	Hope	J. M. Johnson	Sharon
E. J. McMahon	Hope	Samuel Mosby	Finley

STUTSMAN.

Fredrus Baldwin	Jamestown	Oscar J. Seiler	Jamestown
S. L. Glaspell	Jamestown	Alfred Steele	Jamestown
J. W. Carr	Jamestown	Geo. W. Thorp	Jamestown
Marion Conklin	Jamestown	F. G. Kneeland	Jamestown
John Knauf	Jamestown	S. A. Wilder	Jamestown
Ormsby McHarg	Jamestown	J. A. Coffey	Courtenay
S. E. Ellsworth	Jamestown	R. G. McFarland	Jamestown
James A. Murphy	Jamestown	A. W. Aylmer	Jamestown

TOWNER.

F. D. Davis	Cando	J. S. Moothart	Cando
J. V. Brooke	Cando	H. D. Skinner	Cando
J. J. Kehoe	Cando	L. H. Sennett	Cando
C. C. Converse	Cando		

TRAILL.

F. W. Ames	Mayville	P. G. Swenson	Hillsboro
John Carmody	Hillsboro	Chas. A. Lyche	Hutton
Theo. Kaldor	Hillsboro	N. O. Dolve	Portland
J. F. Selby	Hillsboro		

WALSH.

J. E. Gray	Grafton	H. C. DePuy	Minto
T. D. Casey	Grafton	G. J. Christie	Grafton
E. N. Swiggum	Grafton	Jesse Phelps	Minto
Jeff M. Myers	Grafton	H. A. Libby	Park River
W. R. DePuy	Grafton	G. W. Young	Park River
E. R. Sinkler	Grafton	E. Smith-Petersen	Park River
John H. Fraine	Grafton	Joel Myers	Park River
W. H. Phelps	Grafton	S. O. Lemmick	Fairdale

WARD.

James Johnson	Minot	Clark Hovey	Minot
J. E. Greene	Minot	Mark Chatfield	Minot
G. A. McGee	Minot	J. E. Burke	Minot
C. A. Johnson	Minot	Geo. Rverson	Minot
R. A. Nestos	Minot	Arthur Thompson	Minot
John A. Bird	Minot	John H. Lewis	Minot
Joseph Denoyer	Minot	W. N. Crane	Minot
D. C. Greenleaf	Minot	F. J. Murphy	Kenmare
K. E. Leighton	Minot	George E. Childs	Kenmare
J. J. Coyle	Minot	D. R. Pierce	Kenmare
John Bates	Minot	A. W. Gray	Kenmare
L. J. Palda, Jr.	Minot	S. M. Lockerby	Portal
A. LeSueur	Minot	I. J. Hoffman	Donnybrook
E. H. Bradford	Minot	Bertie Nelson	Flaxton
C. Aurland	Minot	W. E. McQueen	Berthold
T. E. Olsgard	Minot	G. G. Ripley	Mohall

Attorneys in North Dakota—Continued.

WARD—Continued.

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W. G. Barrett	Minot	P. D. Jones	Stanley
Arthur Blaisdell	Minot	George A. Gilmore	Portal
Alfred Blaisdell	Minot	L. H. Paige	Berthold
H. J. Shull	Minot	W. A. Guilfoyle	Sherwood
L. W. Gammons	Minot	Ben E. Combs	Donnybrook
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Wayne T. Moseley	Minot	J. P. Marquette	Minot

WELLS.

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H. L. Berry	Harvey	I. E. Jonsonius	Bowdon
J. J. Youngblood	Fessenden	Thos. Morrow	Bowdon
P. H. Woodward	Fessenden	H. B. Doughty	Bowdon
M. E. Wilson	Fessenden	A. G. Covell	Sykeston
W. E. Macdonald	Fessenden	R. A. Palmeter	Fessenden
John A. Layne	Fessenden	O. P. Jordal	Hurdsfield
G. A. Brauer	Fessenden	J. D. Williams	Fessenden

WILLIAMS

N. A. Stewart	Williston	A. J. Bessie	Williston
W. B. Overson	Williston	T. S. Becker	Williston
D. C. Page	Williston	William Malony	Wheelock
Percy S. Crewe	Williston	Otto Atneosen	Ray
Arthur L. Knauf	Williston	George H. Mollering	Ray
A. J. Stafne	Williston	Van R. Brown	Ray
Frank Fisk	Williston	T. F. Burns	Tioga
George A. Gilmore	Williston	George Cudhie	Crosby
Edwin A. Palmer	Williston	R. H. Copeland	Williston
N. F. Snyder	Williston	R. H. Points	Crosby
E. C. Carney	Williston	H. B. Wingerd	Epping

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Backlund, J. V.	Lisbon	Jacobson, Christ.	Devils Lake
Baker, Grenville W.	Westhope	Jensen, Andreas	Wahpeton
Baker, Wm. V.	Devils Lake	Jewett, N. S.	Center
Bale, Glenn	Lisbon	Jones, Frank A.	Ray
Bennett, L. A.	Grand Forks	Kachelhoffer, Chas. J.	Wahpeton
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Bradley, H. C.	Forman	Lee, M. A.	Edmore
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Brown, Alvin H.	Williston	Ludowese, N. B.	Williston
Bruce, Walter	Fargo	Malin, Bert B.	Kulm
Burgett, W. E.	Flaxton	Maloney, Albert E.	Wheelock
Burke, T. H.	Minnewaukan	Maloney, James W.	Wheelock
Butterwick, L. L.	Leeds	McCutcheon, E. B.	Devils Lake
Byrne P. E.	Bismarck	McGibbon, Wm.	Grand Forks
Cameron, Scott	Cavalier	McGuigan, James	Fargo
Campbell, J. L.	Max	McKechney, Norman	Langdon
Campbell, Paul	Rugby	Mead, C. J.	Fargo
Carroll, Dorr H.	Minot	Meaghen, Jas. R.	Velva
Carroll, Leslie R.	Minot	Miller, Jas. M.	Hope
Cashel, J. L., Jr.	Grafton	Miller, W. G.	Bisbee
Chase, R. D.	Jamestown	Minnehan, M. F.	Garrison
Cheroske, L. S.	Leeds	Moore, B. H.	Bismarck
Clifford, T. F.	Mohall	Morris, J. T.	Maddock
Davis, Carlton B.	Larimore	Morrow, A. C.	New Salem
Delaney, John A.	Mohall	Nash, R. F.	Grand Forks
Devaney, Thos.	Langdon	Officer, I. E.	Edmore
Divet, W. L.	Wahpeton	O'Keefe, Henry	Grand Forks
Edling, Alys R.	Minot	O'Neill, J. S.	Grafton
Ego, Robt. W.	Lisbon	Poe, Will T.	Williston
Ekblad, Albert	Souris	Ritchie, L. S. B.	Valley City
Ellis, L. H.	Jamestown	Rourke, T. W.	Grand Forks
Fisher, E. F.	White Earth	Schmidt, A. J.	Minot
Fletcher, A. A.	Larimore	Schnepper, Geo.	Williston
Fletcher, E. E.	Langdon	Sibbald, W. H.	Minot
Forrest, Chas. E.	Cando	Smale, J. A.	Minot
Freede, H. J.	Bismarck	Sullivan, F. E.	Hope
Graham, M. H.	Devils Lake	Tannes, Einar A.	Flaxton
Granby, L. M.	St. Thomas	Tighe, W. J.	Grand Forks
Green, Wm. C.	Bismarck	Tinker, Luke	Anamoose
Gullikson, Geo. L.	Bottineau	Totten, Geo. A.	Mayville
Gumlugus, C.	Grand Forks	Ware, Thos. A.	Grand Forks
Gunthorp, Horace	Edgeley	Westergaard, Wm. H.	Williston
Hamel, C. D.	Grafton	Wishard, D. M.	Wahpeton
Hampton, T. J.	Wheatland	Wilson, Bert Lawrence	Dazey
Hanson, A. A.	Towner	Wood, A. B.	Fargo
Hanyen, E. R.	Minot	Woolledge, Harry H.	Fargo
Healy, R. T.	Valley City	Wing, E. P.	Bismarck
Heder, Arvil	Grafton	Wright, J. Alta	Minot

OFFICERS OF NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD.

Governor and Comander-in-Chief, John Burke, Bismarck.

GENERAL STAFF.

Adjutant General—Brigadier General Thomas H. Poole Bismarck
 Inspector and Judge Advocate General—Colonel M. A. Hildreth, Fargo
 Surgeon General—Colonel Charles McLachlan New Rockford
 Medical Purveyor—Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Belyea Williston
 Apothecary and Storekeeper—Captain L. C. Smith Dickinson
 Chief of Supply—Colonel Frank P. Allen Lisbon
 Commissaries of Supply—
 Major J. S. Cole Lisbon
 Major Albert Roberts Devils Lake
 Chief of Engineers and Ordnance—Colonel E. C. Gearey, Jr., Fargo.
 Assistant Engineer and Ordnance Officer—Major Paul C. Gorder,
 Devils Lake

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.**HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY CITY.**

Colonel Commanding—Amasa P. Peake Valley City
 Lieutenant Colonel—W. C. Treumann Grafton
 Surgeon—Major Thomas C. Patterson Lisbon
 Assistant Surgeons—
 Captain Wesley G. Matchan Bismarck
 First Lieutenant H. G. Fish Wheatland
 Adjutant—Captain Charles F. Mudgett Valley City
 Quartermaster—Captain G. Angus Fraser Fargo
 Commissary—Captain Earle R. Sarles Hillsboro
 Chaplain—Captain N. E. Ellsworth Minot

FIRST BATTALION, FIRST INFANTRY.

Major Commanding—William R. Purdon Wahpeton
 Adjutant—First Lieutenant (vacancy).
 Quartermaster and Commissary—Second Lieutenant F. S. Henry, Valley
 City.
 Company "A"—
 Captain Henry T. Murphy Bismarck
 First Lieutenant Thomas McCormick Bismarck
 Second Lieutenant Piatt Dunn Bismarck
 Company "G"—
 Captain Frank S. Henry Valley City
 First Lieutenant John E. Agnew Valley City
 Second Lieutenant David St. C. Ritchie Valley City
 Company "H"—
 Captain Dana M. Wright Jamestown
 First Lieutenant Edward D. Purchase Jamestown
 Second Lieutenant James D. Gray Jamestown
 Company "K"—
 Captain-elect A. J. Osborn Dickinson
 First Lieutenant T. Arthur Tollefson Dickinson
 Second Lieutenant Frank M. Baker Dickinson

SECOND BATTALION, FIRST INFANTRY.

Major, Commanding—John H. Fraine Grafton
 Adjutant—First Lieutenant D. S. Lewis Fargo
 Quartermaster and Commissary—Second Lieutenant Harold
 Sorenson Fargo

Company "C"—	
Captain Thomas H. Tharalson	Grafton
First Lieutenant (vacancy)	
Second Lieutenant John Breen	Grafton
Company "D"—	
Captain Alfred S. Blakey	Minot
First Lieutenant Lemuel M. Wright	Minot
Second Lieutenant Daniel C. Mulick	Minot
Company "E"—	
Captain Arthur L. Knauf	Williston
First Lieutenant-elect B. J. Schoregge	Williston
Second Lieutenant-elect L. B. Doctorman	Williston
Company "F"—	
Captain James M. Hanley	Mandan
First Lieutenant Samuel L. Nuchols	Mandan
Second Lieutenant Michael Lang, Jr., ...	Mandan

THIRD BATTALION, FIRST INFANTRY.

Major Commanding—Ingvald A. Berg	Grand Forks
Adjutant—First Lieutenant Robert A. Thomson	Fargo
Quartermaster and Commissary—Porter W. Eddy	Jamestown
Company "B"—	
Captain Gilbert C. Grafton	Fargo
First Lieutenant (vacancy)	
Second Lieutenant (vacancy)	
Company "I"—	
Captain Arthur E. McKean	Wahpeton
First Lieutenant Franklin B. McKean	Wahpeton
Second Lieutenant Harvey W. Rife	Wahpeton
Company "L"—	
Captain Barney C. Boyd	Hillsboro
First Lieutenant Ole B. Christianson	Hillsboro
Second Lieutenant (vacancy)	
Company "M"—	
Captain (vacancy)	
First Lieutenant Clarence E. Cray	Ellendale
Second Lieutenant Charles E. Hubbard	Ellendale

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Battery "A"—	
Captain Milton P. Wells	Lisbon
First Lieutenant T. E. Conklin	Lisbon
Second Lieutenant T. A. Curtis, Jr.	Lisbon

RETIRED.

Major General Heber M. Creel	Devils Lake
Brigadier General William H. Brown	Grand Forks
Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Keye	Fargo
Major Dorman Baldwin, Jr.	Jamestown
Captain Ole Manderud	Jamestown

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT.

Barnes county, Fifth district, second Monday in June and second Monday in December.

Benson county, Second district, second Monday in June and third Monday in November.

Billings county, Tenth district, third Tuesday in April, and first Tuesday in October.

†Bottineau county, Ninth district, second Monday in February, fourth Monday in April, third Monday in June, third Monday in September, third Monday in November.

Burleigh county, Sixth district, third Tuesday in May and fourth Tuesday in November.

*Cass county, Third district, first Tuesday after first Monday in January, fourth Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in November.

Cavalier county, Seventh district, third Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in November.

Dickey county, Fourth district, fourth Tuesday in June and first Wednesday after first Tuesday in November.

Eddy county, Fifth district, fourth Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.

Emmons county, Sixth district, first Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October.

Foster county, Fifth district, first Monday in May and second Monday in October.

Grand Forks, First district, first Tuesday in each month, except August and September.

Griggs county, Fifth district, second Monday in May and second Monday in November.

Kidder county, Sixth district, third Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in January.

LaMoure county, Fifth district, first Monday in February and fourth Monday in September.

Logan county, Fifth district, fourth Monday in April and fourth Monday in October.

††McHenry county, Ninth district, second Monday in March, second Monday in May, second Monday in July, first Monday in October, third Monday in December.

McIntosh county, Fourth district, second Tuesday in March and third Tuesday in October.

McKenzie county, Tenth district, two terms as judge shall direct.

McLean county, Sixth district, second Monday in June and second Monday in December.

Mercer county, Tenth district, first Monday in June and second Monday in December.

Morton county, Tenth district, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in November.

Nelson county, First district, first Monday after the fourth day of July, and the first Monday after the first day of January.

Oliver county, Tenth district, two terms as judge shall direct.

***Pembina county, Seventh district, first Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in October.

§Pierce county, Ninth district, third Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, first Monday in September, third Monday in October.

Ramsey county, Second district, first Monday in January and first Monday in June.

Ransom county, Fourth district, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in January.

Richland county, Fourth district, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in December.

Rolette county, Second district, third Monday in February and fourth Monday in June.

Sargent county, Fourth district, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in November.

Stark county, Tenth district, first Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.

Steele county, Third district, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.

Stutsman county, Fifth district, first Monday in January and first Monday in July.

Towner county, Second district, first Monday in December and first Monday in May.

Traill county, Third district, second Tuesday in February and first Tuesday in June.

**Walsh county, Seventh district, fourth Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in June, third Tuesday in November, third Tuesday in March.

Ward county, Eighth district, fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and fourth Monday in October.

Wells county, Third district, third Monday in January and third Monday in July.

Williams county, Eighth district, fourth Monday in February, fourth Monday in July and fourth Monday in September.

*No jury September term.

**No jury March or November terms.

***No jury April or October terms.

†No jury April, June and September.

††No jury May, July and October.

§No jury April, June and September.

Note—Ninth district created by act of legislature, 1907.

Note—Tenth district created by legislature of 1907, effective January, 1909. Hettinger, Adams and Bowman counties created and organized since passage of law, and terms of court will be held as judge shall direct until law is passed fixing terms.

Chambers, Morton county, first Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November, except when court is being held. Chambers, Stark county, first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December, except when court is being held.

Note—Until tenth district is fully organized the counties of Morton, Oliver, Billings, McKenzie, Mercer and Stark remain in the Sixth district.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Capitol	Bismarck
University	Grand Forks
Insane Asylum	Jamestown
Penitentiary	Bismarck
Agricultural College	Fargo
School of Mines (attached to University)	Grand Forks
School for the Deaf	Devils Lake
Reform School	Mandan
Normal School	Mayville
Normal School	Valley City
Institution for Feeble Minded	Grafton
Soldiers' Home	Lisbon
Blind Asylum	Bathgate
Industrial School	Ellendale
School of Forestry	Bottineau
Scientific School	Wahpeton

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	\$ 3,000
Lieutenant Governor	1,000
Secretary of State	2,000
Auditor	2,000
Treasurer	2,000
Attorney General	2,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000
Commissioner of Insurance	2,000
Commissioner of Railroads (three) each	1,200
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor	2,000
Judges of Supreme Court (three) each	5,000
Judges of District Courts (eight) each	3,500
Clerk of Supreme Court	1,500
Reporter of Supreme Court	1,500

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

State Examiner	\$ 2,000
Chief Deputy State Examiner	1,800
Assistant Deputy State Examiners	1,800
Adjutant General	1,800
Commissioner of University and School Lands	2,000
Oil Inspector	2,500
All department deputies	1,800

Trustees of Public Institutions receive \$3 per day for each day employed and traveling expenses—not more than twelve sessions (twenty-four days in the aggregate) to be held in any one year unless authorized by the governor.

State officers, clerk of supreme court, land commissioner and adjutant general receive fixed expense allowance of \$500 annually.

NEWSPAPERS IN NORTH DAKOTA.**ADAMS.**

Headlight	Hettinger	A. A. Brundage
Record	Hettinger	G. L. Hurd
State Line Herald	Lemon	J. F. P. Grosse

BARNES.

N'th Dakota D'y Patriot	Valley City	G. B. Vallandigham
Evening Times-Record	Valley City	Times Record Pub. Co.
Journal (weekly)	Valley City	W. H. Smethurst
Enterprise	Sanborn	Wm. McKean & Son
News	Wimbleton	Will Stevens
Herald	Fingal	Albert O. Wold
Bulletin	Litchville	W. A. Wells
Star	Kathryn	Iverson & Abrahamsen
Herald	Dazey	A. W. Klein
Tribune	Nome	W. L. Johnson
Advance	Leal	P. A. Pickett

BENSON.

North Dakota Siftings ..	Minnewaukon	Wm. Miller
Bee	Esmond	Allison Bros
Advocate	Knox	H. E. Delameter
York Ledger	York	Dolin & Son
News	Leeds	A. J. F. Voigt
Standard	Maddock	Standard Pub. Co.
Sentinel	Warwick	F. X. Kirschen
Star	Brinsmade	John Lindelien

BILLINGS.

Republican	Sentinel Butte	W. A. Shear
Billings County Herald.	Medora	Geo. L. Nelson
Chronicle	Beach	W. A. Young

BOTTINEAU.

North Dakota Eagle	Willow City	T. C. Michael
Bottineau Courant	Bottineau	The Courant Co.
Herald	Omeme	Matt Johnson
Republican	Souris	J. F. Haskett
Times	Lansford	Guy L. Scott
Standard	Westhope	A. J. Drake
News	Bottineau	F. C. Falkenstein
American	Antler	C. A. Stratton
Sentinel	Russell	Dan B. McGovern
Independent	Lansford	Evans & Berg
Monitor	Maxbass	O. A. Hoskins
Observer	Overly	Robinson & Walker
Record	Kramer	Geo. D. Skinner

BOWMAN.

Pioneer	Lowden	A. L. Lowden
Progress	Lowden	C. A. McCann

BURLEIGH.

Tribune	Bismarck	M. H. Jewell
Settler	Bismarck	Settler Pub. Co.
Palladium	Bismarck	A. Rolling
News	Driscoll	E. A. Hull
Messenger	Moffit	Wm. H. McMaster

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued.

CASS.

Express	Buffalo	A. R. Knight
Herald	Hunter	Ed. Mitchell
Tribune	Kindred	Geo. J. Seifert
Eagle	Wheatland	W. Irysh
Forum	Fargo	A. W. Edwards and H. C. Plumley
Call	Fargo	J. J. Jordan
Reporter	Casselton	Potter & Potter
Topics	Tower City	H. H. Roberts
White Ribbon	Fargo	
Record	Page	W. L. Brown
Fram	Fargo	Fram Pub. Co.
Blue and Gold	Fargo	Fargo College
Spectrum	Fargo	Agricultural College
Die Staats-Presse	Fargo	Gross Bros.
High School Cynosure	Fargo	Edwin Clapp
North Dakotan	Fargo	Newman & Kane
Northwestern Farmer	Fargo	N. D. Pub. Co.
North Dakota Sheaf	Fargo	Hugh L. Burleson
The Searchlight	Fargo	A. T. Cole
Wau-Kan	Fargo	Fargo College, Junior class

CAVALIER.

Globe	Milton	O. T. Rishoff
Cavalier Co. Republican	Langdon	A. E. Lindstrom
Moon	Hannah	S. J. A. Boyd
Courier-Democrat	Langdon	A. I. Koehmstedt
Independent	Osnabrock	Fred A. Bailey
Herald	Munich	S. T. Scott
Advocate	Sarles	Geo. W. Drowley
News	Nekoma	Arthur Stromgren
Times	Calvin	H. Stevens

DICKEY.

Times	Oakes	A. R. Wright
Journal	Oakes	J. M. Kellogg
Leader	Ellendale	F. S. Goddard
Record	Ellendale	H. H. Perry
Republican	Forbes	J. H. Nagel
Fullerton Farmer	Fullerton	J. S. Jensen

EDDY.

Transcript	New Rockford	Olsen & Maddux
Star	Sheyenne	C. C. Manning
Provost	New Rockford	P. M. Mattson

EMMONS.

Emmons Co. Republican	Hazelton	W. P. Thurston
Emmons Co. Record	Linton	D. R. Streeter
Advocate	Linton	Linton Pub. Co., C. A. Patterson
News	Braddock	Eb. Sheppard

FOSTER.

Independent	Carrington	Ed. Lum
Tribune	McHenry	J. B. Howard
Record	Carrington	S. A. Lewis
Free Press	McHenry	J. F. Faytle
Enterprise	Barlow	Miss J. McCallum

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued.

GRAND FORKS.

Herald	Grand Forks	Geo. B. Winship
Evening Times	Grand Forks	Times Pub. Co.
Evening Press	Grand Forks	Geo. E. Duis
Normanden	Grand Forks	P. O. Thorson
Pioneer	Larimore	Pioneer Printing Co.
Gleaner	Northwood	D. L. Campbell
Times-Vidette	Inkster	F. C. Nye
Sun	Reynolds	Geo. Rice
Student	Grand Forks	University
Dakota	Grand Forks	University, Junior class

GRIGGS.

Courier	Cooperstown	P. R. Trubshaw
Sentinel	Cooperstown	H. S. Rearick
Times	Binford	Theo. K. Curry
Enterprise	Hannaford	Kampen & Anderson

HETTINGER.

Pioneer Press	Mott	Small & Irysh
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KIDDER.

Ozone	Steele	H. S. Wood
Kidder County Herald	Steele	E. Smith
Leader	Dawson	H. S. Wood

LAMOURE.

Chronicle	LaMoure	Warren & Taylor
Mail	Edgeley	S. L. Brown
Messenger	Kulm	Malin & Parker
Reporter	Dickey	J. A. Warner
Sentinel	Marion	Sentinel Pub. Co.
Advance	Verona	W. G. Billyard
Leader	Jud	C. F. Quimby

LOGAN.

Homestead	Napoleon	O. F. Bryant
Republican	Gackle	Thos. N. Pettit

M'HENRY.

McHenry Co. Journal	Velva	Stafford & Son
News and Stockman	Towner	J. L. Killion
Record	Granville	E. T. Pierson
Progress	Anamoose	W. Tinker
Statesman	Balfour	E. E. Cowell
Post	Berwick	H. R. Young
Promoter	Denbigh	L. W. Pierson
Leader	Balfour	E. A. Valant
News	Drake	Connolly Sisters
Item	Norwich	W. C. Mitchell
Herald	Granville	C. R. Kendall
Enterprise	Deering	Jackman & Barnes
Star	Upham	L. W. Pierson
Advocate	Bantry	Oscar R. Fisher
Tribune	Towner	H. E. Miller
Messenger	Balfour	J. W. R. H. DeLa

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued.

M'INTOSH.

Republican	Ashley	Engel & Jensen
News	Wishek	A. P. Guy
Tribune	Ashley	E. T. Clyde

M'KENZIE.

Schafer Record	Schafer	Harry W. Franklyn
Chronicle	Alexander	C. Clemmenson

M'LEAN.

Leader	Washburn	John Satterland
News	Wilton	E. A. Hull
Voice	Denhoff	Ed. X. Moore
Miner	Underwood	T. J. Edwards
Citizen	Goodrich	W. J. Burt
Wave	Turtle Lake	E. J. Jones
Gazette	McClusky	W. J. Curriden
Enterprise	Max	C. W. Stafford & Son
Staats Zeitung	Denhoff	F. J. Kehrer
Independent	Garrison	Currier Bros
Times	Garrison	John Satterlund
Observer	Dogden	W. A. Carter
Searchlight	Martin	J. R. Ferguson
Nord-Dakota Herald	Goodrich	Francois Martin
Record	Russo	W. H. Francis
Telegram	Mercer	W. T. Wasson
News	Dogden	Evelyn Foster

MERCER.

Republican	Stanton	O. A. Schreiber
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MORTON.

Pioneer	Mandan	Pioneer Pub. Co.
Independent	Mandan	Frank Wilder
Times	Mandan	A. M. Packard
Die Wacht am Missouri	Hebron	Die Wacht am Missouri Pub. Co.
News	Glen Ullin	Wallace R. Hall
Hustler	Flasher	Mrs. F. S. Berrier
Republican	Mandan	Republican Pub. Co.
Deutscher Pioneer	New Salem	Bernhard Oppenheim
Journal	New Salem	Edward Sullivan
Advertiser	Almont	J. A. Smith

NELSON.

Observer	Lakota	J. S. Metcalf
Herald	Lakota	A. E. Sheet
American	Lakota	A. M. Beveridge
Panorama	Aneta	M. E. Sperry
Arena	Michigan	B. H. Lampman
Journal	McVile	Journal Printing Co.
Record	Petersburg	B. A. Hall
Tribune	Tolna	L. J. Bowen

OLIVER.

Republican	Center	Chas. L. Wright
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Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued.

PEMBINA.

Pioneer Express	Pembina	Wardwell & Thompson
Times	St. Thomas	Grant S. Hager
Pink Paper	Bathgate	F. A. Willson
Echo	Drayton	C. L. Fairchild
Cavalier Chronicle	Cavalier	J. K. Fairchild
Chronotype	Neche	Rex H. Lampman
Mountainer	Walhalla	Chas. H. Lee
Call	Crystal	J. A. Minder
Independent	Hamilton	H. P. Wood

PIERCE.

Tribune	Rugby	Anderson & Stager
Optimist	Rugby	Luther H. Bratton
Deutsche Zeitung	Rugby	Anderson & Stager
Mirror	Wolford	Breen & Breen
Post	Rugby	

RAMSEY.

Sun	Churches Ferry	G. C. Chambers
Inter-Ocean	Devils Lake	Marion Small
Herald-News	Edmore	E. M. Crary
Public Opinion	Crory	Edgar Anderson
Times	Starkweather	Homer Resler
Banner	Hampden	J. H. McDonald
Journal	Devils Lake	J. H. Bloom
Leader	Lawton	W. A. Mercer
News	Starkweather	Herbert Lewis
Republican	Devils Lake	Gooler & Goer

RANSOM.

Gazette	Lisbon	Backlund & Schomer
Progress	Sheldon	M. B. De la Bere
Free Press	Lisbon	C. E. Boyden
Independent	Enderlin	T. L. Longley
The Rotary	Lisbon	W. C. Crocker
Westland Educator	Lisbon	W. C. Crocker

RICHLAND.

Globe-Gazette	Wahpeton	Hughes & Falley
Times	Wahpeton	Knotts & Fuller
News	Fairmount	B. W. Clabaugh
News	Hankinson	W. C. Forman, Jr
Reporter	Walcott	R. N. Lee
Broadaxe	Lidgerwood	John Andrews
Monitor	Lidgerwood	Monitor Co.
Pioneer	Wyndmere	C. G. Klenzing
Enterprise	Wyndmere	A. B. Johnson
Herald	Abercrombie	A. K. Tweto
Broderbarten	Wahpeton	

ROLETTE.

Turtle Mountain Star ..	Rolla	W. J. Hoskins
Herald	Rolla	W. D. Packard
Magnet	Dunseith	H. T. Willey
Examiner	Rolette	A. L. Nelson
Record	Thorne	C. W. Sibley
Herald	McCumber	C. W. Sibley
Tribune	St. John	H. Kendall
Times	Dunseith	Sherwood

Newspapers in North Dakota—Continued.

SARGENT.

Independent	Forman	Wm. Hurly, Jr.
News	Forman	J. H. Maltby
Enterprise	Cogswell	C. A. Jordan
The DeLamere Mistletoe	De Lamere	A. P. Layton
Sargent County Teller	Milnor	Roy V. Fyles
Record	Havana	Wm. Hudson

STARK.

Press	Dickinson	M. L. Ayers
Recorder	Dickinson	W. A. Carter
Der Volksfreund	Dickinson	Thos. L. Rabsteinek
Post	Dickinson	Post Pub. Co.
News	Richardton	News Pub. Co.

STEELE.

Tribune	Sherbrooke	Chas. G. Boise
Beacon	Finley	G. A. Monteith
Pioneer	Hope	N. D. Pub. Co.
Reporter	Sharon	Albert O. Paulson

STUTSMAN.

Alert	Jamestown	W. R. Kellogg
Capital	Jamestown	J. B. Burgster
Gazette	Courtenay	Geo. Farries
Patriot	Pingree	H. C. Smith
Citizen	Medina	W. H. Nye
Democrat	Jamestown	M. P. Morris
Journal	Kensal	— Dudley
Leader	Cleveland	F. L. Kellogg

TOWNER.

Journal	Perth	H. H. Hammond
Gazette	Bisbee	Gores & Egeland
Herald	Cando	W. J. Sherman
Democrat and Record	Cando	Carl Nelson
Enterprise	Egeland	Melvin O. Long
Pioneer	Hansboro	C. H. Browne
Ripples	Rock Lake	S. A. Treadwell

TRAILL.

Banner	Hillsboro	Alvin Schmitt
Statstidende	Hillsboro	C. F. Bahnsen
Blade	Hillsboro	Blade Pub. Co.
Fremtiden	Hillsboro	T. Neilsen
Tribune	Mayville	Larin Bros.
Goose River Farmer	Mayville	J. M. Stewart
Republican	Portland	Jos. C. LaBell
Free Press	Hatton	W. H. Kelley

WALSH.

Walsh County Record	Grafton	E. H. Pierce
News and Times	Grafton	Luchau & Townsend
Gazette-News	Park River	F. J. Prochaska
Journal	Minto	W. S. Mitchell

Sargent county, Fourth district, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in November.

Stark county, Tenth district, first Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.

Steele county, Third district, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.

Stutsman county, Fifth district, first Monday in January and first Monday in July.

Towner county, Second district, first Monday in December and first Monday in May.

Traill county, Third district, second Tuesday in February and first Tuesday in June.

**Walsh county, Seventh district, fourth Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in June, third Tuesday in November, third Tuesday in March.

Ward county, Eighth district, fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and fourth Monday in October.

Wells county, Third district, third Monday in January and third Monday in July.

Williams county, Eighth district, fourth Monday in February, fourth Monday in July and fourth Monday in September.

*No jury September term.

**No jury March or November terms.

***No jury April or October terms.

†No jury April, June and September.

††No jury May, July and October.

§No jury April, June and September.

Note—Ninth district created by act of legislature, 1907.

Note—Tenth district created by legislature of 1907, effective January, 1909. Hettinger, Adams and Bowman counties created and organized since passage of law, and terms of court will be held as judge shall direct until law is passed fixing terms.

Chambers, Morton county, first Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November, except when court is being held. Chambers, Stark county, first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December, except when court is being held.

Note—Until tenth district is fully organized the counties of Morton, Oliver, Billings, McKenzie, Mercer and Stark remain in the Sixth district.

TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT.

Barnes county, Fifth district, second Monday in June and second Monday in December.

Benson county, Second district, second Monday in June and third Monday in November.

Billings county, Tenth district, third Tuesday in April, and first Tuesday in October.

†Bottineau county, Ninth district, second Monday in February, fourth Monday in April, third Monday in June, third Monday in September, third Monday in November.

Burleigh county, Sixth district, third Tuesday in May and fourth Tuesday in November.

*Cass county, Third district, first Tuesday after first Monday in January, fourth Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in November.

Cavalier county, Seventh district, third Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in November.

Dickey county, Fourth district, fourth Tuesday in June and first Wednesday after first Tuesday in November.

Eddy county, Fifth district, fourth Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.

Emmons county, Sixth district, first Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October.

Foster county, Fifth district, first Monday in May and second Monday in October.

Grand Forks, First district, first Tuesday in each month, except August and September.

Griggs county, Fifth district, second Monday in May and second Monday in November.

Kidder county, Sixth district, third Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in January.

LaMoure county, Fifth district, first Monday in February and fourth Monday in September.

Logan county, Fifth district, fourth Monday in April and fourth Monday in October.

††McHenry county, Ninth district, second Monday in March, second Monday in May, second Monday in July, first Monday in October, third Monday in December.

McIntosh county, Fourth district, second Tuesday in March and third Tuesday in October.

McKenzie county, Tenth district, two terms as judge shall direct.

McLean county, Sixth district, second Monday in June and second Monday in December.

Mercer county, Tenth district, first Monday in June and second Monday in December.

Morton county, Tenth district, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in November.

Nelson county, First district, first Monday after the fourth day of July, and the first Monday after the first day of January.

Oliver county, Tenth district, two terms as judge shall direct.

***Pembina county, Seventh district, first Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in October.

§Pierce county, Ninth district, third Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, first Monday in September, third Monday in October.

Ramsey county, Second district, first Monday in January and first Monday in June.

Ransom county, Fourth district, first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in January.

Richland county, Fourth district, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in December.

Rolette county, Second district, third Monday in February and fourth Monday in June.

Post Offices in North Dakota—Continued.

Town	County	Town	County
Fried	Stutsman	Hamilton	Pembina
Fullerton	Dickey	Hamden	Ramsey
Gackle	Logan	Hancock	McLean
Gaines	Oliver	Hankinson	Richland
Galchutt	Richland	Hannaford	Griggs
Galesburg	Traill	Hannah	Cavalier
Gardar	Pembina	Hannover	Oliver
Gardena	Bottineau	Hansboro	Towner
Gardner	Cass	Harlem	Sargent
Garfield	Williams	Harmon	Morton
Garske	Ramsey	Harrisburg	Nelson
Garrison	McLean	Hartford	Emmons
Gayton	Emmons	Harvey	Wells
Gem	Stutsman	Harwood	Cass
Geneseo	Sargent	Hastings	Barnes
Geoff	Walsh	Hatton	Traill
Gerber	Stutsman	Havana	Sargent
Gilby	Grand Forks	Haven	Foster
Gilstrap	Adams	Hazen	Mercer
Girard	Pierce	Hazelton	Emmons
Gladstone	Stark	Heart	Morton
Gladys	Williams	Heaton	Wells
Glanavon	Emmons	Hecker	Ward
Glasston	Pembina	Hebron	Morton
Glencoe	Emmons	Helena	Griggs
Glenburn	Ward	Hellwig	McIntosh
Glenullin	Morton	Hendley	Adams
Glover	Dickey	Hensel	Pembina
Goodall	McKenzie	Hensler	Oliver
Goodrich	McLean	Herr	McLean
Gorham	Billings	Hesnault	Ward
Goss	Ward	Hesper	Benson
Grafton (c. h.)	Walsh	Hettinger	Adams
Grand Forks (c. h.)	Grand Forks	Hewitt	Bottineau
Grano	Ward	Hickson	Cass
Graham's Island	Benson	Hiddenwood	McLean
Grand Harbor	Ramsey	Higley	Williams
Grandin	Cass	Hillsboro (c. h.)	Traill
Grand Rapids	LaMoure	Hoe	Emmons
Granville	McHenry	Holmes	Grand Forks
Grasslake	Pierce	Homen	Cavalier
Gray	Stutsman	Homestead	Richland
Great Bend	Richland	Honeyford	Grand Forks
Great Stone	McLean	Hoosier	Hettinger
Green	McKenzie	Hoople	Walsh
Grelland	Ward	Hope	Steele
Grinnel	Williams	Horace	Cass
Griswold	LaMoure	Horswill	Hettinger
Gronna	Rolette	Howard	Williams
Guelph	Dickey	Howe	Morton
Gwinner	Sargent	Hub	Mercer
Haarstad	Williams	Hull	Emmons
Haase	Bottineau	Hult	Oliver
Hagen	Ward	Hunter	Cass
Hague	Emmons	Hurd	Bottineau
Haley	Bowman	Hurdsfield	Wells
Halliday	Mercer	Imperial	Williams
Hallson	Pembina	Inkster	Grand Forks
Hamar	Eddy	Ione	LaMoure

Post Offices in North Dakota—Continued.

Town	County	Town	County
Island Lake	Rolette	Lincoln	McLean
Jackson	Ramsey	Linstad	Walsh
Jamestown (c. h.)	Stutsman	Linton (c. h.)	Emmons
Janesburg	Morton	Lisbon (c. h.)	Ransom
Jeanette	McLean	Litchville	Barnes
Jerome	Ward	Livonia	Emmons
Jessie	Griggs	Linusville	McHenry
Johnstown	Grand Forks	Little Heart	Morton
Joliette	Pembina	Loma	Cavalier
Josephine	Benson	Lomice	Walsh
Jud	LaMoure	Lonetree	Ward
Judson	LaMoure	Lordsburg	Bottineau
June	Dunn	Lowden	Bowman
Juno	Rolette	Lowell	McIntosh
Kathryn	Barnes	Lucca	Barnes
Kellogg	Walsh	Ludden	Dickey
Kellys	Grand Forks	Lynch	Ward
Kelso	Traill	Lynchburg	Cass
Kelvin	Rolette	McArthur	Pembina
Kempton	Grand Forks	McCanna	Grand Forks
Kenmare	Ward	McClusky	McLean
Kensal	Stutsman	McCullough	Williams
Kermit	Williams	McCumber	Rolette
Kindred	Cass	McGregor	Williams
Kiner	Wells	McHenry	Foster
King	Logan	McKenzie	Burleigh
Kintyre	Emmons	McKinney	Ward
Klara	Benson	McLean	Cavalier
Kloten	Nelson	McLeod	Ransom
Knox	Benson	McVila	Nelson
Kramer	Bottineau	Macroom	Ward
Krem	Mercer	Maddock	Benson
Kulm	LaMoure	Maida	Cavalier
Lakeview	Burleigh	Malcolm	McLean
Lakota (c. h.)	Nelson	Mandan (c. h.)	Morton
Lamoine	Kidder	Manfred	Wells
LaMoure (c. h.)	LaMoure	Manger	Williams
Landa	Bottineau	Manitou	Ward
Langdon (c. h.)	Cavalier	Mannhavn	Mercer
Langedahl	Kidder	Mantador	Richland
Lankin	Walsh	Manvel	Grand Forks
Lanona	Barnes	Mapes	Nelson
Lansford	Bottineau	Mapleton	Cass
Larimore	Grand Forks	Marie	Emmons
Larrabee	Foster	Marion	LaMoure
Latona	Walsh	Marmon	Williams
Laureat	Rolette	Mars	Rolette
Lawton	Ramsey	Marstonmoor	Stutsman
Leal	Barnes	Marshall	Unorganized
Lehr	McIntosh	Martha	McHenry
Leeds	Benson	Martin	McLean
Leigh	Adams	Mary	McKenzie
Lein	Burleigh	Matteson	Barnes
Lehigh	Stark	Mayville	Traill
Leipsig	Morton	Max	McLean
Leonard	Cass	Maxbass	Bottineau
Leroy	Pembina	Maxwell	McLean
Lewis	Ward	Maza	Towner
Leyden	Pembina	Medberry	LaMoure
Lidgerwood	Richland	Medford	Walsh
Lignite	Ward	Medina	Stutsman

Post Offices in North Dakota—Continued.

Town	County	Town	County
Medora (c. h.)	Billings	Oakdale	Stark
Mekinock	Grand Forks	Oakes	Dickey
Melby	Dunn	Oakland	McHenry
Melville	Foster	Oakwood	Walsh
Mercer	McLean	Oberon	Benson
Menoken	Burleigh	Odense	Morton
Merricourt	Dickey	Odessa	Ramsey
Merrifield	Grand Forks	Ogden	Williams
Michigan	Nelson	Ojata	Grand Forks
Midway	Billings	Olga	Cavalier
Mikkelsen	Billings	Olive	Ward
Milnor	Sargent	Olmstead	Towner
Milton	Cavalier	Omamee	Bottineau
Minnewaukan (c. h.)	Benson	Omio	Emmons
Minot (c. h.)	Ward	Ong	Burleigh
Minto	Walsh	Oriska	Barnes
Moffit	Burleigh	Orr	Grand Forks
Mohall	Ward	Oscar	McLean
Mona	Cavalier	Osgood	Cass
Monango	Dickey	Osnabrock	Cavalier
Montpelier	Stutsman	Otter Creek	Oliver
Montrose	Williams	Overly	Bottineau
Moraine	Grand Forks	Owens	McHenry
Monterey	Benson	Pace	McLean
Mooreton	Richland	Page	Cass
Morris	Eddy	Painted Woods	Burleigh
Mose	Griggs	Palermo	Ward
Mott	Hettinger	Paoli	Bowman
Mountain	Pembina	Paradise	Morton
Mount Carmel	Cavalier	Paris	Stutsman
Mowrer	McLean	Park	McLean
Moyersville	Kidder	Parkin	Morton
Mugford	Pembina	Park River	Walsh
Munich	Cavalier	Patterson	Ward
Mylo	Rolette	Pearce	Morton
Nanson	Rolette	Pearl	Ward
Napoleon (c. h.)	Logan	Pekin	Nelson
Nash	Walsh	Pelican	Burleigh
Naughton	Burleigh	Pembina (c. h.)	Pembina
Neche	Pembina	Penn	Ramsey
Newburg	Bottineau	Perley	McLean
Nekoma	Cavalier	Perry	Sargent
Nelson	Kidder	Perth	Towner
Nesson	Williams	Petersburg	Nelson
New England	Hettinger	Phoenix	Burleigh
Newhome	Stutsman	Picton	Tower
Newport	Ward	Pilot	Grand Forks
New Rockford (c. h.)	Eddy	Pingree	Stutsman
New Salem	Morton	Pinto	Oliver
Newville	Ramsey	Pisek	Walsh
Niagara	Grand Forks	Pittsburg	Pembina
Nicholson	Sargent	Plaza	Ward
Nisbet	Oliver	Pleasant	Ward
Noel	Morton	Pleasant Lake	Benson
Nome	Barnes	Plumer	Williams
North Chautauqua	Ramsey	Poland	Walsh
Northwood	Grand Forks	Portal	Ward
Norton	Walsh	Polege	Williams
Norwich	McHenry	Portland	Trall
Nowesta	Pembina	Power	Richland
Numedahl	Cavalier	Powers Lake	Ward

Post Offices in North Dakota—Continued.

Town	County	Town	County
Prairie	Stutsman	Selma	Morton
Prattford	Pembina	Sentinel Butte	Billings
Preston	Ransom	Sharlow	Stutsman
Pretty Rock	Morton	Sharon	Steele
Pursian	Kidder	Shawnee	Grand Forks
Questad	Ward	Sheldon	Ransom
Rafteree	Billings	Shell	Ward
Rainy Butte	Billings	Sherbrooke (c. h.)	Steele
Ransom	Sargent	Sherwood	Ward
Ray	Williams	Sheyenne	Eddy
Rega	McHenry	Skogomo	McLean
Renner	Ward	Shields	Morton
Reynolds	Grand Forks	Sibleybutte	Burleigh
Rhein	Oliver	Silo	Oliver
Richardton	Stark	Silverleaf	Dickey
Richville	Logan	Sims	Morton
Riga	McHenry	Slaughter	Burleigh
Rival	Ward	Smishek	Ward
Rocklake	Towner	Sofia	Mercer
Rockspring	Dunn	Sombre	Bottineau
Roger	Barnes	Sorkness	Ward
Rolla (c. h.)	Rolette	Souris	Bottineau
Rolette	Rolette	South Heart	Stark
Rolson	Williams	Sperry	Richland
Roney	McLean	Spiritwood	Stutsman
Ronda	Mercer	Spring Brook	Williams
Roosevelt	Wells	Spring Valley	Stutsman
Rosebud	Morton	Squires	Williams
Roseglen	McLean	Stady	Williams
Rosehill	Cavalier	Stanley	Ward
Ross	Ward	Stanton (c. h.)	Mercer
Rothville	McKenzie	Star	McHenry
Ruby	Nelson	Stark	Burleigh
Rude	Williams	Starkweather	Ramsey
Rudser	Williams	Steele (c. h.)	Kidder
Rugby (c. h.)	Pierce	Stella	Williams
Rural	Morton	Sterling	Burleigh
Ruso	McLean	Stevenson	Morton
Russell	Bottineau	Stewardsdale	Burleigh
Rutland	Sargent	Stillwater	Billings
Ryder	Ward	Stilwell	Cavalier
Saginaw	Towner	Stirum	Sargent
Saint Anthony	Morton	Stone	Morton
Saint Joseph	Morton	Stordale	Williams
St. John	Rolette	Stowers	Adams
St. Thomas	Pembina	Strasburg	Emmons
Saline	McHenry	Straubville	Sargent
Sanborn	Barnes	Streeter	Stutsman
Sandcreek	Billings	Stroud	McKenzie
Sandie	Williams	Surrey	Ward
Sandoun	Ransom	Strain	Morton
Sanford	McKenzie	Svold	Pembina
Sanger	Oliver	Sweden	Ward
Charles	Cavalier	Sweetbriar	Morton
Sarnia	Walsh	Sykeston	Wells
Sather	Burleigh	Tagus	Ward
Sawyer	Ward	Tappen	Kidder
Schafer	McKenzie	Tarsus	Bottineau
Schnebly	Adams	Tasker	Ward
Scott	Williams	Taylor	Stark
Sedan	McHenry	Tell	Emmons

Post Offices in North Dakota—Continued.

Town	County	Town	County
Thompson	Grand Forks	Wamduska	Nelson
Thorne	Rolette	Warren	Cass
Thorson	Ward	Warsaw	Walsh
Tiffany	Eddy	Warwick	Benson
Tioga	Williams	Washburn (c. h.)	McLean
Tirshal	Emmons	Wayne	Ward
Tobacco Garden	McKenzie	Weaver	Cavalier
Tokio	Benson	Webster	Ramsey
Tolley	Ward	Weible	Traill
Tolna	Nelson	Wells	Oliver
Tower City	Cass	Westhope	Bottineau
Towner (c. h.)	McHenry	Westfield	Emmons
Trenton	Williams	Wheatland	Cass
Trotters	Billings	Wheelock	Williams
Truax	Williams	White Earth	Ward
Truro	Bottineau	Whiteaker	Williams
Trygg	Burleigh	Willa	Hettinger
Tunbridge	Pierce	Wilbur	McKenzie
Turtle Lake	McLean	Wildrice	Cass
Twist	Wells	Williston (c. h.)	Williams
Tyler	Richland	Willow City	Bottineau
Tyner	Pembina	Wilson	Kidder
Underwood	McLean	Wilton	McLean
Union	Cavalier	Wimbledon	Barnes
University	Grand Forks	Winchester	Emmons
Upham	McHenry	Windsor	Stutsman
Urbana	Barnes	Winona	Emmons
Valley City (c. h.)	Barnes	Wiprud	McLean
Vandalia	Williams	Wirsch	Dickey
Vang	Cavalier	Wishek	McIntosh
Vanville	Ward	Wogsansport	Burleigh
Velva	McHenry	Wolf Butte	Adams
Venturia	McIntosh	Woodbridge	Cavalier
Verona	LaMoure	Woodhull	Richland
Veseleyville	Walsh	Woods	Cass
Villard	McHenry	Worms	Morton
Voltaire	McHenry	Wyndmere	Richland
Voss	Walsh	York	Benson
Wade	Morton	Youngtown	Morton
Wahpeton (c. h.)	Richland	Ypsilanti	Stutsman
Walcott	Richland	Yucca	Oliver
Wales	Cavalier	Yule	Billings
Walford	Pierce	Zahl	Williams
Walhalla	Pembina	Zeeland	McIntosh
Wallace	Kidder	Zenith	Stark
Walshville	Walsh	Zion	Towner
Walun	Griggs		

PRESIDENTIAL POST OFFICES.

City	Class	Salary	City	Class	Salary
Anamoose	3	\$1,400	Lansford	3	1,300
Aneta	3	1,500	Larimore	3	1,800
Ashley	3	1,000	Leeds	3	1,600
Balfour	3	1,400	Lidgerwood	3	1,600
Berthold	3	1,100	Linton	3	1,200
Bisbee	3	1,200	Lisbon	3	1,900
*Bismarck	2	2,500	McHenry	3	1,200
Bottineau	3	1,800	Maddock	3	1,000
Cando	3	1,700	Mandan	3	2,200
Carrington	3	1,700	Mayville	3	1,600
Casseltown	3	1,700	Michigan	3	1,100
Cavalier	3	1,200	Milnor	3	1,100
Churchs Ferry .. .	3	1,200	Milton	3	1,200
Cooperstown	3	1,600	Minnewaukan .. .	3	1,300
Courtenay	3	1,300	*Minot	2	2,600
Crary	3	1,000	Minto	3	1,000
Devils Lake	2	2,300	Mohall	3	1,400
Dickinson	3	2,000	Neché	3	1,000
Donnybrook	3	1,200	New Rockford .. .	3	1,600
Drayton	3	1,200	New Salem	3	1,400
Edgeley	3	1,200	Northwood	3	1,400
Edmore	3	1,200	Oakes	3	1,700
Ellendale	3	1,600	Omeme	3	1,200
Enderlin	3	1,400	Park River	3	1,700
Esmond	3	1,100	Pembina	3	1,200
Fairmount	3	1,100	Portal	3	1,400
*Fargo	1	3,200	Ray	3	1,100
Fessenden	3	1,600	Rolla	3	1,400
Flaxton	3	1,100	Rugby	3	1,400
Glenburn	3	1,000	Saint Thomas .. .	3	1,100
Glenullin	3	1,000	Sheldon	3	1,200
Grafton	3	1,900	Sherwood	3	1,100
*Grand Forks .. .	1	3,100	Souris	3	1,300
Granville	3	1,400	Steele	3	1,100
Hankinson	3	1,400	Starkweather .. .	3	1,000
Hannah	3	1,400	Tower City	3	1,100
Hatton	3	1,100	Towner	3	1,600
Harvey	3	1,700	Underwood	3	1,100
Hillsboro	3	1,600	Valley City	2	2,300
Hope	3	1,500	Velva	3	1,500
Hunter	3	1,000	Wahpeton	2	2,200
*Jamestown	2	2,500	Walhalla	3	1,100
Kenmare	3	1,800	Washburn	3	1,500
Kensal	3	1,100	Westhope	3	1,500
Kulm	3	1,100	Williston	3	1,700
Lakota	3	1,700	Willow City	3	1,400
LaMoure	3	1,500	Wilton	3	1,100
Langdon	3	1,700	Wimbledon	3	1,200

* Free delivery offices.

INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 American Bank Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 American Central Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Boston Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.
 Camden Fire Insurance Co., Camden, N. J.
 Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Co., New York.
 Citizens' Fire Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Continental Insurance Co., New York.
 Columbia Fire Insurance Co., Omaha, Neb.
 Delaware Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Eagle Fire Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.
 Fire Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fireman's Fund Insurance, San Francisco, Cal.
 Fidelity Fire Insurance Co., New York.
 German Alliance Insurance Co., New York.
 German American Insurance Co., New York.
 Germania Fire Insurance Co., New York.
 Glens Falls Insurance Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.
 Hanover Fire Insurance Co., New York.
 Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Home Insurance Co., New York.
 Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., New York.
 Michigan Commercial Fire Insurance Co., Lansing, Mich.
 Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 National Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 National Union Fire Insurance Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Niagara Fire Insurance Co., New York.
 Northwestern Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Northwestern National Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Northwestern National Fire Insurance Co., Valley City, N. D.
 Old Colony Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.
 Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phenix Insurance Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Providence Washington Insurance Co., Providence, R. I.
 Queen City Fire Insurance Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 Queen Insurance Company of America, New York.
 Reliance Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rochester German Insurance Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Security Insurance Co., New Haven, Conn.
 Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.
 St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.
 Westchester Fire Insurance Co., New York.

FOREIGN FIRE COMPANIES.

British America Assurance Co., Toronto Canada.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., London, England.
 First Russian Insurance Co., St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.
 Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.
 Moscow Fire Insurance Co., Moscow, Russia.
 Northern Assurance Co., London, England.
 North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London & Edinburg, England.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England.
 Palatine Insurance Co., Limited, London, England.

Phoenix Assurance Co., Limited, London, England.
 Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.
 Russian Re-Insurance Co., St. Petersburg, Russia.
 Skandia Insurance Co., Stockholm, Sweden.
 Sun Insurance Office, London, England.
 Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE COMPANIES.

Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Evangelical Mutual Insurance Co., Milbank, S. D.
 Globe Mutual Insurance Co., Huron, S. D.
 Implement Dealers Mutual Insurance Co., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Merchants National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Fargo, N. D.
 Millers National Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
 National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Omaha, Neb.
 North Dakota Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Valley City, S. D.
 Northwest German Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Eureka, S. D.
 Northwestern Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Fargo, N. D.
 Retail Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Security Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Chatfield, Minn.

COUNTY MUTUAL COMPANIES.

Barnes County Mutual Insurance Co., Valley City, N. D.
 Benson County Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Brinsmade, N. D.
 Bottineau County Mutual Insurance Co., Bottineau, N. D.
 Cavalier County Mutual Insurance Co., Osnabrock, N. D.
 Dundee, Walsh County Mutual Insurance Co., Dundee, N. D.
 Flaxton Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Flaxton, N. D.
 Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Cass county, Casselton, N. D.
 Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Nelson county, McVillie, N. D.
 Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Sargent and Ransom counties, Gwinner, N. D.
 Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Steele county, Sherbrooks, N. D.
 Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Traill county, Portland, N. D.
 Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Towner county, Cando, N. D.
 Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Harvey N. D.
 Greenfield Mutual Insurance Co., Sheyenne, N. D.
 Grant Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Donnybrook, N. D.
 Home Mutual Insurance Co., Wahpeton, N. D.
 James River Valley Mutual Insurance Co., Jamestown, N. D.
 Kenmare Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Kenmare, N. D.
 Morton-Oliver Counties Mutual Insurance Co., New Salem, N. D.
 McLean County Mutual Insurance Co., Washburn, N. D.
 McHenry County Mutual Insurance Co., Velva, N. D.
 Pembina County Mutual Insurance Co., Hamilton, N. D.
 Ransom County Mutual Insurance Co., Lisbon, N. D.
 Scandinavian Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Bottineau, N. D.
 Viking Mutual Insurance Co., Viking, N. D.
 Walle Farmers Mutual Insurance Co., Grand Forks, N. D.
 Walsh County Mutual Insurance Co., Minot, N. D.
 West McLean County Mutual Insurance Co., Garrison, N. D.

HAIL COMPANIES.

Alliance Hail Association, Jamestown, N. D.
 LaMoure County Mutual Insurance Co., LaMoure, N. D.

ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Aetna Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn.
 American Bank Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 American Bonding Co., Baltimore, Md.
 American Surety Co., New York.

Casualty Company of America, New York.
 Continental Casualty Co., Hammond, Ind.
 Empire State Surety Co., New York.
 Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., London, England.
 Federal Union Surety Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Fidelity & Casualty Co., New York.
 Fidelity & Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Frankfort Insurance Co., New York.
 Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co., New York.
 Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Imperial Casualty Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Co., New York.
 Metropolitan Surety Co., New York.
 Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co., New York.
 Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md.
 National Surety Co., New York.
 National Casualty Co., Detroit, Mich.
 New York Plate Glass Insurance Co., New York.
 Northern Trust Co., Fargo, N. D.
 North American Accident Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Ocean Accident & Guaranty Corporation, Ltd., London, England.
 Standard Life & Accident Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Title Guaranty & Surety Co., Scranton, Pa.
 U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md.
 United Surety Co., Baltimore, Md.

CAPITAL STOCK LIFE COMPANIES.

Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.
 Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 Germania Life Insurance Co., New York.
 Home Life Insurance Co., New York.
 Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New York.
 Missouri State Life Insurance Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. of A., Chicago, Ill.
 Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Pioneer Life Insurance Co., Fargo, N. D.
 Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J.
 Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Union Central Life Insurance Co., Cincinnati, O.
 United States Annuity and Life Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Washington Life Insurance Co., New York.

MUTUAL LIFE COMPANIES.

Bankers Reserve Life Co., of Omaha, Neb.
 Des Moines Life Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn.
 Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.
 Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York.
 National Life Insurance Co., Montpelier, Vt.
 New York Life Insurance Co., New York.
 Northwestern National Life Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
 Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 State Life Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Security Mutual Life Insurance Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

ASSESSMENT LIFE COMPANIES.

Bankers Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa.
 Surety Fund Life Insurance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

- Ancient Order United Workmen, Fargo, N. D.
 Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Catholic Order of Foresters, Chicago, Ill.
 Court of Honor, Springfield, Ill.
 Daughters of Norway, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Degree of Honor, Jamestown, N. D.
 Fraternal Union of America, Denver, Colo.
 Homesteader, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Improved Order of Heptasophs, Baltimore, Md.
 Independent Order of Foresters, Toronto, Canada.
 Independent Scandinavian Workingmens Association, Eau Claire, Wis.
 Knights of the Maccabees, Port Huron, Mich.
 Knights of Pythias, Chicago, Ill.
 Knights of Columbus, New Haven, Conn.
 Locomotive Engineers Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Ladies of the Maccabees, Port Huron, Mich.
 Loyal Americans, Springfield, Ill.
 Modern Brotherhood, Mason City, Iowa.
 Modern Protective Association, Sayre, Pa.
 Modern Samaritans, Duluth, Minn.
 Modern Woodmen of America, Rock Island, Ill.
 National Protective Legion, Waverly, N. Y.
 National Union, Toledo, Ohio.
 Royal Arcanum, Boston, Mass.
 Sons of Norway, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Royal Neighbors, Rock Island, Ill.
 Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 United Commercial Travelers, Columbus, O.
 United Order of Foresters, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Western Bohemian Catholic Union, New Prague, Minn.
 Western Masons Mutual Life Association, Los Angeles, Ca.
 Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb.

NORTH DAKOTA LEGAL WEIGHTS.

Apples	50 pounds	Lime	80 pounds
Barley	48 pounds	Millet	50 pounds
Beans	60 pounds	Oats	32 pounds
Bran	20 pounds	Onions	52 pounds
Bromus inermis ...	14 pounds	Potatoes, Irish ...	60 pounds
Buckwheat	42 pounds	Potatoes, sweet ...	46 pounds
Beets	60 pounds	Peas	60 pounds
Broom corn	30 pounds	Rye	56 pounds
Corn, shelled	56 pounds	Salt	80 pounds
Corn in the ear	70 pounds	Speltz	40 pounds
Clover seed	80 pounds	Turnips	60 pounds
Coal, stone	80 pounds	Timothy seed	45 pounds
Flax seed	56 pounds	Wheat	60 pounds

CENSUS STATISTICS.

Population of North Dakota by Counties.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA, 1860 TO 1900.

Census Years	Population	Increase	
		Number	Per Cent
1900	319,146	136,427	74.7
1890	182,719	145,810	395.1
1880	(1) 36,909	34,504	1,434.7
1870	(1) 2,405	.....	.....
1860	(2) 4,837	.....	.....

(1) Approximate population of present area of North Dakota.

(2) Dakota territory.

The population of the state in 1900 was 319,146 as compared with a population in 1890 of 182,719, showing an increase during the last ten years of 136,427, or 74.7 per cent. A small portion of this increase is due to the fact that there were 7,980 Indians and 284 other persons, or a total of 8,264 persons, on Indian reservations, etc., in North Dakota, who were specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but were included in the general population of the state at that census. That part of the territory of Dakota which now constitutes the state of North Dakota, had an approximate population in 1870 of 2,405, and in 1880 of 36,909, the increase from 1870 to 1880 having been 34,504, or 1,434.7 per cent, and from 1889 to 1890, 145,810, or 395.1 per cent.

The population of North Dakota in 1900 was nearly nine times as large as that given for 1880.

The total land surface of North Dakota is approximately 70,195 square miles, the average number of persons to the square mile at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 being as follows: 1890, 2.6; 1900, 4.5.

Table 2 shows the population of North Dakota by counties at each census from 1870 to 1900 inclusive, while table 3, which immediately follows, shows, for each county, the increase (or decrease) by number and per cent during the ten years from 1890 to 1900.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA BY COUNTIES:
1870 TO 1900.

Counties	1900	1890	1880	1870
The state	319,146	182,719	(1) 36,909	(1) 2,405
Alred (2)				
Barnes	13,159	7,045	1,585	
Benson (3)	8,320	2,460		
Billings (4)	975	170	1,323	
Bottineau	7,532	2,893		

TABLE 2—Continued.

Counties	1900	1890	1880	1870
Bowman (6) .....	.....	6		
Buford (7) .....	.....	803		
Burleigh	6,081	4,247	3,246	
Cass	28,625	19,613	8,998	
Cavalier (8)	12,580	6,471		
Church (9) .....	.....	74		
De Smet (10) .....	.....			
Dickey (11)	6,061	5,573		
Dunn (12) .....	.....	159		
Eddy (13).....	3,330	1,377		
Emmons	4,349	1,871	38	
Flannery (7) .....	.....	72		
Foster (14)	3,770	1,210	37	
Garfield (15) .....	.....	33		
Grand Forks (16) ..	24,459	18,357	6,248	
Griggs (17)	4,744	2,817		
Hettinger (18) .....	.....	81		
Howard (19) .....	.....	.....	12	
Kidder	1,754	1,211	89	

(1) Total population for Dakota territory in 1880, 135,177, 1870, 14,184; 1860, 4,837. The population of the remaining counties in 1880 and 1870 is given under South Dakota; no county organization in 1860.

(2) Organized from part of Howard in 1883; part annexed to Billings in 1897, and part taken to form part of Williams since 1890.

(3) Organized from parts of De Smet and Ramsey in 1883.

(4) Part taken to form Bowman in 1883; Bowman, McKenzie and part of Alred annexed in 1897.

(5) Part of Renville annexed in 1897.

(6) Organized from part of Billings in 1883; annexed to Billings in 1897.

(7) Organized from part of Walleto in 1883; part taken to form part of Williams since 1890.

(8) Towner organized from parts of Cavalier and Rolette in 1883.

(9) Organized from parts of McHenry and Sheridan in 1887; annexed to McHenry, McLean and Pierce since 1890.

(10) Name changed from French in 1875; taken to form Pierce in 1887 and part of Benson in 1883.

(11) Dickey organized from part of LaMoure in 1881.

(12) Organized from part of Howard in 1883; annexed to Stark in 1897.

(13) Organized from part of Foster in 1885.

(14) Parts taken to form Eddy in 1885, part of Griggs in 1881, and part of Nelson in 1883.

(15) Organized from part of Stevens in 1885, annexed to McLean in 1891.

(16) Parts taken to form parts of Walsh in 1881 and Nelson in 1883.

(17) Organized from parts of Foster and Traill in 1881; part taken to form Steele in 1883.

(18) Organized from part of Stark in 1883; annexed to Stark in 1897.

(19) Taken to form Alred, Dunn, McKenzie and Wallace in 1883.

TABLE 2—Continued.

Counties	1900	1890	1880	1870
LaMoure (11)	6,048	3,187	20	
Logan (20)	1,625	597		
McHenry (21)	5,253	1,584		
McIntosh (20)	4,818	3,148		
McKenzie (22) .....	.....	3		
McLean (23)	4,791	960		
Mercer (24)	1,778	428		
Morton	8,069	4,728	200	
Mountrail (25) ..	.....	122	13	
Nelson (26)	7,316	4,293		
Oliver (27)	990	464		
Pembina (28)	17,869	14,334	4,862	1,213
Pierce (29)	4,765	905		
Ramsey (30)	9,198	4,418	281	
Ransom (31)	6,919	5,393	537	
Renville (32) .....	.....	99		
Richland (33)	17,387	10,751	3,567	
Rolette (8)	7,995	2,427		
Sargent (34)	6,039	5,076		
Sheridan (35) .....	.....	5		
Stark (36)	7,621	2,304		
Steele (37)	6,888	3,777		
Stevens (38) .....	.....	16	247	

(11) Dickey organized from part of LaMoure in 1881.

(20) McIntosh organized from part of Logan in 1883.

(21) Part taken to form part of Church in 1887; part of Church annexed since 1890.

(22) Organized from part of Howard in 1883; annexed to Billings in 1897.

(23) Organized from part of Stevens in 1883; Garfield and Sheridan annexed in 1891 and parts of Church and Stevens annexed since 1890.

(24) Part taken to form Oliver in 1885; part of Williams annexed since 1890.

(25) Annexed to Ward in 1891.

(26) Organized from parts of Foster, Grand Forks and Ramsey in 1883.

(27) Organized from part of Mercer in 1885.

(28) Part taken to form part of Walsh in 1881.

(29) Organized from part of De Smet in 1887; part of Church annexed since 1890.

(30) Parts taken to form parts of Benson and Nelson in 1883.

(31) Part taken to form part of Sargent in 1883.

(32) Part taken to form part of Ward in 1885; annexed to Bottineau and Ward in 1897.

(33) Part of Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation annexed between 1880 and 1890.

(8) Towner organized from parts of Cavalier and Rolette in 1883.

(34) Organized from parts of Ransom county and Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation in 1883.

(35) Part taken to form part of Church in 1887; annexed to McLean in 1891.

(36) Part taken to form Hettinger in 1883; Dunn, Hettinger and Wallace annexed in 1897, and part of Williams annexed since 1890.

(37) Organized from parts of Griggs and Traill in 1883.

(38) Parts taken to form McLean in 1883, and Garfield and part of Ward in 1885; parts annexed to McLean and Ward since 1890.

TABLE 2—Continued.

Counties	1900	1890	1880	1870
Stutsman	9,143	5,266	1,007	
Towner (8)	6,491	1,450		
Trail (39)	13,107	10,217	4,123	
Wallace (12)		24		
Wallette (40)			432	
Walsh (41)	20,288	16,587		
Ward (42)	7,961	1,681		
Wells (43)	8,310	1,212		
Williams (44)		109	14	
Williams (45)	1,530			
Standing Rock Indian reservation (part of) (47) ..	2,208	(46) 511		
Unorganized territory				(48) 1,192

(39) Parts taken to form part of Griggs in 1881 and part of Steele in 1883.

(40) Taken to form Buford and Flannery in 1885.

(41) Organized from parts of Grand Forks and Pembina in 1881.

(42) Organized from parts of Renville and Stevens in 1885; Mountrail annexed in 1891, part of Renville annexed in 1897, and part of Stevens annexed since 1890.

(43) Name changed from Gingras in 1881.

(44) Annexed to Mercer and Stark since 1890.

(45) Organized from Buford, Flannery and part of Alred since 1890.

(46) Population of Fort Yates and Standing Rock Indian agency exclusive of reservation Indians.

(47) Can not be located by counties. For population of remainder of reservation see figures for South Dakota. Formerly part of Bowman, Dakota territory. Returned in 1890 as unorganized territory.

(48) Of the population of the unorganized territory in Dakota in 1870 (2,091), 1,191 is estimated to have been within the present limits of North Dakota.

TABLE NO. 3—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA BY COUNTIES—1890 TO 1900.

Counties	Increase	
	Number	Per Cent
The state	136,427	71.7
Barnes	6,114	86.8
Benson	5,860	238.2
Billings	805	473.5
Bottineau	4,639	160.4
Bowman	(1) 6	
Buford	(1) 803	
Burleigh	1,834	43.2
Cass	9,012	45.9

TABLE 3—Continued.

Counties	Increase	
	Number	Per Cent
Cavalier	6,109	94.4
Church	(1) 74	
Dickey	488	8.8
Dunn	(1) 159	
Eddy	1,953	141.8
Emmons	2,378	120.6
Flannery	(1) 72	
Foster	2,560	211.6
Garfield	(1) 33	
Grand Forks	6,102	33.2
Griggs	1,927	68.4
Hettinger	(1) 81	
Kidder	543	44.8
LaMoure	2,861	89.8
Logan	1,028	152.2
McHenry	3,669	231.6
McIntosh	1,570	48.3
McKenzie	(1) 3	
McLean	3,931	457.1
Mercer	1,350	315.4
Morton	3,341	70.7
Mountrail	(1) 122	
Nelson	3,023	70.4
Oliver	526	113.4
Pembina	3,535	24.7
Pierce	3,860	426.5
Ramsey	4,780	108.2
Ransom	1,526	28.3
Renville	(1) 99	
Richland	6,636	61.7
Rolette	5,568	229.4
Sargent	963	19.0
Sheridan	(1) 5	
Stark	5,317	230.8
Steele	2,111	55.9
Stevens	(1) 16	
Stutsman	3,877	73.6
Towner	5,041	347.7
Traill	2,890	28.3
Wallace	(1) 24	
Walsh	3,701	22.3
Ward	6,280	373.6
Wells	7,098	585.6
Williams	(1) 109	
Williams	1,530	
Standing Rock Indian reservation (part of)	1,697	332.1

(1) Decrease; county abolished.

The following territorial changes in the counties of North Dakota have been made since 1890: Present county of Williams organized from Buford, Flannery and part of Alred; part of Alred annexed to Billings and part taken to form part of Williams; Bowman and McKenzie annexed to Billings; Buford and Flannery taken to form

part of Williams; Church annexed to McHenry, McLean and Pierce; Dunn, Hettinger and Wallace annexed to Stark*; Garfield and Sheridan annexed to McLean; Mountrail annexed to Ward; Renville annexed to Bottineau and Ward; Stevens annexed to McLean and Ward; and former county of Williams annexed to Mercer and Stark.

Of the thirty-nine counties in the state all have increased in population during the decade, the counties showing more than 200 per cent of increase being Wells, 585.6 per cent; Billings, 473.5 per cent; McLean, 457.1 per cent; Pierce, 426.5 per cent; Ward, 373.6 per cent; Towner, 347.7 per cent; Mercer, 315.4 per cent; Benson, 238.2 per cent; McHenry, 231.6 per cent; Stark, 230.8 per cent; Rolette 229.4 per cent; and Foster, 211.6 per cent.

* State supreme court decision in 1902 decided act of 1897, changing boundaries of Stark county, unconstitutional, and original boundaries were restored.

POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA TOWNS AND CITIES, 1890 AND 1900.

(Since the 1900 census many towns and cities have doubled in population, and new towns, some of them of great commercial importance, have sprung up in the northern and western part of the state. Synopsis of the state census of 1905 appears in the back part of this book.)

Cities, Towns and Villages	Population	
	1900	1890
Ardoch town	298	214
Bismarck	3,319	2,186
Bottineau town	888	145
Buffalo village	213	177
Cando town	1,061	200
Canton town	98	
Cassellton city	1,207	840
Cavalier town	671	
Churchs Ferry village	264	
Conway village	216	
Cooperstown village	648	368
Crystal city	385	
Davenport village	245	
Devils Lake city	1,729	846
Dickinson city	2,076	987
Drayton town	688	318
Edgeley village	306	
Edinburg village	286	
Ellendale city	750	761
Enderlin city	636	
Fairmount village	284	91
Fargo city	9,589	5,604
Forest River village	252	
Forman town	257	178
Grafton city	2,378	1,594
Grand Forks city	7,652	4,979
Hamilton town	224	257
Hankinson village	713	
Hatton village	430	

**Population of North Dakota Towns and Cities, 1890 and
1900—Continued.**

Cities, Towns and Villages	Population	
	1900	1890
Hillsboro city	1,172	715
Hoople village	174	
Hope village	606	238
Hunter village	407	194
Jamestown city	2,853	2,296
Kulm village	463	
Lakota village	576	227
LaMoure village	457	309
Langdon city	1,188	291
Larimore city	1,235	553
Leeds village	349	
Lidgerwood village	585	
Lisbon city	1,046	935
Mandan city	1,658	1,328
Mapleton village	322	119
Mayville city	1,106	657
Michigan village	309	
Milnor town	322	279
Milton village	384	202
Minnewaukan village	482	
Minot village	1,277	575
Minto village	860	467
New Salem village	229	
Northwood city	697	268
Oakes city	688	379
Park River city	1,088	534
Pembina city	929	670
Pisek village	132	
Portland town	524	367
Reynolds city	389	
Rolla village	400	255
Rugby village	487	
St. Thomas town	661	477
Sanborn village	259	227
Sheldon town	518	253
Steele city	185	133
Tower City village	468	309
Towner town	331	211
Valley City	2,446	1,089
Wahpeton city	2,228	1,518
Walhalla city	377	
Williston city	763	
Willow City	476	
Wimbledon village	226	

Of the above named seventy-three incorporated places there were nineteen which had more than 1,000 inhabitants in 1900; of these eleven had less than 2,000; six had more than 2,000 but less than 5,000 and two had more than 5,000, namely, Grand Forks with 7,652 and Fargo with 9,589 inhabitants.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of Census.

**POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES,
1890 and 1900.**

States	1900	1890	Indians Not Taxed
Alabama	1,828,097	1,513,017	
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,138,179	
California	1,485,053	1,208,130	1,549
Colorado	539,700	412,198	597
Connecticut	908,355	746,258	
Delaware	184,785	166,493	
Florida	528,542	391,422	
Georgia	2,216,329	1,837,353	
Idaho	161,771	84,385	2,297
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351	
Indiana	2,516,468	2,192,404	
Iowa	2,254,829	1,911,896	
Kansas	1,469,496	1,427,096	
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635	
Louisiana	1,381,627	1,118,587	
Maine	694,366	661,086	
Maryland	1,189,946	1,042,390	
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943	
Michigan	2,119,782	2,093,889	
Minnesota	1,751,395	1,301,826	1,768
Mississippi	1,551,372	1,289,600	
Missouri	3,107,117	2,679,184	
Montana	243,289	132,159	10,746
Nebraska	1,068,901	1,058,910	
Nevada	42,334	45,761	1,665
New Hampshire	411,588	376,520	
New Jersey	1,833,669	1,444,933	
New York	7,268,009	5,997,853	4,711
North Carolina	1,891,992	1,617,947	
North Dakota	319,040	182,719	4,692
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	
Oregon	413,532	313,767	
Pennsylvania	6,801,365	5,258,014	
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	
South Carolina	1,340,312	1,151,149	
South Dakota	401,558	328,808	10,932
Tennessee	2,022,723	1,767,518	
Texas	3,048,828	2,235,523	
Utah	276,565	207,905	1,472
Vermont	343,641	332,422	
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980	
Washington	517,672	349,390	2,531
West Virginia	958,900	762,790	
Wisconsin	2,068,963	1,686,880	1,657
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	
Total	74,627,907	62,116,811	44,617
Territories, etc.,			
Alaska (estimate)	44,000	32,052	
Arizona	122,212	59,620	24,644
District of Columbia	278,718	230,392	
Hawaii	154,001	89,990	
Indian Territory	391,960	180,182	56,033
New Mexico	193,777	153,593	2,937
Oklahoma	398,245	61,834	5,927

Persons in the service of the United States stationed abroad (estimated) 1900, 84,400.

Indians, etc., on Indian reservations except Indian Territory, 1900, 145,282.

Total for seven territories, etc., 1900, 1,667,313; 1890, 552,945; Indians not taxed, 89,541.

The Alaskan figures are derived from partial data only, and all returns for Alaska and for certain military organizations stationed abroad, principally in the Philippines, had not been received when the census bureau published the statement above.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes:

First Class—Letters, postal cards and matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same) and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Rates of postage—Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards, one cent each. On "drop" letters two cents per ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at the letter carrier's office and one cent per ounce or fraction thereof where there is no free delivery.

Second Class—Newspapers and publications issued at stated intervals as often as four times a year, bearing a date of issue and numbered consecutively, issued from a known office of publication, and formed of printed sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Such publication must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, art or some special industry. They must have a legitimate list of subscribers and must not be designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for circulation free, or at nominal rates. Rate of Postage—For publishers and news agents, one cent a pound or fraction thereof. For others than publishers and news agents, one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Third Class—Books, periodicals and matter wholly in print (not included in second class), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Rate of Postage—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Fourth Class—Merchandise—namely, all matter not embraced in the other three classes and which is not in the form or nature liable to destroy, deface or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person or anyone engaged in the postal service and not above the weight provided by law. Rate of Postage—One cent per ounce or fraction thereof, but on seeds, cuttings, roots, scions and plants one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT—A package must not exceed four pounds in weight, unless it be a single book. Second class matter is not subject to the four pound limitation.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE—On first-class matter the postage should be fully prepaid, but if two cents in stamps be affixed the matter will be forwarded and remainder due collected of addressee before delivery.

On second class, third and fourth class matter the postage must be fully prepaid.

THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.

All mail matter, including drop letters, may be registered, but not matter addressed to fictitious names, initials or box numbers, or bearing vague or indefinite addresses. The registry fee is eight cents additional to postage. It must be prepaid by stamps affixed.

The rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada and Mexico) are as follows:

Letters, 1 ounce	5 cents
Postal cards, each	2 cents
Double postal cards, each	4 cents
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1 cent
Commercial papers—	
Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each two ounces or fraction	1 cent
Samples in merchandise—	
Packets not in excess of four ounces	2 cents
Packets in excess of four ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent
Registration fee on letters or other articles	8 cents
Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least, partially.	

CANADA AND MEXICO.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada or Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that 1 cent must be prepaid for newspapers for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.

COST OF DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

On order not exceeding \$2.50	\$ 0.03
Over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5	.05
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	.08
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20	.10
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30	.12
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40	.15
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50	.18
Over \$50 and not exceeding \$60	.20
Over \$60 and not exceeding \$75	.25
Over \$75 and not exceeding \$100	.30

Rates on specially delivered letters, ten cents on each letter in addition to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps may be purchased at post offices, or if stamps of any kind to the amount of 10 cents, in addition to the regular postage, are attached and the words "Special Delivery" are written on the front of the envelope, the letter will be entitled to special delivery the same as though a regular special delivery stamp was attached. The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

All mail matter at large post offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore in all cases be so plainly addressed as to leave no room for doubt and no excuse for error on the part of postal employees. Names of states should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo., Md.; Ia., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post offices in different states.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found.

Such articles as poisons, explosives or inflammable articles, live animals, insects, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

Letters (but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope. There is no limit of weight for first class matter fully prepaid.

An indemnity—not to exceed \$25 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than \$25—shall be paid for the loss of first class registered matter.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing box, or into the receptacle at a post office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage. Observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Applications for the establishment of post offices should be addressed to the first assistant postmaster general, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

HOLIDAYS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

January 1—New Year's Day.

February 12—Lincoln's Birthday.

February 22—Washington's Birthday.

May 30—Memorial Day.

July 4—Independence Day.

Election Day—All general election days.

Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.

December 25—Christmas.

Arbor Day—Day set by governor.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name and Birthplace	Year	Inaug'd		Politics	Died	Age
		Year	Age			
1 George Washington, Virginia	1732	1789	57	Federal	1799	67
2 John Adams, Massachusetts..	1735	1797	62	Federal	1826	90
3 Thomas Jefferson, Virginia..	1743	1801	58	Repubt	1826	83
4 James Madison, Virginia....	1751	1809	58	Repub	1836	85
5 James Monroe, Virginia.....	1758	1817	59	Repub	1831	73
6 J. Q. Adams, Massachusetts.	1767	1825	58	Repubt	1848	80
7 Andrew Jackson, N. Carolina	1767	1829	62	Dem..	1845	78
8 Martin Van Buren, New York	1782	1837	55	Dem..	1862	79
9*Wm. H. Harrison, Virginia..	1773	1841	68	Whig..	1841	68
10 John Tyler, Virginia	1790	1841	51	Dem..	1852	72
11 Jas. K. Polk, North Carolina	1795	1845	50	Dem..	1849	53
12§Zachary Taylor, Virginia	1784	1849	65	Whig..	1850	65
13 Millard Fillmore, New York.	1800	1850	50	Whig..	1874	74
14 Franklin Pierce, N. Hampshire	1804	1853	49	Dem..	1869	64
15 Jas. Buchanan, Pennsylvania.	1791	1857	66	Dem..	1868	77
16†Abraham Lincoln, Kentucky.	1809	1861	52	Repub.	1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson, N. Carolina	1808	1865	57	Repub.	1875	66
18 Ulysses S. Grant, Ohio	1822	1869	47	Repub.	1885	63
19 Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio..	1822	1877	54	Repub.	1893	70
20 ||James A. Garfield, Ohio.....	1831	1881	49	Repub.	1881	49
21 Chester A. Arthur, Vermont.	1830	1881	51	Repub.	1886	56
22 Grover Cleveland, New Jersey	1837	1885	48	Dem..	....	..
23 Benjamin Harrison, Ohio ...	1833	1889	55	Repub.	1901	68
24 Grover Cleveland, New Jersey	1837	1893	56	Dem..	....	..
25**William McKinley, Ohio ..	1843	1897	54	Repub.	1901	58
26 Theodore Roosevelt, N. York	1858	1901	43	Repub.	....	..

*Died in office, April 4, 1841, when Vice President Tyler succeeded him.

§Died in office, July 9, 1850, when Vice President Fillmore succeeded him.

†Assassinated, April 14, 1865, when Vice President Johnson succeeded him.

||Assassinated and died September 20, 1881, when Vice President Arthur succeeded him.

¶The democratic party of today claims lineal descent from the first republican party and President Jefferson as its founder.

‡Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a republican, but his doctrines were decidedly federalistic. The opposition to his administration took the name of democrats and elected Jackson president.

**Assassinated and died September 14, 1901, when Vice President Roosevelt succeeded him.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1 John Adams, Massachusetts..	1735	1789	Federal...	1826	90
2 Thomas Jefferson, Virginia ..	1743	1797	Republican	1826	83
3 Aaron Burr, New Jersey	1756	1801	Republican	1836	80
4*George Clinton, New York ..	1739	1805	Republican	1812	73
5*Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts	1744	1813	Republican	1814	70
6 Daniel D. Tompkins, N. York	1774	1817	Republican	1825	51
7†John C. Calhoun, S. Carolina	1782	1825	Republican	1850	68
8 Martin Van Buren, New York	1782	1833	Democrat..	1862	79
9 Richard M. Johnson, Ky....	1780	1837	Democrat..	1850	70
10‡John Tyler, Virginia	1790	1841	Democrat..	1862	72
11 Geo. M. Dallas, Pennsylvania	1792	1845	Democrat..	1864	72
12||Millard Fillmore, New York .	1800	1849	Whig.....	1874	74
13§Wm. R. King, N. Carolina	1786	1853	Democrat..	1853	67
14 John C. Breckenridge, Kent'y	1821	1857	Democrat..	1875	54
15 Hannibal Hamlin, Maine ...	1809	1861	Republican	1891	81
16||Andrew Johnson, N. Carolina	1808	1865	Republican	1875	66
17 Schuyler Colfax, New York.	1823	1869	Republican	1885	62
18*Henry Wilson, N. Hampshire	1812	1873	Republican	1875	63
19 Wm. A. Wheeler, New York	1819	1877	Republican	1887	68
20**Chester A. Arthur, Vermont	1830	1881	Republican	1886	56
21*Thomas A. Hendricks, Ohio.	1819	1885	Democrat..	1885	66
22 Levi P. Morton, Vermont...	1824	1889	Republican	....	..
23 Adlai E. Stevenson, Kentucky	1835	1893	Democrat..	....	..
24 Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey	1844	1897	Republican	1899	55
25***Theodore Roosevelt, N. York	1858	1901	Republican	....	..
26 Charles W. Fairbanks, Ohio.	1852	1905	Republican	....	..

* Died in office.

† Resigned December 28, 1832.

‡ Became president by death of Harrison.

§ Ex-officio as president pro tem of the senate.

|| Became president by death of Taylor.

¶ Became president by death of Lincoln.

** Became president by death of Garfield.

*** Became president by death of McKinley.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois,
Born 1833, Appointed 1888.

Associate Justice—John M. Harlan, Kentucky	1833	1877
Associate Justice—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts	1841	1902
Associate Justice—David J. Brewer, Kansas	1837	1889
Associate Justice—Wm. H. Moody, Massachusetts....	1853	1906
Associate Justice—William R. Day	1849	1903
Associate Justice—Edward D. White, Louisiana	1845	1894
Associate Justice—Rufus W. Peckham, New York....	1838	1895
Associate Justice—Joseph McKenna, California	1843	1898

Reporter—Charles Henry Butler.

Clerk—J. H. McKenney, D. C.

Marshal—John M. Wright, Kentucky.

The salary of the chief justice of the United States is \$13,000; associate justices, \$12,500 each; of the reporter, \$4,500; marshal, \$3,500; clerk of the supreme court, \$6,000.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Le Baron B. Colt, Rhode Island.
William L. Putnam, Maine.
Frances C. Lowell, Massachusetts.
2. William J. Wallace, Albany, N. Y.
E. Henry La Combe, New York.
William K. Townsend, Connecticut.
Alfred C. Coxe, New York.
3. Jos. Buffington, Pennsylvania.
George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania.
George Gray, Delaware.
4. Nathan Goff, West Virginia.
Jeter C. Pritchard, North Carolina.
5. Don A. Pardee, Louisiana.
Andrew P. McCormick, Texas.
David D. Shelby, Alabama.
6. Henry F. Severens, Michigan.
Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee.
John K. Richards, Ohio.
7. W. H. Seaman, Wisconsin.
C. C. Kohlsaat, Illinois.
Peter S. Grosscup, Illinois.
Francis E. Baker, Indiana.
8. William Van Devanter, Wyoming.
Walter H. Sanborn, Minnesota.
Amos M. Thayer, Missouri.
William C. Hook, Kansas.
William W. Morrow, California.
9. William B. Gilbert, Oregon.
Ersine M. Ross, California.

Salaries, \$7,000 each. The judges of each circuit and the justice of the supreme court for the circuit constitute a circuit court of appeals. The First circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. Second—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. Third—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Fourth—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. Fifth—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. Sixth—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Seventh—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Eighth—Arkansas, Colorado, Indian and Oklahoma territories, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. Ninth—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice—Stanton J. Peele, Ind., salary, \$6,500. Associate Judges—F. M. Booth, Illinois; G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia; Samuel S. Barney, Wis.; Charles B. Howry, Miss. Salaries, \$6,000 each. Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Mass., \$3,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

(Annual salary, \$6,000.)

Alabama—(N. D., M. D.) T. G. Jones, Montgomery; (S. D.), H. T. Toulmin, Mobile.
Alaska—R. A. Gunnison, Juneau; Alfred S. Moore, Nome; J. Wickersham, Eagle City.
Arizona—Edward Kent, Phoenix.
Arkansas—(E. D.) Jacob Trieber, Little Rock; (W. D.) J. H. Rogers, Fort Smith.
California—(N. D.) J. J. DeHaven, San Francisco; (S. D.) O. Wellborn, Los Angeles.

- Colorado—R. E. Lewis, Denver.
 Connecticut—Jas. P. Platt, Hartford.
 Delaware—E. G. Bradford, Wilmington.
 Florida—(N. D.) Charles Swayne, Pensacola; (S. D.) J. W. Locke, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—(N. D.) W. T. Newman, Atlanta; (S. D.) Emory Speer, Macon.
 Hawaii—Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu.
 Idaho—James H. Beatty, Boise City.
 Illinois—(N. D.) S. H. Bethea, K. M. Landis, Chicago; (S. D.) J. O. Humphrey, Springfield; F. M. Wright, Urbana.
 Indian Territory—(N. D.) J. A. Gill, Vinita; L. F. Parker, Vinita; (C. D.) W. H. H. Clayton, McAlister; T. C. Humphrey, McAlister; (S. D.) H. Townsend, Ardmore; J. T. Dickerson, Chickasha; (W. D.) C. W. Raymond, Muscogee; L. Sulsbacher, Muscogee.
 Indiana—A. B. Anderson, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—(N. D.) H. T. Reed, Cresco; (S. D.) Smith McPherson, Red Oak.
 Kansas—John C. Pollock, Leavenworth.
 Kentucky—(E. D.) A. M. J. Cochran, Maysville; (W. D.) W. Evans, Louisville.
 Louisiana—(E. D.) C. Parlange, New Orleans; (W. D.) A. Boardman, Shreveport.
 Maine—Clarence Hale, Portland.
 Maryland—Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—F. Dodge, Boston.
 Michigan—(E. D.) Hy H. Swan, Detroit; (W. D.) Geo. P. Wanty, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota—Wm. Lochren, Minneapolis; Page Morris, Duluth.
 Mississippi—(N. and S. D.) Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko.
 Missouri—(E. D.) G. A. Finkelnburg, St. Louis; (W. D.) J. F. Philips, Kansas City.
 Montana—William H. Hunt, Helena.
 Nebraska—William H. Munger, Omaha.
 Nevada—Thos. P. Hawley, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—E. Aldrich, Littleton.
 New Jersey—W. M. Lanning, Trenton; Jos. Cross, Elizabeth.
 New Mexico—W. J. Mills, Las Vegas.
 New York—(N. D.) George W. Ray, Utica; (S. D.) George B. Adams, New York City; (E. D.) Edward B. Thomas, Brooklyn; (W. D.) John R. Hazel, Buffalo; G. C. Holt, New York; C. M. Hough, New York City.
 North Carolina—(E. D.) T. R. Purnell, Raleigh; (W. D.) J. E. Boyd, Greensboro.
 North Dakota—C. F. Amidon, Fargo.
 Ohio—(N. D.) A. J. Ricks, R. W. Taylor, Cleveland; (S. D.) A. C. Thompson, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—J. H. Burford, Guthrie.
 Oregon—C. E. Wolverton, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—(E. D.) J. B. McPherson, Philadelphia; J. B. Holland, Philadelphia; (M. D.) R. W. Archibald, Scranton; (W. D.) J. Buffington, Pittsburg.
 Porto Rico—C. F. McKenna, San Juan.
 Rhode Island—A. L. Brown, Providence.
 South Carolina—W. H. Brawley, Charleston.
 South Dakota—J. E. Carland, Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee—(E. and M. D.) C. D. Clark, Chattanooga; (W. D.) J. E. McCall, Memphis.
 Texas—(N. D.) E. R. Meek, Fort Worth; (S. D.) W. T. Burns, Houston; (E. D.) D. E. Bryant, Sherman; (W. D.) T. S. Maxey, Austin.
 Utah—John A. Marshall Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—J. L. Martin, Brattleboro.

Virginia—(E. D.) E. Waddill, Jr., Richmond; (W. D.) H. C. McDowell, Bigstone Gap.
 Washington—C. H. Hanford, Seattle; E. Whitson, Spokane.
 West Virginia—(N. D.) A. G. Dayton, Phillippi; (S. D.) B. F. Keller, Bramwell.
 Wisconsin—(E. D.) J. V. Quarles, Milwaukee; (W. D.) A. L. Sanborn, Madison.
 Wyoming—John A. Riner, Cheyenne.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(*Chief Justices.)

Name	Service		Born	Died
	Term	Yrs.		
*John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Massachusetts ..	1789-1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pennsylvania	1780-1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Virginia	1789-1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Maryland ...	1789-1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, North Carolina	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Maryland	1791-1793	2	1732	1819
William Paterson, New Jersey ...	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
*John Rutledge, South Carolina ..	1795-1795	..	1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Maryland	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut	1796-1800	5	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Virginia ...	1798-1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, North Carolina	1799-1804	5	1755	1810
*John Marshall, Virginia	1801-1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, South Carolina .	1804-1834	30	1771	1834
Brock Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Kentucky	1807-1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Massachusetts	1811-1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Maryland	1811-1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, New York	1823-1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Kentucky	1826-1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pennsylvania	1830-1844	16	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Georgia	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
*Roger B. Taney, Maryland	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Virginia	1836-1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tennessee	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Alabama	1837-1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V. Daniels, Virginia	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, New York	1845-1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire ..	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benjamin R. Curtis, Massachusetts	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Alabama	1853-1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Maine	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Illinois	1862-1877	15	1815	1885
Stephen J. Field, California	1863-1897	34	1816	1899

Justices of the Supreme Court—Continued.

Name	Service		Born	Died
	Term	Yrs.		
*Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
William Strong, Pennsylvania	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey ..	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, New York	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
*Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Kentucky	1877-....	..	1883	
William B. Woods, Georgia	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Massachusetts	1881-1902	..	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, New York ...	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi ..	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
*Melville W. Fuller, Illinois	1888-....	..	1833	
David J. Brewer, Kansas	1889-....	..	1837	
Henry B. Brown, Michigan	1890-....	..	1836	
George Shiras, Jr., Pennsylvania ..	1892-....	..	1832	
Howell E. Jackson, Tennessee	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, Louisiana	1894-....	..	1845	
Rufus W. Peckham, New York	1895-....	..	1838	
Joseph McKenna, California	1898-....	..	1843	
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mass.	1902-....	..	1841	
W. R. Day, Ohio	1903-....	..	1849	
W. H. Moody, Massachusetts	1906-....	..	1853	

UNITED STATES CABINET OFFICERS.

(State and date of appointment.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia	1789
Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1794
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts ..	1795
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts ..	1797
John Marshall, Virginia	1800
James Madison, Virginia	1801
Robert Smith, Maryland	1809
James Monroe, Virginia	1811
John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts ..	1817
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1825
Martin Van Buren, New York	1829
Edward Livingston, Louisiana	1831
Louis McLane, Delaware	1833
John Forsyth, Georgia	1834
John Forsyth, Georgia	1837
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts	1841
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts	1841
Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina	1843
Abel P. Upshur, Virginia	1843
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina	1844
James Buchanan, Pennsylvania	1845
John M. Clayton, Delaware	1849
Daniel Webster, Massachusetts	1850

United States Cabinet Officers—Continued.**SECRETARIES OF STATE—Continued.**

Edward Everett, Massachusetts	1852
William L. Marcy, New York	1853
Lewis Cass, Michigan	1857
Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania	1860
William H. Seward, New York	1861
William H. Seward, New York	1865
Elihu B. Washburn, Illinois	1869
Hamilton Fish, New York	1869
William M. Evarts, New York	1877
James G. Blaine, Maine	1881
F. T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey	1881
Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware	1885
James G. Blaine, Maine	1889
John W. Foster, Indiana	1892
Walter O. Gresham, Illinois	1893
Richard Olney, Massachusetts	1895
John Sherman, Ohio	1897
William R. Day, Ohio	1898
John Hay, Indiana	1898
John Hay, Indiana	1901
John Hay, Indiana	1905
Elihu Root, New York	1905

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

George Cabot, Massachusetts	1798
Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland	1798
Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland	1801
Robert Smith, Maryland	1801
Jacob Crowninshield, Massachusetts	1805
Paul Hamilton, South Carolina	1809
Wilson Jones, Pennsylvania	1813
H. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts	1814
H. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts	1817
Smith Thompson, New York	1818
Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey	1823
Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey	1825
John Branch, North Carolina	1829
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1831
Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey	1834
Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey	1837
James K. Paulding, New York	1838
George E. Badger, North Carolina	1841
George E. Badger, North Carolina	1841
Abel P. Upshur, Virginia	1841
David Henshaw, Massachusetts	1843
Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia	1844
John Y. Mason, Virginia	1844
George Bancroft, Massachusetts	1845
John Y. Mason, Virginia	1846
William B. Preston, Virginia	1849
William A. Graham, North Carolina	1850

United States Cabinet Officers—Continued.
SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY—Continued.

John P. Kennedy, Maryland	1852
James C. Dobbin, North Carolina	1853
Isaac Toucey, Connecticut	1857
Gideon Wells, Connecticut	1861
Gideon Wells, Connecticut	1865
Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylvania	1869
George M. Robeson, New Jersey	1869
Richard W. Thompson, Indiana	1877
Nathan Goff, Jr., West Virginia	1881
William H. Hunt, Louisiana	1881
William E. Chandler, New Hampshire	1882
William C. Whitney, New York	1885
Benjamin F. Tracy, New York	1889
Hilary A. Herbert, Alabama	1893
John D. Long, Massachusetts	1897
William H. Moody, Massachusetts	1902
Paul Morton, Illinois	1904
Paul Morton, Illinois	1905
Chas. J. Bonaparte, Maryland	1905
Victor H. Metcalf, California	1907

***POSTMASTERS GENERAL.**

Samuel Osgood, Massachusetts	1789
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts	1791
Joseph Habersham, Georgia	1795
Joseph Habersham, Georgia	1797
Joseph Habersham, Georgia	1801
Gideon Granger, Connecticut	1801
Gideon Granger, Connecticut	1809
Return J. Meigs, Jr.	1814
Return J. Meigs, Jr.	1817
John McLean, Ohio	1823
John McLean, Ohio	1825
William T. Barry, Kentucky	1829
Amos Kendall, Kentucky	1835
Amos Kendall, Kentucky	1837
John M. Niles, Connecticut	1840
Francis Granger, New York	1841
Francis Granger, New York	1841
Charles A. Wickliffe, Kentucky	1841
Cave Johnson, Tennessee	1845
Jacob Collamer, Vermont	1849
Nathan K. Hall, New York	1850
Samuel D. Hubbard	1852
James Campbell, Pennsylvania	1853
Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee	1857
Joseph Holt, Kentucky	1859
Horatio King, Maine	1861
Montgomery Blair, Maryland	1861
William Dennison, Ohio	1864
William Dennison, Ohio	1865
Alex. W. Randall, Wisconsin	1866
John A. J. Cresswell, Maryland	1869
James W. Marshall, Virginia	1874
Marshall Jewell, Connecticut	1874
James N. Tyner, Indiana	1876

*The postmaster general was not considered a cabinet officer until 1829.

United States Cabinet Officers—Continued.**POSTMASTERS GENERAL—Continued.**

David McK. Key, Tennessee	1877
Horace Maynard, Tennessee	1880
Thomas L. James, New York	1881
Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin	1881
Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	1883
Frank Hatton, Iowa	1884
William F. Vilas, Wisconsin	1885
Don M. Dickinson, Michigan	1888
John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania	1889
Wilson S. Bissel, New York	1893
William L. Wilson, West Virginia	1895
James A. Gary, Maryland	1897
Chas. Emery Smith, Pennsylvania	1898
Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin	1902
Robert J. Wynne, Pennsylvania	1904
George B. Cortelyou, New York	1905
Geo. L. Van Meyer, Massachusetts	1907

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander Hamilton, New York	1789
Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	1795
Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	1797
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	1801
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	1801
Albert Gallatin	1801
Albert Gallatin	1805
Albert Gallatin	1809
George W. Campbell, Tennessee	1814
Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania	1814
William H. Crawford, Georgia	1816
William H. Crawford, Georgia	1817
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	1825
Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania	1829
Louis McLane, Delaware	1831
William J. Duane, Pennsylvania	1833
Roger B. Taney, Maryland	1833
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1834
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	1837
Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1841
Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1841
Walter Forward, Pennsylvania	1841
John C. Spencer, New York	1843
George M. Bibb, Kentucky	1844
Robert J. Walker, Mississippi	1845
William M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	1849
Thomas Corwin, Ohio	1850
James Guthrie, Kentucky	1853
Howell Cobb, Georgia	1857
Philip F. Thomas, Maryland	1860
John A. Dix, New York	1861
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1861
William P. Fessenden, Maine	1864
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	1865
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	1865
George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts	1869
William A. Richardson, Massachusetts	1873
Benjamin F. Bristow, Kentucky	1874
Lot M. Morrill, Maine	1876

United States Cabinet Officers—Continued.**SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY—Continued.**

John Sherman, Ohio	1877
William Windom, Minnesota	1881
Charles J. Folger, New York	1881
Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	1884
Hugh McCulloch, Indiana	1884
Daniel Manning, New York	1885
Charles S. Fairchild, New York	1887
William Windom, Minnesota	1889
Charles Foster, Ohio	1891
John G. Carlisle, Kentucky	1893
Lyman J. Gage, Illinois	1897
Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa	1902
Leslie M. Shaw, Iowa	1905
Geo. B. Cortelyou, New York	1907

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Henry Knox, Massachusetts	1789
Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts	1795
James McHenry, Maryland	1796
James McHenry, Maryland	1797
John Marshall, Virginia	1800
Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	1800
Roger Griswold, Connecticut	1801
Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts	1801
William Eustis, Massachusetts	1809
John Armstrong, New York	1813
James Monroe, Virginia	1814
William H. Crawford, Georgia	1815
Isaac Shelby, Kentucky	1817
Geo. Graham (ad. in.), Virginia	1817
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina	1817
James Barbour, Virginia	1825
Peter B. Porter, New York	1828
John H. Eaton, Tennessee	1829
Lewis Cass, Ohio	1831
Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1837
Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina	1837
John Bell, Tennessee	1841
John Bell, Tennessee	1841
John McLean, Ohio	1841
John C. Spencer, New York	1841
James M. Porter, Pennsylvania	1843
William Wilkins, Pennsylvania	1844
William L. Marcy, New York	1845
George W. Crawford, Georgia	1849
Edward Bates, Missouri	1850
Charles M. Conrad, Louisiana	1850
Jefferson Davis, Mississippi	1855
John B. Floyd, Virginia	1857
Joseph Holt, Kentucky	1861
Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania	1861
Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1862
Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1865
U. S. Grant (ad. in.), Illinois	1867
Lor. Thomas (ad. in.)	1868
John M. Schofield, New York	1868
John A. Rawlins, Illinois	1869

United States Cabinet Officers—Continued.**SECRETARIES OF WAR—Continued.**

William T. Sherman, Ohio	1869
William T. Belknap, Iowa	1869
Alphonso Taft, Ohio	1876
James Don Cameron, Pennsylvania	1876
George W. McCrary, Iowa	1877
Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota	1879
Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois	1881
Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois	1881
William C. Endicott, Massachusetts	1885
Redfield Proctor, Vermont	1889
Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia	1891
Daniel S. Lamont, New York ..	1893
R. A. Alger, Michigan	1897
Elihu Root, New York	1899
Elihu Root, New York	1901
William Taft, Ohio	1904
William Taft, Ohio	1905

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Thomas Ewing, Ohio	1849
James A. Pearce, Maryland	1850
Thos. M. T. Kernon, Pennsylvania	1850
Alex. H. H. Stewart, Virginia	1850
Robert McClelland, Michigan	1853
Jacob Thompson, Mississippi	1857
Caleb B. Smith, Indiana	1861
John P. Usher, Indiana	1863
John P. Usher, Indiana	1865
James Harlan, Iowa	1865
Orville H. Browning, Illinois	1866
Jacob D. Cox, Ohio	1869
Columbus Delano, Ohio	1870
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan	1875
Carl Schurz, Missouri	1877
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa	1881
Henry M. Teller, Colorado	1882
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi	1885
William F. Vilas, Wisconsin	1888
John W. Noble, Missouri	1889
Hoke Smith, Georgia	1893
Cornelius N. Bliss, New York	1897
Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri	1898
Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri	1901
Ethan A. Hitchcock, Missouri	1905
James R. Garfield, Ohio	1907

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Norman J. Coleman, Missouri	1889
Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin	1889
I. Sterling Morton, Nebraska	1893
James Wilson, Iowa	1897
James Wilson, Iowa	1901
James Wilson, Iowa	1905

United States Cabinet Officers—Continued.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1789
Edmund Randolph, Virginia	1793
William Bradford, Pennsylvania	1794
Charles Lee, Virginia	1795
Charles Lee, Virginia	1797
Theophilus Parsons, Massachusetts	1801
Levi Lincoln, Massachusetts	1801
Robert Smith, Maryland	1805
John Breckinridge, Kentucky	1805
Caesar A. Rodney, Delaware	1807
Caesar A. Rodney, Delaware	1809
William Pinckney, Maryland	1811
William Pinckney, Maryland	1813
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	1814
Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	1817
William Wirt, Virginia	1817
William Wirt, Virginia	1825
John McP. Berrien, Georgia	1829
Roger B. Taney, Maryland	1831
Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1833
Benjamin F. Butler, New York	1837
Felix Grundy, Tennessee	1838
Henry D. Gilpin	1840
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1841
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1841
Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina	1841
John Nelson, Maryland	1843
John Y. Mason, Virginia	1845
Nathan Clifford, Maine	1846
Isaac Toucey, Connecticut	1848
Reverdy Johnson, Maryland	1849
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky	1850
Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts	1853
Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania	1857
Edwin M. Stanton, Ohio	1860
Edward Bates, Missouri	1861
Titian J. Coffey, Pennsylvania (ad. in.)	1863
James Speed, Kentucky	1864
James Speed, Kentucky	1865
Henry Stanbery, Ohio	1866
William M. Evarts, New York	1868
Ebenezer R. Hoar, Massachusetts	1869
Amos T. Ackerman, Georgia	1870
George H. Williams, Oregon	1871
Edwards Pierrepont, New York	1875
Alphonso Taft, Ohio	1876
Charles Devens, Massachusetts	1877
Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania	1881
Benjamin H. Brewster, Pennsylvania	1881
Augustus H. Garland, Arkansas	1885
William H. H. Miller, Indiana	1889
Richard Olney, Massachusetts	1893
Judson Harmon, Ohio	1895
Joseph McKenna, California	1897
John Wm. Griggs, New Jersey	1898
Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania	1901
William H. Moody, Massachusetts	1904
William H. Moody, Massachusetts	1905
Chas. J. Bonaparte, Maryland	1907

United States Cabinet Officers—Continued.**SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.**

George B. Cortelyou, New York	1903
Victor H. Metcalf, California	1904
Victor H. Metcalf, California	1905
Oscar S. Straus, New York	1907

NOTE.—Since the foundation of the government, the individual states have been represented the following number of times in cabinet positions: Massachusetts, 30; New York, 30; Pennsylvania, 25; Virginia, 22; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 15; Indiana, 10; Connecticut, 9; Georgia, 8; Tennessee, 8; Illinois, 7; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Delaware, 5; Missouri, 5; Wisconsin, 6; Iowa, 6; Michigan, 4; Mississippi, 4; New Jersey, 4; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; West Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; California, 2; Vermont, 2; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1. The states which have not been represented in the cabinet are: Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**STATE DEPARTMENT.**

Assistant Secretary—Robert Bacon, New York	\$ 4,500
Second Assistant Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C.	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Huntington Wilson, Illinois	4,500
Chief Clerk—Charles Denby	3,000
Assistant Solicitors—Joshua R. Clark, Jr., Utah	3,000
William C. Dennis, Indiana	3,000
Chief Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith D. C.	2,100
Chief Consular Bureau—Wilbur J. Carr, D. C.	2,100
Chief Indexes and Archives—John R. Buck	2,100
Chief Bureau Accounts—Thos. Morrison, New York	2,100
Chief Bureau Rolls and Library—William McNair	2,100
Chief Bureau Trade Relations—John B. Osborne	2,100
Chief Bureau Appointments—Chas. R. Dean	2,100
Chief Bureau of Passports—Gaillard Hunt, D. C.	2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Chas. H. Keep, New York	\$ 4,500
Assistant Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Massachusetts	4,500
Assistant Secretary—John H. Edwards, Ohio	4,500
Chief Clerk—Walter W. Ludlow, Minnesota	3,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Chas. Lyman, Connecticut	2,750
Ch. Bookkeeping Div.—W. F. MacLennan, New York	3,500
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Connecticut	2,500
Chief Customs Division—James L. Gerry, Illinois	2,750
Chief Loans and Currency Div.—A. T. Huntington, Mass. .	3,000
Chief Stationery and Printing Div.—G. Simmons, D. C....	2,500
Chief Mails and Files Division—S. M. Gaines, Kentucky..	2,500
Chief Revenue Cutter Service—Worth G. Ross .....	.....
Director of Mint—Geo. E. Roberts, Iowa	4,500
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, New Jersey	1,800
Superv. Surgeon General—Walter Wyman, Missouri	4,000
Chief Bureau Engraving and Printing—T. J. Sullivan, D. C.	4,500
Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor, Pennsylvania	4,500
Comptroller of Treasury—Robt. J. Tracewell, Indiana	5,500

The Federal Government—Continued.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Auditor for Treasury—Wm. E. Andrews, Nebraska	4,000
Auditor for War Department—Benj. F. Harper, Indiana	4,000
Auditor for Interior Dept.—R. S. Person, South Dakota...	4,000
Auditor for Navy Department—W. W. Brown, Pennsylvania ..	4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Caleb R. Layton, Delaware	4,000
Auditor for P. O. Department—Ernst G. Timme, Wisconsin ..	4,000
Treasurer for U. S.—Chas. H. Treat, New York	6,000
Assistant Treasurer—James F. Meline, Ohio	3,600
Register Treasury—Wm. T. Vernon, Kansas	4,000
Deputy Register—Cyrus F. Adams, Illinois	2,250
Comptroller of Currency—Wm. B. Ridgley, Illinois	5,000
Commissioner Internal Revenue—John W. Yerkes, Ky.	6,000
Dep. Commissioner Internal Revenue—R. Williams, Jr., La. ..	4,000
Dep. Commissioner Internal Revenue—J. C. Wheeler, Mich. ..	3,600
Solicitor for Internal Revenue—Arthur B. Hayes, Utah	4,500
Solicitor of Treasury—M. D. O'Connell, Iowa	4,500
Chief Secret Service—Jno. E. Wilkie, Illinois	4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Robert Shaw Oliver, New York	\$ 4,500
Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Georgia	3,000
Chief of Staff—Brig.-Gen. J. F. Bell	5,500
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Illinois	2,000
Mil. Secretary—Maj.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth	7,500
Chief Clerk—Jacob Frech, D. C.	2,000
Inspector General—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington	5,500
Chief Clerk—Warren H. Orcutt, Maine	1,800
Judge Advocate General—Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Davis	5,500
Chief Clerk—L. W. Call, Kansas	2,000
Quartermaster General—Brigadier General C. F. Humphrey ..	5,500
Chief Clerk—Henry D. Saxton, Mass.	2,000
Commissary-General—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe	5,500
Chief Clerk—Emmet Hamilton, Minnesota	2,000
Surgeon-General—Brig.-Gen. R. M. O'Rielly	5,500
Chief Clerk—George A. Jones, New York	2,000
Paymaster General—Brig.-Gen. C. C. Sniffen	5,500
Chief Clerk—Wm. Manley, California	2,000
Chief of Engineers—Brigadier General A. Mackenzie	5,500
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey, Virginia	2,000
Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier General William Crozier	5,500
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C.	2,400
Chief Signal Officer—Brigadier General James Allen	5,500
Chief Clerk—E. W. Hutchinson, Georgia	2,000
Chief Bureau Indian Affairs—Brigadier Gen. C. R. Edwards ..	5,500
Chief Clerk—A. D. Wilcox, Pennsylvania	2,000
Officer Charge Public Buildings—Col. C. S. Bromwell	3,500
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, New York	2,400
Landscape Gardener—George H. Brown, D. C.	2,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Truman H. Newberry, Michigan	\$ 4,500
Chief Clerk—Benjamin F. Peters, Pennsylvania	3,000
President General Board—Admiral George Dewey	13,500
*Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott	5,500
Chief Ordnance—Rear Admiral N. E. Mason	5,500

The Federal Government—Continued.**NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued.**

Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster Gen. E. B. Rogers	\$ 5,500
*Chief Medicine—Surgeon General P. M. Rixey	5,500
Chief Equipment—Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles	5,500
*Chief Construction—Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps	5,500
Chief Navigation—Rear Admiral G. A. Converse	7,500
Engineer-in-Chief—Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae	5,500
Judge Advocate General—Capt. W. S. Diehl	4,500
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton	6,375
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—Rear Admiral Chas. H. Stockton	6,375
Chief Intelligence Office—Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers	4,165
Superintendent Naval Observatory—Rear Admiral Asa Walker	4,165
Director Nautical Almanac—Prof. W. S. Harshman	2,700
Hydrographer—Commander C. C. Rogers	3,570
Commandant Marine Corps—Brig.-Gen. G. F. Elliott	5,500
*Rank and title of Rear Admiral while holding said office.	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—M. O. Chance, Illinois	\$ 2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—Geo. G. Thompson, Michigan	2,000
First Assistant P. M. G.—F. H. Hitchcock, Mass.	5,000
Second Assistant P. M. G.—W. S. Shallenberger, Pa.	4,500
Third Assistant P. M. G.—E. C. Madden, Mich.	4,500
Fourth Assistant P. M. G.—P. V. DeGraw, Pennsylvania	4,500
Assistant Attorney General—Russell P. Goodwin	4,500
Purchasing Agent—W. E. Cochran, Colorado	4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio	2,000
Superintendent Div. Foreign Mails—N. M. Brooks, Virginia	3,000
Superintendent Div. Money Order—E. F. Kimball, Mass.	3,000
Gen. Supt. Div. Railway Mail Service—Jas. E. White, Illinois	3,500
Superintendent Div. Dead Letters—J. R. Young, Pa.	2,500
Chief P. O. Inspector—Wm. J. Vickery, Indiana	3,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Mooney, Ohio	2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Secretary—Thomas Ryan, Kansas	\$ 6,000
Assistant Secretary—Jesse E. Wilson, Indiana	4,500
Chief Clerk—Edward M. Dawson, Maryland	3,000
Assistant Attorney General—Frank L. Campbell, D. C.	5,000
Commissioner Land Office—Wm. A. Richards, Wyoming	5,000
Assistant Commissioner—G. F. Pollock, Ohio	3,500
Commissioner Pensions—Vespasian Warner, Illinois	5,000
First Deputy Com. of Pensions—Jas L. Davenport, N. H.	3,600
Second Deputy Com. of Pensions—Leverett M. Kelly, Ill.	3,600
Commissioner Education—E. E. Brown, California	3,500
Com. Indian Affairs—F. E. Leupp, D. C.	4,000
Assistant Commissioner—Charles F. Larrabee, Maine	3,000
Commissioner Patents—Frederick I. Allen, New York	5,000
Assistant Commissioner—Edward B. Moore, Michigan	3,000
Director Geological Survey—Chas. D. Walcott, New York	6,000
Chief Clerk Geological Survey—H. C. Riser, Kansas	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor General—Henry M. Hoyt, Pa.	\$ 7,500
Assistant Attorney General—M. D. Purdy, Minn.	7,000
Assistant Attorney General—John G. Thompson, Illinois	5,000
Assistant Attorney General—Josiah A. Van Orsdel, Wyoming	5,000
Assistant Attorney General—Chas. W. Russell, West Virginia	5,000
Assistant Attorney General—Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee	5,000

The Federal Government—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued.

Assistant Attorney General—Wm. E. Fuller	\$ 5,000
Assistant Attorney General—Alford W. Cooley, New York..	5,000
Solicitor State Department—Jas. B. Scott, California	4,500
Chief Clerk—O. J. Field, Kansas	3,000
General Agent—Cecil Clay, West Virginia	4,000
Appointment Clerk—Chas. B. Sornberger, Vermont	2,000
Attorney for Pardons—Peyton Gordon, Maryland	2,400
Disbursing Clerk—Alexander C. Caine, Ohio	2,750

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant Secretary—Willett H. Hays, Minnesota	\$ 4,500
Chief Clerk—S. R. Burch, Kansas	2,500
Appointment Clerk—Joseph B. Bennett, Wisconsin.....	2,000
Chief Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore, Illinois	5,000
Chief Bureau Animal Industry—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Illinois..	4,500
Director Experimental Stations—A. C. True, Connecticut ..	3,500
Chief Division Publications—Geo. Wm. Hill, Minnesota..	2,500
Chief Div. Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C.	2,700
Chief Bureau Soils—Milton Whitney, Maryland	3,500
Chief Bureau Forestry—Gifford Pinchot, New York	3,500
Statistician—W. H. Olmstead, North Carolina	3,500
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, New York	2,750
Chemist—H. W. Wiley, Indiana	3,500
Chief Division Biological Survey—C. H. Merriam, New York	2,750
Director Road Inquiry—Prof. L. W. Page, Massachusetts ..	2,750
Chief Division Foreign Markets—G. K. Holmes, D. C.	2,500
Chief Bureau Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway, Missouri	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Chief Clerk—Frank H. Bowen, Massachusetts	\$ 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Wm. L. Soleau, Maryland	2,500
Commissioner Corporations—J. R. Garfield, Ohio	5,000
Commissioner of Labor—Chas. P. Neill, D. C.	5,000
Chairman Lighthouse Board—Rear Admiral G. C. Reiter	4,125
Director Census—S. N. D. North, Massachusetts	6,000
Supt. C. and G. Survey—O. H. Tittman, Missouri.....	5,000
Chairman Bureau Statistics—Oscar P. Austin, D. C.	4,000
Sup. Insp. Gen. Steamboat Service—Geo. Uhler, Pa.	3,500
Commissioner Fisheries—G. M. Bowers, West Virginia.....	5,000
Commissioner Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain, New York ..	4,000
Commissioner General Immigration—F. P. Sargent, Illinois	5,000
Director Bureau Standards—S. W. Stratton, Illinois.....	5,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Civil Service Commissioner—John C. Black, Illinois	\$ 3,500
Civil Service Commissioner—Vacant	3,500
Civil Service Commissioner—Henry F. Greene, Minnesota ..	3,500
Chief Examiner Civil Service—F. M. Kiggins, Tennessee..	3,000
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, New York	2,250
Government Printer—Charles A. Stillings	4,500
Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam, Massachusetts	6,000
Assistant Librarian—A. R. Spofford, Ohio	4,000
Director Bur. of American Republics—Williams C. Fox, D. C.	5,000
Chief Clerk Bureau of American Republics—Wm. C. Wells..	2,500
Secretary—Francisco J. Yanes	3,000
Secretary Smithsonian Institute—Vacant	3,000
Chief Bureau American Ethnology—W. H. Holmes	3,000

The Federal Government—Continued.**INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.**

Martin A. Knapp, chairman, New York	\$ 10,000
Judson C. Clements, Georgia	10,000
Francis M. Cockrell, Missouri	10,000
Charles A. Prouty, Vermont	10,000
F. K. Lane, California	10,000
E. E. Clark, Iowa	10,000
J. S. Harlan, Illinois	10,000
Edward A. Mosely, Massachusetts, secretary	3,500
Martin S. Decker, New York, assistant secretary	3,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

William E. Chandler, New Hampshire	\$ 5,000
Gerrit J. Diekema, Michigan	5,000
James Perry Wood, Ohio	5,000
William A. Maury, D. C.	5,000
William L. Chambers, Alabama	5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman, Darwin R. James, New York; secretary, Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C.; Albert K. Smiley, New York; E. Whittlesey, D. C.; William D. Walker, New York; Joseph T. Jacobs, Michigan; F. M. Eagan, D. C.; Patrick J. Ryan, Pennsylvania; Andrew S. Draper, Illinois. The board serves without salary.

COMMISSION TO CODIFY THE PENAL LAWS.

Chairman—John T. Lott, Ohio	\$ 5,000
David K. Watson, Ohio	5,000
William D. Bynum, Indiana	5,000

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENTS.*

Augusta, Me., Seldon Connor.
 Boston, Mass., Augustus J. Hoitt.
 Buffalo, N. Y., Charles A. Orr.
 Chicago, Ill., Charles Bent.
 Columbus, Ohio, W. R. Warnock.
 Concord, N. H., C. A. Curtice.
 Des Moines, Iowa, William V. Willcox.
 Detroit, Mich., Oscar A. Janes.
 Indianapolis, Ind., Albert O. Marsh.
 Knoxville, Tenn., William Rule.
 Louisville, Ky., Andrew T. Wood.
 Milwaukee, Wis., Edwin D. Coe.
 New York City, N. Y., Michael Kerwin.
 Philadelphia, Pa., St. Clair A. Mulholland.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., Daniel Ashworth.
 San Francisco, California, Jesse B. Fuller.
 Topeka, Kan., Wilder S. Metcalf.
 Washington, D. C., John R. King.

*Salaries of pension agents, \$4,000.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Name	From	To	Name	From	To
*George Washington	1775	1783	†Winfield Scott	1841	1861
†Henry Knox	1783	1784	†Geo. B. McClellan.	1861	1862
Josiah Harmer	1788	1791	†Henry W. Halleck.	1862	1864
†Arthur Sinclair ..	1791	1798	*Ulysses S. Grant ..	1864	1869
†James Wilkinson ..	1798	1798	*Wm. T. Sherman..	1869	1883
†George Washington	1798	1799	*Philip H. Sheridan	1883	1888
§James Wilkinson ..	1800	1812	††J. M. Schofield ..	1888	1895
†Henry Dearborn ..	1812	1815	††Nelson A. Miles ..	1895	1903
†Jacob Brown .. .	1815	1828	†A. R. Chaffee	1904	1907
†Alexander Macomb	1828	1841	†J. Franklin Bell ..	1907	

* Rank of general. † Major general. ‡ Lieutenant general. § Brigadier general. Josiah Harmer was lieutenant colonel and general-in-chief by brevet. ¶ Created a lieutenant general by act of congress previous to his retirement. †† Created lieutenant general 1900.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.

IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

(Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.)

Generals rank with Admirals.
 Lieutenant Generals rank with Vice Admirals
 Major Generals rank with first nine Rear Admirals.
 Brigadier Generals rank with Rear Admirals after the first nine and Commodores.
 Colonels rank with Captains.
 Lieutenant Colonels rank with Commanders.
 Majors rank with Lieutenant Commanders.
 Captains rank with Lieutenants.
 First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants Junior Grade.
 Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns.
 Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

DIGEST OF GOVERNMENT LAND LAWS.

1. No lands are subject to private cash entry, except in the state of Missouri. The timber culture and pre-emption laws have been repealed.

2. Homestead entries can be made for not more than one quarter section, or 160 acres of land.

3. All applicants must stand upon equal footing, with equal rights and privileges to enter the public lands. "First come, first served."

4. The land office fees and commissions, payable when application is made, are as follows:

On lands outside of the railroad limits (outside the distance of forty miles on each side of the center of the track of the N. P. Ry.) \$14 for 160 acres; \$13 for 120 acres; \$7 for eighty acres; \$6 for forty acres.

On lands within the railroad limits, \$18 for 160 acres; \$16 for 120 acres; \$9 for eighty acres; \$7 for forty acres.

In the Pacific states and Rocky Mountain region the charges are a little more, about 50 per cent additional fees and commissions.

5. The applicant must in every case state in his application his place of actual residence, and the post office address to which notices relative to his entry shall be sent, and his full name.

6. Amendments of filing and entries are allowed by the general land office for real errors, where improvements were made by mistake on the wrong tract, but not for blunders which the claimant could have avoided by reasonable care and investigation.

Application for amendment must be sworn to and corroborated under seal and in no case need be more than two pages in length; must show how the error was made; that applicant has not sold or encumbered the tract; and that the amendment is not asked for the purpose of letting some one else enter the tract vacated.

7. When a person desires to enter a tract of land, he may appear personally at the district land office and present his application and make the required affidavit before the register and receiver. He must establish his residence in a house to be built on the land within six months from the date of entry, and must, in order to maintain his entry, reside on and cultivate the tract for five years, unless he desires to commute and pay for the land in cash or equivalent, which can be done after fourteen months of actual and continuous residence on and cultivation of the tract.

8. The homestead affidavit can be made before the judge or clerk of a court of record or before a commissioner of the United States district court, within the county in which the land lies (or if outside of the county affidavit must be made that it was taken before the nearest and most accessible officer qualified to take said affidavits), and save the journey to the land office.

9. Entries under the homestead law can be completed after five years actual residence; but the applicant is required to file with the register his notice of intention to make proof, and it is the duty of the register to have said notice published, when the applicant will appear with two witnesses named in the notice and make proof on day named, and before officer mentioned. Proofs can be made before U. S. commissioners, but time may be saved by making proof at the local land office.

10. In case of death of entryman, his widow has the right, at the proper time, to make proof of his residence, and her residence or cultivation of the tract for the required time, and in case of the death of the widow, then the heirs or devisees.

A homestead right cannot be devised away from the widow or minor children.

11. Under an act of congress approved March 2, 1889, a party who entered lands, prior to said act, has the right, where his said entry was canceled for any cause, to enter again, and where his entry is of record, he having failed to comply with the laws as to

residence, has the right to relinquish his claim to the United States, and enter the same or other tract, provided no other right has attached; the act further provides that, when an entry has been made, and the applicant is residing on the land entered, which was for less than 160 acres, he has the right to enter, if adjoining, enough land to make 160 acres; and if none is adjoining he has the right to make entry elsewhere, after having proved up his first entry, the two entries not to contain over 160 acres.

In the act of congress approved June 5, 1900, section 2 provides that any person who has theretofore made a homestead entry and commuted same under section 2301, revised statutes, and the amendments thereto, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead laws as though such former entry had not been made, but commutation under section 2301, revised statutes, shall not be allowed of an entry made under this section.

Section 3 provides that any person who, prior to the passage of this act, has made a homestead entry, but from any cause has lost or forfeited the same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead laws as though such former entry had not been made.

The act of April 28, 1904, allows any person who has theretofore made and lost prior to said date a homestead entry and was unable to perfect the same on account of some unavoidable complication of his personal or business affairs, or on account of an honest mistake as to character of the land, to make a second entry, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office that he made a bona fide effort to comply with the homestead law, and that he did not relinquish his entry or abandon his claim for a consideration.

A person applying to make entry under this section should be required to file a formal application for a specific tract of land, on the regular homestead blanks, modified to show that the entry is made under the act of April 28, 1904, and to furnish a description of his former entry by section, township and range, or the number of the entry, and the land office where made.

He should also be required to furnish an affidavit, duly corroborated by one or more disinterested witnesses, setting forth in full the complications of his personal or business affairs that prevented his perfecting title to the land covered by his first entry, or where the failure to perfect title was caused by a mistake as to character of the land entered, the manner in which such mistake occurred, and the specific reasons that render the land worthless for agricultural purposes should be fully set forth. The affidavit should also show whether the applicant ever resided upon, improved or cultivated the land embraced in his former entry, and if so, to what extent, and that he did not abandon his claim thereto or relinquish his entry for a valuable consideration.

The second section of the act of April 28, 1904, is substantially a re-enactment of section 5 of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 854), only modified so as to apply to entries for less than 160 acres each made after the date of the act (April 28, 1904), as well as those made before, and provides for an additional entry of land which shall be contiguous to the land embraced in the original entry, for which the final proof of residence and cultivation made on the original entry shall be sufficient, but of which no party shall have the benefit who does not, at the date of his application therefor, own and occupy the land covered by his original entry, and which shall not be permitted, or if permitted shall be canceled, if the original entry should fail for any reason prior to patent, or should appear to be illegal or fraudulent. Applicants for additional entries under this section will be required to produce evidence that they own and occupy the land embraced in the original entries, to be properly described by legal subdivisions and by reference to the number and date of the original entry, and the evidence to consist of their own affidavits, corroborated by the affidavits of disinterested witnesses executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths in such

cases in the county, parish or land district in which the land applied for is situated, under section 2294, United States revised statutes, as amended by act of March 4, 1904 (Public—No. 37). In addition to this the proper homestead application and affidavit must be filed, which may be on the forms prescribed under the act of March 3, 1879 (4-018 and 4-086), properly modified so as to show the section and act under which application is made, and the affidavit modified by striking out the portion that refers to military services, which is not required under this act. Commutation, under the provision of section 2301, revised statutes, of an entry made under this act, is prohibited.

12. Under act of congress approved August 30, 1890, one person can enter only 320 acres of land. Affidavit to this effect must accompany all applications to enter. (Form 4-102B.) This act is held to be prospective and not retroactive. That is, no matter how much land a party entered prior to the date of the above act, he may thereafter, if in other respects qualified, enter 320 acres, but not more. This law does not apply to mineral or coal lands, but to lands which are classed as agricultural lands. The government does not guarantee that its "agricultural" lands will produce crops. Hence the intending settler should carefully examine in person or by agent the land he or she intends to enter.

13. A party desiring to relinquish his land to the United States for the purpose of re-entering, or for the purpose of letting others enter, must make the following relinquishment on the back of his duplicate receipt, acknowledged before some officer with a seal: "I hereby relinquish all my right, title, interest and claim in and to the within described land to the United States." Relinquishment made at the land office can be made without any cost. In the event of the loss of the duplicate receipt, an affidavit accounting for the loss, made under seal, and relinquishment thereon, will be sufficient.

14. A single woman does not forfeit her homestead entry by marriage if thereafter she continues to comply with the law as to residence, improvements and cultivation.

The act of congress approved June 6, 1900, provides that, "Where an unmarried woman who has heretofore settled, or may hereafter settle, upon a tract of public land, improved, established and maintained a bona fide residence thereon, with the intention of appropriating the same for a home, subject to the homestead law, and has married, or shall thereafter marry, before making entry of said land, or before making application to enter said land, she shall not on account of her marriage forfeit her right to make entry and receive patent for land; provided, that she does not abandon her residence on said land, and is otherwise qualified to make homestead entry; provided further, that the man whom she marries is not, at the time of their marriage, claiming a separate tract of land under the homestead law.

Where a married woman applies to make a homestead entry under this act, she must show by affidavit that prior to her marriage she settled upon the land applied for, improved, established and maintained a bona fide residence thereon, with the intention of appropriating the same for a home; that the man she married was not, at the time of their marriage, claiming a separate tract of land under the homestead law. She should also give the date of her settlement and date of her marriage, and furnish the regular homestead affidavit showing that she is otherwise qualified to make homestead entry.

15. The first actual settler who makes entry within three months after actual settlement is entitled to land, while the first man who makes entry may have been last to make settlement, and hence have the least claim to the land.

16. A settlement does not mean actual residence, but preparation for it, to be followed up in good faith. The claimant should, in person, not by agent, start the erection of a new house, or begin

some other improvements on the land he claims. A homestead entry does not require prior settlement, but it is safest to make a settlement at the earliest date. Unless residence on the land is established within six months from date of entry, the entry is liable to contest for abandonment.

17. Final proof in homestead entries can be made after five years from date of entry or of actual residence on the land, and must be made before the expiration of seven years from date of entry.

Section 2304 of the revised statutes allows every private soldier, officer, and every seaman, marine and officer, who served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the rebellion for ninety days, was honorably discharged and who has remained loyal to the government, the right to enter upon and receive patent to not more than 160 acres of public land subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead laws, and the same section was by act of congress of March 1, 1901, made applicable to every private soldier and officer in the army, and every seaman, marine or officer of the marine corps, who served in the Spanish war or who served in said forces during the Philippine insurrection, and such claimants will be allowed six months after locating the homestead and filing their declaratory statements, within which to make entry and commence settlement and improvement. Four years of such service, however, can only be credited. A party applying to make entry under these provisions of law must file with the register and receiver of the respective land office, a certified copy of his certificate of discharge, or an affidavit of two respectable and disinterested witnesses corroborative to allegations of enlistment and service. The declaratory statement may be filed by the soldier or sailor in person or through an agent. If in person it must be accompanied by the applicant's statement under oath showing his residence and post office address; it must further set forth the fact that it is made for his exclusive use and benefit for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person. That he has not made a prior homestead entry or filed a declaratory statement under the homestead laws. That he is not the owner of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land in any state or territory of the union, whether it be by quest, devise, purchase in fee simple or under contract upon which payments may not have been completed. That since August 30, 1890, he has not entered under the land laws of the United States, or filed upon a quantity of land, agricultural in character, which with the tracts not applied for would make more than 320 acres. The fee for filing the declaratory statement is \$2 in all public land states east of the Rocky mountains, and \$3 in all of the Pacific states and territories. The declaratory statement may be filed by an agent and in that case in addition to the soldier's or sailor's statement under oath, supra, must be accompanied by a declaration of the name and authority of the agent, the date of the power of attorney or other instrument creating the agency. The agent's name must be inserted before execution of the instrument, and this fact must be distinctly and specifically averred. It must further be shown that the agent has no right or interest, direct or indirect, in such declaration or filing. In regards to the agent, he must make oath that he has no right or interest, present or prospective, direct or indirect, that the declaratory statement is filed by him for the sole benefit of the soldier or sailor, and that no arrangement has been made whereby said agent has been empowered at any future time to sell or relinquish such filing or claim, either as agent or by filing an original relinquishment of the claimant. A soldier or sailor will be held to have exhausted his homestead right by the filing of his declaratory statement, its only privilege in addition to other privileges being the right and power to hold the claim for six months after selection and before entry. It is not a license to abandon such selection with the right thereafter to make a regular homestead entry independently of such filing.

Under section 2309 of the revised statutes, a soldier or sailor must in person make his actual entry within six months and must thereafter fulfill all the requirements of law, and this must be done on the same land selected and located by the filing. In case of the death of the person entitled to make a filing or entry under preceding sections, his rights descend upon the widow, under section 2307 of the revised statutes, or in case of her death or remarriage, upon the minor children of the soldier or sailor, who will be permitted to make entry through a guardian, regularly appointed by the judge of court having jurisdiction over such matters. In either of these cases (widows or minor children), the law as to residence, cultivation and improvement must be fulfilled in like manner as it would have been required of the soldier or sailor if living and the filing or entry made by him under section 2304, *supra*, except that in either of these instances credit will be given on the five year period of compliance with the requirements of the homestead laws, for the entire term of enlistment. (See departmental decision in the case of Anna Bowes, 32 L. D. 331.) In case of the widow of a deceased soldier or sailor making the filing or entry, she, in addition to the prescribed evidence of her husband's military service, must furnish an affidavit of widowhood, aver the date of husband's death and furnish proof thereof. In the case of minor orphan children in addition to the prescribed evidence of the father's military service, proof of his death, proof of the remarriage or death of the mother must be furnished.

18. The receiver's duplicate homestead receipt, which the entryman received on making entry, should be surrendered on making commuted or final homestead proof.

Parties are often put to a great loss and inconvenience by the loss of receiver's receipts, which should always be carefully preserved.

19. The application to make proof (blank No. 4-348, homestead), should be signed by the claimant himself. His four witnesses should, if possible, be near neighbors, fully conversant with the facts essential to perfect proof, and none of them should be a relative of the claimant.

20. It is the duty of applicant who makes proof before county officers to see that each question is filled out with complete answers; must show that he is a native born citizen of the United States, if such is the case; and if not, then certified copy of naturalization papers will be sufficient; if the entry is by a woman she must state specifically in the proof whether or not she is married or single; applicants should in every case see that the names of witnesses used in making proof are properly advertised, and that they sign their names as advertised, and in giving the names to be published they should ascertain and give their full christian names, and, if possible, the four living nearest the land for which proof is to be made. Much trouble and delay has been occasioned by doubtful or different spelling of names. Some persons have actually spelled their names three different ways in making one proof. This makes necessary correspondence and explanatory affidavits, causes delays in receipt of patents and places suspicion on proof.

21. The proof should, if possible, be taken on the day advertised, before the officer advertised, with the evidence of at least two of the witnesses advertised; these together with the duplicate receipt and the required fees and commissions should be sealed up and transmitted to the receiver, on the same day proof is taken.

22. The land office commissions, payable at the time of making final homestead proof, are as follows.

On land outside certain railroad limits:

For 160 acres	\$4
For 120 acres	3
For 80 acres	2
For 40 acres	1

On land within the railroad limits:

For 160 acres	\$8
For 120 acres	6
For 80 acres	4
For 40 acres	2

The fees for reducing testimony to writing in making final proof are fifteen cents for each 100 words, which in each case amounts to \$1, sometimes to \$1.50, which must be transmitted with the final proof commissions. In the Pacific states and Rocky Mountain regions the charges are one-half higher.

23. All applicants for land should see that their applications are made out for the exact numbers of land desired to be entered, which must lie and form a compact body. If for an adjoining farm, the land owned and resided on must form a compact body with the public land; and the two together must not exceed 160 acres.

24. A married woman has no right to make a homestead entry except under the conditions prescribed in act of June 6, 1900, above mentioned.

25. A single woman over the age of twenty-one years has the right to make a homestead entry.

26. A man has to be twenty-one years of age to make an entry, unless he is married or the head of a family, must be a citizen of the United States, native born or naturalized, or have declared his intention to become a citizen.

27. If a married woman who has been deserted by her husband desires to prove up, she should address the local officers of the land office, stating the nature of her case, and ascertain if she has the right to make proof.

28. In case of death of both father and mother, the guardian of the minor children after obtaining the required order of the probate court within two years of the death of the surviving parent, may sell the land for the exclusive benefit of such minor children, and patent will issue to the purchaser on payment of the office fees.

29. The widow or children of a homesteader are not required to reside on their homestead after his death, but must continue cultivation by agent or otherwise. The widow can enter a homestead in her own right while cultivating that of her deceased husband, in which event she must actually reside on the land entered in her own name.

30. In contests initiated by affidavit, the affidavit should be corroborated by preferably two witnesses. When service is had by publication, the posting of a copy of notice on the land, and mailing (by registered letter), a copy to contestee, to his last known and recorded address, are absolutely essential, as is also proof of both, and this is the duty of the parties or their attorneys, not of the land officers.

All affidavits filed as a basis for an order for the publication of notices in contest cases, except such as allege specifically that the entryman is a resident of a given place outside of the state, must contain the averment that the affiant has, within fifteen days last preceding the filing of the said affidavit, endeavored to ascertain the whereabouts of the defendant by diligently making the search and inquiries indicated on the blank form of affidavit (form 4-628), prescribed for that purpose. After the word "has" in the second line of the body of the affidavit, the words "with a view to obtaining personal service of notice" must be interlined in all affidavits not containing same. And the words "within the last fifteen days" must be inserted after the word "defendant" in the third line of the affidavit, so that the same will read when corrected: being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is in the above entitled contest; that he has, with a view to obtaining personal service of the notice, made diligent search and inquiry for the defendant within the last fifteen days (from date of affidavit) as

follows (stating the exact date, places and persons of whom inquiry was made). All affidavits not complying with the above will be rejected without consideration of any rights lost thereby.

31. Where a party desires to file a protest against an entry on the day of proof, it is the duty of the officer taking the proof to take down the protestant's testimony and that of his witnesses, and transmit the same with the proof to the local office. The party protesting must pay the cost of reducing the evidence of himself and witnesses to writing.

32. The government does not issue a general map, showing what are public untaken lands. Land offices are authorized by law to furnish plats or diagrams showing what lands are vacant and what lands are taken. Parties writing for numbers, dates, descriptions, etc., of several tracts can get this information by ordering plats from local officers.

The charges to be made by the local officers for the plat or diagram of a particular township are fixed as follows:

For plat showing what land is public and what entered	\$1.00
For plat showing entries and names of claimants	2.00
For plat showing entries and names, numbers and characters of land	3.00
For plats showing entries and names, numbers and character and date of entry, together with topography	4.00
For plat or diagram of a part of a township or section, a proportionate amount is charged.	

33. Any person desiring information about public land should always give the section, township and range for which information is asked, together with the numbers of land, and such information will always be furnished free of charge by the local officers.

34. When patents are received at the office, the register and receiver at once prepare notices and send to the entrymen, when they can return their duplicate final receipts given them at the date proof was made and patents will be sent free of charge.

35. Papers once filed cannot be returned unless to correct a clerical error.

36. It is the duty of the applicant when he makes application to ascertain from county or other records the exact area in the tract, and if over 160 acres, he must, in addition to the \$14 entrance fee, pay for the excess over 160 acres at the rate of \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre, as the case may be, many parties having lost their lands by such failure.

37. Where entry is made for land that has been covered by a prior entry, the residence will date from the time when the last entry is placed on record, or from date of cancellation of the first entry, or from date of settlement, if settlement was after the date of cancellation.

38. No person who is the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory shall acquire any right under the homestead law, and the disqualification to make homestead entry imposed by section 2289 U. S. R. S. upon a female owning more than 160 acres of land extends to one who holds land under a contract of purchase, though the payments thereunder have not been completed.

39. A homesteader forfeits his entry if he transfers any portion thereof before final receipt issues, except it be for school, church or cemetery purposes, or for the right of way of railroads, canals, or ditches for irrigating purposes.

40. Military bounty land warrants and other cheap scrip can be used at a discount in place of cash in commuted homestead entries, where the entryman, having resided on and cultivated the tract embraced by his homestead entry for fourteen months, advertises and makes the required proof.

41. The secretary of the interior is authorized, upon proof being made to his satisfaction that any tract of land has been erroneously sold by the United States, so that from any cause the sale cannot

be confirmed, to repay to the purchaser, or to his legal representatives or assigns, the sum of money which was paid therefor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

42. In case of application for repayment where patent has not issued, the duplicate receipt must be surrendered. The applicant must also make affidavit that he has not transferred or otherwise encumbered the title of the land, and that said title has not become a matter of record. This affidavit may be made before either the register or receiver of the district land office, or before a notary public or a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths. When made before a notary public or justice of the peace, a certificate of official character is required.

43. Parties who have made entries of less than 160 acres of land are, under some circumstances, allowed to enter enough more land to make up 160 acres; in some cases they are permitted to relinquish their entries and make new entries. A full statement of the facts in each case should be submitted to the local officers for their judgment and advice.

44. Isolated tracts of land are those pieces that have become separated and disconnected in tracts of less than 160 acres by virtue of surrounding lands being entered under the homestead and other public land laws. Any person can cause them to be sold by depositing \$5 for advertising fee with the local land office, and making proper application at the local land office.

The following plat shows the system of numbering of sections—16 and 36 being school sections:

NORTH					
6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36
SOUTH					

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.—An alien seeking naturalization as a citizen of the United States must declare on oath before a circuit or district court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction and a seal and a clerk, at least two years before his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign state or ruler, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject; and

also that he is not opposed to any organized government, and not a member or affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to any organized government, and that he never has and does not teach the duty or necessity of unlawfully assaulting or killing any specific individuals or officers of any government on account of their official characters.

OATH ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—At the time of his application for admission he must also declare, on oath, before some one of the courts above specified "that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject."

CONDITIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.—It must appear to the satisfaction of the court to which the alien has applied for final admission that he has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years, and in the state or territory where the court is held at least one year, and that during that time "he has behaved as a man of good moral character, is attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

TITLES OF NOBILITY.—If the applicant bears any hereditary titles or belong to any order of nobility, he must make an express renunciation at the time of his application.

SEAMEN.—Seamen who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who, subsequently to such declaration, have served three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States, may be admitted to citizenship.

NAVY OR MARINE CORPS.—Any alien, twenty-one years of age or over, who has served five years or over in the United States Navy or United States Marine Corps and has been honorably discharged, may, upon application to a court as specified above, proof of good moral character, five years' service and honorable discharge, be admitted a citizen of the United States.

WIFE.—A wife becomes a citizen by her husband's naturalization, if she might herself be lawfully naturalized.

MINORS.—Any alien under the age of twenty-one, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his twenty-first birthday, and has continued to reside therein up to the time he makes application to be admitted a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must take a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding, it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen.

CHILDREN OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.

CITIZENS' CHILDREN BORN ABROAD.—The children of persons who are now or have been citizens of the United States are considered as citizens, though they may be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

CHINESE.—The naturalization of Chinese is prohibited by section 14, chapter 126, laws of 1882.

PROTECTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—Section 2,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States expressly declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of person and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—The right to vote is conferred by the state, naturalization by the United States. In several states aliens, who have declared their intentions, enjoy the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. But the federal naturalization laws apply to the whole union alike, and no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence, except an honorably discharged soldier or a person whose parents have been naturalized while he was under twenty-one years of age, as above recited. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the state confer the privilege upon him.

In North Dakota to be an elector one must be a citizen of the United States or "has declared his intention to become such one year and not more than six years prior to election day."

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE OF THINGS, DISTANCES, BOOKS, ETC.

- A book composed of sheets folded into 2 leaves is a folio.
- A book composed of sheets folded into 4 leaves is a quarto.
- A book composed of sheets folded into 8 leaves is an octavo (8vo.)
- A book composed of sheets folded into 12 leaves is a duodecimo (12mo).
- A book composed of sheets folded into 16 leaves is a 16mo.
- 12 units make a dozen.
- 12 dozen make a gross.
- 12 gross (144 dozen) make 1 great gross.
- 20 units make 1 score.
- 56 pounds of butter make 1 firkin.
- 100 pounds of fish make 1 quintal.
- 196 pounds of flour make 1 barrel.
- 200 pounds of beef, pork, shad or salmon make 1 barrel.
- 24 sheets of paper make 1 quire.
- 20 quires make 1 ream.
- 2 reams make 1 bundle.
- 5 bundles make 1 bale.
- 3 barleycorns make one inch.
- 18 inches make 1 cubit.
- 22 inches make 1 sacred cubit.
- 9 gallons make one English firkin.
- 2 firkins make 1 kilderkin.
- 2 kilderkins make 1 barrel.
- 25 pounds make 1 keg (powder).
- 100 pounds make 1 cental (grain measure).
- 100 pounds make 1 cask (raisin measure).
- 256 pounds make 1 barrel of soap.
- 280 pounds make 1 barrel of salt.
- 31½ gallons make 1 barrel (wine measure).
- 42 gallons make 1 tierce (wine measure).
- 63 gallons make 1 hogshead (wine measure).
- 84 gallons make 1 punchcon (wine measure).
- 126 gallons make 1 pipe (wine measure).
- 252 gallons make 1 tun (wine measure).
- 8 bushels of wheat (of 70 pounds each) make 1 quarter (European measure).
- 8 bushels of salt make 1 hogshead.
- 36 bushels of coal make 1 chaldron (English).
- 32 bushels make 1 chaldron (American).
- 14 pounds make 1 stone.
- 21½ stones make 1 pig (iron).
- 8 pigs make 1 fother.
- 24¾ cubic feet (masonry) make 1 perch.
- 100 square feet (carpentry) make 1 square.

- 1,760 yards (5,280 feet) make 1 statute mile.
- 2,028.63 yards (6,085.9 feet) make 1 nautical mile.
- 3 miles make 1 league.
- 69½ statute miles make 1 degree (of latitude).
- 60 geographical miles make 1 degree (of latitude).
- 360 degrees make 1 circle.
- 60 pairs of shoes make 1 case.
- 9 inches make 1 quarter (of a yard).
- ¾ inch makes 1 ell (Flemish).
- 5 quarters make 1 ell (English).
- 6 quarters make 1 ell (French).
- 4 inches make 1 hand (measuring horses).
- 6 feet make 1 fathom (depth of water).
- 120 fathoms make 1 cable-length.
- 7 1-3 cable-lengths make 1 mile.
- 640 acres make 1 square mile.
- 36 square miles make 1 township.
- 4 farthings make 1 penny (marked d).
- 12 pence make 1 shilling (marked s).
- 20 shillings make 1 pound (marked £).
- 21 shillings make 1 quinea.
- 5 shillings make 1 crown.

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT STEAM.

A cubic inch of water evaporated under atmospheric pressure is approximately converted into one cubic foot of steam.

The horse power of boilers, as per standard adopted by the Am. S. M. E., is 30 pounds water evaporated per hour at a pressure of 70 pounds per square inch and from a temperature of 100 deg. Fahr.

Well designed boilers, under successful operation, will evaporate from 7 to 10 pounds of water per pound of first class coal.

Each square foot of heating surface is considered sufficient to evaporate two pounds of water; therefore, for an engine using 30 pounds water per horse power per hour, each horse power of the engine requires 15 square feet heating surface in the boiler.

On one square foot of fire grate can be burned on an average from 10 to 12 pounds hard coal, or 18 to 20 pounds soft coal, per hour, with natural draft.

Two and one-quarter pounds of dry wood is equal to one pound of average quality of soft coal.

Steam engines consume from 12 to 50 pounds of feed water, and from 1¼ to 7 pounds of coal, per hour per indicated horse power.

Condensing engines require from 20 to 30 times the amount of feed water for condensing purposes; approximately for most engines, 1 to 1½ gallons condensing water per minute per indicated horse power.

Surface condensers for compound steam engines require two square feet of cooling surface per horse power; ordinary engines will require more surface according to their economy in the use of steam. It is absolutely necessary that the air-pump should be set lower than the condenser for satisfactory results.

The effect of a good air-pump and condenser should be to get 25 inches of vacuum and to make available about 10 pounds more mean effective pressure with the same terminal pressure, or to give the same mean effective pressure with a correspondingly less terminal pressure. Approximately, a good condenser will save one-fourth of the fuel consumed, or, in other words, increase the power of the engine one-fourth, the fuel consumption remaining the same.

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT WATER, ETC.

1 cubic inch weighs .0361 pounds.
 1 pound contains 27.7 cubic inches.
 1 cubic foot weighs 62.4245 pounds at 39 deg. F.; 7.48 gallons U. S.; 6.2321 gallons Imperial.
 1 gallon U. S. weighs 8.33111 pounds; 231 cubic inches; .113368 cubic feet.

1 Imperial gallon weighs 10 pounds at 62 deg. F.; 277.274 cubic inches; .16046 cubic feet.

1 pound pressure equals 2.31 feet in height.

1 foot in height equals .433 pounds pressure.

Petroleum weighs $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per U. S. gallon, 42 gallons to the barrel.

To convert Imperial gallons into U. S. gallons, multiply by the factor 1.2. To convert U. S. Gallons into Imperial gallons multiply by the factor .8333.

A miner's inch is a measure for flow of water, and is the quantity of water that will flow in one minute through an opening one inch square in a plank 2 inches thick under a head of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the center of the orifice. This is equivalent, approximately, to 1.53 cubic feet, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per minute.

To find the diameter of pump plungers to pump a given quantity of water at 100 feet piston speed per minute, divide the number of gallons by 4, then extract the square root, and the result will be the diameter in inches of the plungers.

To find the number of gallons delivered per minute by a single double-acting pump at 100 feet piston speed per minute, square the diameters of the plungers, then multiply by 4.

The mean pressure of the atmosphere is usually estimated at 14.7 pounds per square inch, so that with a perfect vacuum it will sustain a column of mercury 29.9 inches, or a column of water 33.9 feet high at sea level.

To determine the proportion between the steam and the pump cylinder, multiply the given area of the pump cylinder by the resistance on the pump in pounds per square inch, and divide the product by the available pressure of steam in pounds per square inch. The product equals the area of the steam cylinder. To this must be added an extra area to overcome the friction, which is usually taken at 25 per cent.

The resistance of friction in the flow of water through pipes of uniform diameter is independent of the pressure and increases directly as the length and the square of the velocity of the flow, and inversely as the diameter of the pipe. With wooden pipes the friction is 1.75 times greater than in metallic. Doubling the diameter increases the capacity four times.

To determine the velocity in feet per minute necessary to discharge a given volume of water in a given time, multiply the number of cubic feet of water by 144 and divide the product by the area of the pipe in inches.

To determine the area of a required pipe, the volume and velocity of water being given, multiply the number of cubic feet of water by 144 and divide the product by the velocity in feet per minute.

To find the number of gallons in a tank, multiply the inside bottom diameter in inches by the inside top diameter in inches, then this product by 34, point off four figures, and the result will be the average number of gallons to one inch in depth of tank.

For the circumference of a circle, multiply the diameter by 3.1416.

For the diameter of a circle, multiply the circumference by .31381.

For the area of a circle, multiply the square of the diameter by .7854.

For the size of an equal square, multiply the diameter by .8862.

For the surface of a ball, multiply the square of the diameter by 8.1416.

For the cubic inches in a ball, multiply the cube of the diameter by .5236.

ALTITUDES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

	Feet.
Bathgate	821
Belfield	2,577
Bismarck	1,677
Bismarck (Missouri river, low water)	1,616
Bottineau	1,644
Burlington	1,585
Butte St. Paul, Turtle Mountains	(about) 2,300
Cando	1,490
Carrington	1,584
Cassellton	930
Churchs Ferry	1,461
Cooperstown	1,428
Coteau de Missouri	2,400
Gladstone	2,346
Glenullin	2,070
Devils Lake	1,467
Dickinson	2,403
Driscoll	1,835
Fargo	908
Fessenden	1,607
Ft. Berthold	1,773
Grafton	824
Grand Forks	826
Grand Harbor	1,460
Harvey	1,596
Hillsboro	901
Jamestown	1,408
Kenmare	1,792
Lakota	1,514
LaMoure	1,408
Langdon	1,610
Larimore	1,134
Leeds	1,519
Lisbon	1,091
Little Missouri	2,255
Mandan	1,644
Milton	1,586
Minnewaukan	1,461
Minot	1,558
Park River	998
Pembina	753
Portal	1,952
Richardton	2,464
Rugby	1,567
Sentinel Butte	2,707
Sheyenne river bed, N. P. crossing	1,409
Sims	1,960
Steele	1,857
St. Johns	1,950
Summit (Bililings county)	2,830
Valley City	1,227
Velva	1,516
Wahpeton	965
Williston	1,950
Willow City	1,478
Winnipeg (Manitoba)	750

Many of these elevations were taken at railroad levels at the respective places.

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States	Capitals	Governors	Term, Years	Expiration of Term	Salary
Alabama	Montgomery	Braxton B. Comer	4	January, 1911	\$5,000
Alaska	Sitka	John G. Brady*	4	June 6, 1908	3,000
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Colorado	Denver	Henry A. Buchtel	2	January 10, 1909	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	Rollin S. Woodruff	2	January 9, 1909	4,000
Delaware	Dover	Preston Lea	4	January, 1909	2,000
Florida	Tallahassee	N. B. Broward	4	January, 1909	5,000
Georgia	Atlanta	J. M. Terrell	2	June, 1907	5,000
Hawaii	Honolulu	Geo. R. Carter	4	November 23, 1907	5,000
Idaho	Boise	Frank R. Gooding	2	January 7, 1909	5,000
Illinois	Springfield	Chas. S. Deneen	4	January, 1909	6,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	J. F. Hanly	4	January, 1909	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	A. B. Cummins	4	January, 1909	5,000
Kansas	Topeka	E. W. Hoch	2	January 10, 1909	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	I. C. W. Beckham	4	December, 1907	6,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	N. C. Blanchard	4	May, 1908	5,000
Maine	Augusta	W. T. Cobb	2	December, 1908	3,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Edwin Warfield	4	December 13, 1908	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Curtis Guild, Jr.	1	January, 1907	8,000
Michigan	Lansing	F. M. Warner	2	January 1, 1909	4,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. Johnson	2	January 1, 1909	5,000
Mississippi	Jackson	I. K. Vardaman	4	January 18, 1908	4,500
Missouri	Jefferson City	Ios. W. Folk	4	January, 1909	5,000
Montana	Helena	J. K. Toole	4	January 4, 1909	5,000
Nebraska	Lincoln	George L. Sheldon	2	January 1, 1909	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	John Sparks	4	December 31, 1910	4,000
New Hampshire	Concord	John McLeanet	2	January 3, 1907	2,000
New Jersey	Trenton	E. C. Stokes	3	January 17, 1908	10,000

New Mexico	Santa Fe	Herbert G. Hagerman*	4	January 22, 1910	3,000
New York	Albany	Charles E. Hughes	2	January 1, 1909	10,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	R. B. Glenn	4	January 1, 1909	4,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	John Burke	2	January, 1909	3,000
Ohio	Columbus	Andrew L. Harris	**3	January 8, 1909	8,000
Oklahoma	Guthrie	*Frank Frantz*	4	January 13, 1910	2,400
Oregon	Salem	George E. Chamberlain	4	January, 1911	5,000
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	E. S. Stuart	4	January 17, 1911	10,000
Porto Rico	Ponce	Beckman Winthrop	4	December 31, 1908	8,000
Rhode Island	Providence	James H. Higgins	1	January 1, 1908	3,000
South Carolina	Columbia	M. F. Ansel	2	January, 1909	3,000
South Dakota	Pierre	Coe I. Crawford	2	January 1, 1909	3,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Malcom R. Patterson	2	January 15, 1909	4,000
Texas	Austin	Thomas M. Campbell	2	January, 1909	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	John C. Cutler	4	January, 1909	4,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Ketcher D. Proctor	2	October, 1908	1,500
Virginia	Richmond	Claude A. Swanson	4	February 1, 1910	5,000
Washington	Olympia	Albert E. Mead	4	January, 1909	4,000
West Virginia	Charleston	W. M. O. Dawson	4	March 4, 1909	5,000
Wisconsin	Madison	J. O. Davidson	2	January, 1909	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	B. B. Brooks	4	January, 1911	2,500

* Governors nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate.

**Regular term two years, but extended on this occasion pursuant to constitutional amendment.

+There was no choice by the people in the election for governor in 1908, and the election will devolve on the legislature, which meets in January, 1907, when Charles M. Floyd, the republican candidate, will probably be elected. His term will expire January 7, 1909.

IRRIGATION QUANTITY TABLE.

Amount of Water Required to Cover One Acre to Given Depths			Second Feet Reduced to Gallons and Acre Feet				Gallons Required to Cover a Given Number of Acres to a Depth of One Foot (Acre Foot)	
Depth in Inches and Feet. (Acre Inches and Acre Feet)	Cubic Feet (or Second Feet) Contained in One Acre to Given Depths First Column	Gallons	Second Feet	Gallons Per Minute	Gallons Per Pumping Day of Twelve Hours	Acre Feet per Pumping Day of Twelve Hours	Acres (or Number of Acre Feet)	Gallons
1 in.	3,630	27,154	1 1/4	112.2	80,790	.2479	1	325,851
2 in.	7,260	54,309	1 1/2	224.4	161,579	.4959	2	651,703
3 in.	10,890	81,463	1 3/4	336.6	242,369	.7438	3	977,554
4 in.	14,520	108,617	2	448.8	323,158	.9917	4	1,303,406
5 in.	18,150	135,771	2 1/4	561.0	403,948	1.2397	5	1,629,257
6 in.	21,780	162,926	2 1/2	673.2	484,738	1.4876	6	1,955,109
7 in.	25,410	190,080	2 3/4	785.5	565,527	1.7355	7	2,280,960
8 in.	29,040	217,234	3	897.7	646,317	1.9835	8	2,606,812
9 in.	32,670	244,389	3 1/4	1,010.0	727,107	2.2314	9	2,932,663
10 in.	36,300	271,542	3 1/2	1,122.2	807,896	2.4793	10	3,258,515
11 in.	39,930	298,697	4	1,346.5	969,475	2.9752	15	4,887,772
12 in.	43,560	325,851	5	1,795.3	1,292,634	3.9669	20	6,512,039
1 ft., 0 in.	50,820	380,160	6	2,244.2	1,615,792	4.9586	25	8,146,286
1 ft., 1 in.	58,080	434,469	7	2,693.0	1,938,951	5.9503	30	9,775,544
1 ft., 2 in.	65,340	488,777	8	3,141.8	2,262,109	6.9421	40	13,034,058
1 ft., 3 in.	72,600	543,086	9	3,590.6	2,585,268	7.9338	60	19,551,087
1 ft., 4 in.	79,860	597,394	10	4,039.5	2,908,428	8.9255	80	26,068,116
1 ft., 5 in.	87,120	651,703	20	8,076.6	6,463,170	19.8345	160	52,136,232

One cubic foot of water per second (exact 7.48052 gallons), constant flow is known as the "second foot." The "acre foot" is the quantity of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot.

POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA

State Census of 1905.

BARNES COUNTY.

Alta township	246
Anderson township	171
Baldwin township	206
Binghampton township	597
Clark City township	124
Cuba township	228
Dazey village	231
Dazey township	207
Edna township	254
Greenland township	191
Green township	293
Grand Prairie township	174
Herman township	219
Hobart township	207
Lake township	144
Litchville village	285
Mansfield township	185
Minnie Lake township	214
Noltmier township	285
Norma township	287
Oakhill township	585
Oriska township	340
Pierce township	214
Potter township	196
Rosebud township	238
Rogers township	193
Rariton township	455
Sanborn village	300
Svea township	152
Skandia township	224
Spring Creek township	252
Springvale Township	296
Thordenskjold township	600
Uxbridge township	224
Wimbledon village	450
Valley City	4,059
Weimer township	154
Unorganized territory in Second Commissioner District comprising township 138, range 58, and township 139, range 59	517
Unorganized territory in Third Commissioner District, comprising township 143, range 56; township 141, range 58; township 142, range 58; township 143 range 58; township 141, range 59	951
Unorganized territory in Fourth Commissioner District, comprising twnship 140, range 58	153
Unorganized territory in Fifth Commissioner District, comprising township 140, range 61 and township 141, range 61	425
Total	15,726

BENSON COUNTY.

Minnewaukan village	445
Leeds	520
Esmod	531
Albert township	270
Aurora township	254
Beaver township	242
Butte Valley township	224
Broe township	247
Iowa township	162
Isabel township	233
Irvine township	218
Leeds township	369
Hesper township	250
Knox township	555
McClellan township	208
North Viking township	410
Normania township	352
Oberon township	493
Pleasant Lake township	282
Riggin township	251
York township	424
West Antelope township	248
Twin Lake township	242
Brinsmade village	152
First commissioner district	218
Second commissioner district	652
Third commissioner district	911
Total	9,363

BILLINGS COUNTY.

First Commissioner District	725
Second Commissioner District	1,200
Third Commissioner District	760
Total	2,685

BOTTINEAU COUNTY.

Roland township	1,529
Scandia township	301
Scotia township	270
Richburg township	425
Wayne township	238
Antler township	229
Wheaton township	1,250
Eidsvold township	445
Sergius township	763
Hoffman township	955
Starbuck township	339
Kane township	160
Brauder township	379
Renville township	260
Cut Bank	1,427
Stone Creek	289
Tacoma township	293
Newborg township	245

BOTTINEAU—Continued.

Lewis township	188
Mount Rose	185
Blaine township	754
Chatfield township	192
Elms township	174
Lansford	227
Willow City village	676
Omeme township	504
Bottineau city	1,227
Souris village	359
Westhope village	626
Lansford village	272
Total	15,174

BURLEIGH COUNTY.

Bismarck city	4,913
First* Commissioner District	889
Second Commissioner District	959
Third Commissioner District	1,375
Painted Woods township	166
Grass Lake	204
Lake View township	53
Driscoll township	120
Hazeltown township	195
Menoken	129
Logan township	80
Glenview township	113
Croft township	185
Telfer township	37
Boyd township	44
Apple Creek township	103
Ecklund township	360
Total	9,875

CASS COUNTY.

Fargo	12,512
Casselton City	1,269
Hunter village	390
Buffalo village	237
Mapleton village	237
Tower City village	461
Page village	493
Davenport village	250
Amenia township	370
Arthur township	324
Addison township	349
Berlin township	290
Barnes township	368
Buffalo township	185
Bell township	247
Cornell township	176
Clifton township	269
Casselton township	253
Davenport township	411

BENSON COUNTY.

Minnewaukan village	445
Leeds	520
Esmod	531
Albert township	270
Aurora township	254
Beaver township	242
Butte Valley township	224
Broe township	247
Iowa township	162
Isabel township	233
Irvine township	218
Leeds township	369
Hesper township	250
Knox township	555
McClellan township	208
North Viking township	410
Normania township	352
Oberon township	493
Pleasant Lake township	282
Riggin township	251
York township	424
West Antelope township	248
Twin Lake township	242
Brinsmade village	152
First commissioner district	218
Second commissioner district	652
Third commissioner district	911
Total	9,363

BILLINGS COUNTY.

First Commissioner District	725
Second Commissioner District	1,200
Third Commissioner District	760
Total	2,685

BOTTINEAU COUNTY.

Roland township	1,529
Scandia township	301
Scotia township	270
Richburg township	425
Wayne township	238
Antler township	229
Wheaton township	1,250
Fidsvold township	445
Sergius township	763
Hoffman township	955
Starbuck township	339
Kane township	160
Brauder township	379
Renville township	260
Cut Bank	1,427
Stone Creek	289
Tacoma township	293
Newborg township	245

BOTTINEAU—Continued.

Lewis township	188
Mount Rose	185
Blaine township	754
Chatfield township	192
Elms township	174
Lansford	227
Willow City village	676
Omeme township	504
Bottineau city	1,227
Souris village	359
Westhope village	626
Lansford village	272
Total	15,174

BURLEIGH COUNTY.

Bismarck city	4,913
First Commissioner District	839
Second Commissioner District	959
Third Commissioner District	1,375
Painted Woods township	166
Grass Lake	204
Lake View township	53
Driscoll township	120
Hazeltown township	195
Menoken	129
Logan township	80
Glenview township	113
Crofte township	185
Telfer township	37
Boyd township	44
Apple Creek township	103
Ecklund township	360
Total	9,875

CASS COUNTY.

Fargo	12,512
Casselton City	1,269
Hunter village	390
Buffalo village	237
Mapleton village	237
Tower City village	461
Page village	493
Davenport village	250
Amenia township	370
Arthur township	324
Addison township	349
Berlin township	290
Barnes township	368
Buffalo township	185
Bell township	247
Cornell township	176
Clifton township	269
Casselton township	253
Davenport township	411

CASS—Continued.

Durbin township	137
Empire township	271
Erie township	317
Eldred township	364
Everest township	204
Fargo township	316
Gill township	235
Gardner township	335
Gunkel township	272
Harmony township	179
Hunter township	254
Howe township	394
Highland township	250
Harwood township	408
Hill township	285
Kinyon township	381
Leonard township	349
Lake township	191
Mapleton township	246
Maple River township	339
Noble township	289
Normania township	927
Pleasant township	643
Pontiac township	316
Rochester township	194
Rush River township	250
Reed township	394
Raymond township	273
Rich township	198
Page township	188
Stanley township	812
Tower township	168
Watson township	275
Walberg township	457
Wheatland township	502
Warner township	500
Wiser township	262
Dows township	161
Township 139, range 48	24
Ayr township	304
Total	31,955

CAVALIER COUNTY.

Alma township	292
Banner township	317
Billings township	408
Bruce township	100
Cypress township	406
Dresden township	490
Easby township	354
East Alma township	399
Elgin township	890
Fremont township	502
Glenila township	226
Gordon township	327
Grey township	221
Harvey township	249
Henderson township	590

CAVALIER—Continued.

Hope township	752
Huron township	242
Langdon township	246
Langdon city	1,544
Linden	709
Loam township	758
Manila township	246
Milton township	425
Minto township	193
Montrose township	812
Moscow township	347
Mount Carmel township	513
Olga township	1,025
Osnabrock township	378
Osnabrock village	397
Perry township	395
Seivert township	241
South Dresden township	516
Skier township	243
Storlie township	245
Waterloo township	263
Total	15,761

DICKEY COUNTY.

Albion township	120
Ada township	210
Bare Creek township	188
Clement township	317
Ellendale city	1,099
Ellendale township	89
Elden township	138
Elm township	62
Hudson township	140
James River Valley township	864
Kent township	110
Kentner township	122
Keystone township	258
Lovell township	230
Merricourt village	399
Oakes city	1,303
Port Emma township	107
Porter township	360
Riverside township	155
Spring Valley township	603
Valley township	80
Van Meter township	147
Whitstone township	514
Wright township	136
Yorktown township	161
Total	7,412

EDDY COUNTY.

New Rockford	800
Shenenne village	291
Paradise township	150
Township 148, range 63	99
Township 148, range 64	100
Township 148, range 65	189
Township 148, range 66	195
Township 148, range 67	212
Township 149, range 62	193
Township 149, range 63	200
Township 149, range 64	148
Township 149, range 65	107
Township 149, range 66	125
Township 149, range 67	154
Township 150, range 62	129
Township 150, range 63	49
Township 150, range 64	64
Township 150, range 65	195
Township 150, range 66	239
Greenfield township	267
Total	3,906

EMMONS COUNTY.

First Commissioner District	899
Second Commissioner District	1,237
Third Commissioner District	1,688
Fourth Commissioner District	1,764
Fifth Commissioner District	830
Total	6,418

FOSTER COUNTY.

Carrington	1,106
First Commissioner District	1,084
Glenfield township	265
Campbell township	191
Haven township	187
Carrington township	196
Rose Hill township	189
Wyard township	155
McHenry village	417
Third Commissioner District	953
Total	4,743

GRAND FORKS COUNTY.

Arvilla township	841
Americus township	416
Allendale township	297
Agnes township	305
Avon township	287
Bentru township	293
Blooming township	386
Brenna township	283
Chester township	410
Elm Grove township	218
Elkmount township	284
Fairfield township	163
Falconer township	118
Ferry township	587
Gilby township	624
Grace township	297
Grand Forks township	571
Hegton township	166
Inkster township	213
Johnston township	304
Loretta township	425
Lakeville township	276
Lind township	408
Larimore township	209
Levant township	134
Logan township	253
Mekinock township	432
Michigan township	283
Moraine township	208
Niagara township	377
Northwood township	537
Oakville township	211
Plymouth township	292
Pleasant View	317
Rye township	121
Strabane township	297
Turtle River township	257
Union township	481
Walle township	759
Washington township	421
Wheatfield township	168
Reynolds city	163
Inkster city	432
Northwood city	709
Larimore city	1,635
Grand Forks city	10,127
Total	26,494

GRIGGS COUNTY.

Cooperstown	1,002
Addie township	335
Ball Hill township	263
Bartley township	250
Broadview township	214
Bryan township	264
Cooperstown township	263
Clearfield township	155

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Iowa	Des Moines	A. B. Cummins	2	January, 1909	5,000
Kansas	Topeka	E. W. Hoch	2	January 10, 1909	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	J. C. W. Beckham	4	December, 1907	6,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	N. C. Blanchard	4	May, 1908	5,000
Maine	Augusta	W. T. Cobb	2	December, 1908	3,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Edwin Warfield	4	January 13, 1908	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Curtis Guild, Jr.	1	January, 1907	8,000
Michigan	Lansing	F. M. Warner	2	January 1, 1909	4,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. Johnson	2	January 1, 1909	5,000
Mississippi	Jackson	J. K. Vardaman	4	January 18, 1908	4,500
Missouri	Jefferson City	Jos. W. Folk	4	January, 1909	5,000
Montana	Helena	J. K. Toole	4	January 4, 1909	5,000
Nebraska	Lincoln	George L. Sheldon	2	January 1, 1909	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	John Sparks	4	December 31, 1910	2,000
New Hampshire	Concord	John McLeanet	4	January 3, 1907	4,000
New Jersey	Trenton	E. C. Stokes	3	January 17, 1908	10,000

M'KENZIE COUNTY.

First Commissioner District	527
Second Commissioner District	691
Third Commissioner District	150
Total	1,368

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Washburn village	898
Wilton village	302
Butte township	303
Blue Hill township	161
Denhoff township	318
Douglas township	162
Emmett township	253
Heaton township	142
St. Mary's township	235
Underwood township	407
First Commissioner District	1,185
Second Commissioner District	2,787
Third Commissioner District	3,673
Fourth Commissioner District	3,975
Township 145, ranges 74, 75, 76, 77 and 78	444
Total	15,245

MERCER COUNTY.

First Commissioner District	501
Second Commissioner District	443
Third Commissioner District	535
Fourth Commissioner District	604
Fifth Commissioner District	108
Total	2,191

MORTON COUNTY.

Mandan	2,714
New Salem	527
Glen Ullin	545
Hebron	307
Sims	118
Blue Grass township	510
Custer township	105
Sims township	98
District A	2,565
District C	1,677
District D	1,118
District E	3,079
Total	13,363

NELSON COUNTY.

Adler township	255
Aneta city	643
Bergen township	295
Central township	293
Clara township	241
Dahlen township	302
Dayton township	155
Dodds township	221
Enterprise township	246
Field township	314
Forde township	273
Harlin township	333
Illinois township	200
Kelly township	194
Lakota township	421
Lee township	379
Leval township	154
Lakota city	900
Melvin township	255
Michigan township	385
Michigan village	529
Nash township	204
Nesheim township	317
Ora township	321
Osage township	280
Petersburg township	584
Rubin township	238
Rugh township	233
Sarnia township	187
Wanduska township	150
Total	9,501

OLIVER COUNTY.

First Commissioner District	1,227
Second Commissioner District	397
Third Commissioner District	821
Total	2,445

PEMBINA COUNTY.

Pembina city	918
St. Thomas village	708
Bathgate village	561
Cavalier village	744
Neche village	613
Drayton village	601
Walhalla village	520
Crystal village	400
Hamilton village	187
Canton village	120
Advance township	440
Akra township	479
Bathgate township	231

PEMBINA—Continued.

Beaulien township	435
Carlisle township	535
Crystal township	400
Cavalier township	800
Drayton township	313
Elora township	275
Gardar township	622
Hamilton township	422
Joliette township	431
LaMoure township	323
Lincoln township	434
Midland township	434
Neche township	496
Lodema township	309
Park township	311
Pembina township	428
St. Joseph township	1,214
St. Thomas township	649
Thingvalla township	726
Walhalla township	333
Total	16,412

PIERCE COUNTY.

Rugby village	1,072
Alexander township	377
Barton township	350
Elling township	256
Elvern township	242
Jefferson township	361
Rosedale township	115
Tuscorora township	287
Norman township	365
White township	260
First Commissioner District	693
Second Commissioner District	1,034
Third Commissioner District	1,114
Fourth Commissioner District	559
Fifth Commissioner District	549
Total	7,643

RAMSEY COUNTY.

Devils Lake city	2,367
Churchs Ferry village	376
Edmore village	348
Crary	285
Starkweather	194
Bartlett village	114
Bartlett township	280
Bergen township	200
Coulee township	397
Cleveland township	184
Dry Lake township	213

RAMSEY—Continued.

DeGroat township	222
Fancher township	246
Freshwater township	236
Grand Harbor township	447
Hope township	151
Highland township	231
Lawton township	394
Lake township	323
Lillehoff township	481
Minnewaukan township	520
Morris township	179
Norway township	234
Noonan township	219
Northfield township	335
Newbre township	181
Newland township	309
Odessa township	243
Ontario township	253
Overland township	161
Prospect township	197
Pleasant township	196
Royal township	237
Sullivan township	114
Stevens township	256
Webster township	272
First Commissioner District	116
Second Commissioner District	121
Fourth Commissioner District	142
Total	11,979

RANSOM COUNTY.

Lisbon city	1,362
Enderlin city	1,104
Sheldon village	338
Big Bend township	210
Owego township	274
Preston township	342
Liberty township	285
Sandoun township	284
Springer township	245
Aliceton township	213
Casey township	374
Shenford township	382
Fort Ransom township	499
Rosemeade township	221
Elliott township	194
Sydna township	167
Northland township	323
Moore township	314
Coburn township	96
Second Commissioner District	382
Third Commissioner District	618
Fifth Commissioner District	209
Township 136, range 54	198
Total	8,634

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Antelope township	272
Abercrombie township	728
Abercrombie village	357
Brightwood township	347
Barrie township	407
Brandenberg township	539
Belford township	332
Colfax township	643
Center township	383
Dwight township	612
DeVillo township	288
Dexter township	350
Danton township	321
Elma township	308
Eagle township	773
Fairmount village	608
Fairmount township	407
Freeman township	225
Garfield township	378
Greenfield township	345
Grant township	371
Grafton township	250
Garborg township	278
Helendale township	250
Hankinson city	1,047
Homestead township	174
Ibsen township	285
Liberty township	321
Lidgerwood city	749
LeMars township	263
Mooreton township	338
Moran township	315
Park township	641
Summit township	628
Sheyenne township	204
Viking township	195
Walcott township	1,085
Wyndmere village	287
Wyndmere township	258
West End township	116
Waldo township	186
Wahpeton city	2,741
Total	19,379

ROLETTE COUNTY.

Rolla village	561
St. John village	229
Currie township	138
Fairview township	303
Gilbert township	400
Kohlmeir township	205
Mt. Pleasant township	384
First Commissioner District	756
Second Commissioner District	922
Third Commissioner District	2,157
Fourth Commissioner District	787
Total	6,842

SARGENT COUNTY.

Bowen township	255
Brampton township	187
Cogswell township	290
Dunbar township	277
Denver township	135
Forman village	304
Forman township	134
Harlem township	204
Herman township	304
Havana township	278
Hall township	475
Jackson township	165
Kingston township	435
Milnor township	192
Milnor village	437
Marboe township	283
Rutland township	252
Ransom township	392
Sargent	224
Southwest township	113
Sherman township	336
Taylor township	185
Tewaukon township	380
Vivian township	262
Verner township	211
Willey township	176
White Stone Hill	275
Weber township	253
Total	7,414

STARK COUNTY.

First District	2,516
Second District	1,865
Third District	3,766
Dickinson city	3,188
Total	11,335

STEELE COUNTY.

Broadlawn township	335
Beaver Creek township	393
Colgate township	300
Carpenter township	188
Edendale township	237
Eaton township	193
Enger township	450
Finley village	317
Finley township	242
Franklin township	252
Greenview township	213
Golden Lake township	281
Hugo township	207
Hope city	776

STEELE—Continued.

Melrose township	218
Riverside township	200
Newburgh township	513
Primrose township	342
Sharon township	419
Sherbrooke township	279
Willow Lake township	235
Westfield township	308
Total	6,893

STUTSMAN COUNTY.

Jamestown city	5,093
Courtenay village	459
Spiritwood village	207
Courtenay township	203
Bloom township	168
Corrinne township	208
Kensal township	510
Nogosek township	185
First Commissioner District	805
Second Commissioner District	3,025
Third Commissioner District	3,717
Total	14,580

TOWNER COUNTY.

Alkins townships	210
Bisbee village	360
Cando city	1,328
Coolen township	204
Grainfield township	433
Lansing township	170
Maza township	221
Monroe township	159
Springfield township	320
Commissioner District No. 2	862
Commissioner District No. 3	1,450
Commissioner District No. 4	1,121
Commissioner District No. 5	1,067
Total	7,905

TRAILL COUNTY.

Belmont township	489
Blanchard township	398
Bloomfield township	289
Bohnsach township	544
Buxton township	1,105
Calendonia township	888
Eldorado township	386
Elm River township	201
Erwin township	381
Galesburg township	444
Garfield township	443
Hillsboro township	210
Hatton city	550
Hillsboro city	1,251
Kelso township	261
Mayville township	640
Mayville city	1,212
Morgan township	357
Norman township	456
Norway township	445
Portland township	547
Reynolds city	226
Roseville township	750
Wold township	339
Total	12,812

WALSH COUNTY.

Ardoch village	219
Adams township	380
Ardock township	536
Acton township	442
Conway village	256
Cleveland township	313
Dewey township	192
Dundee township	441
Edinburg township	349
Eden township	258
Farmington township	422
Fertile township	468
Forest River township	370
Forest River village	246
Feeble Minded Institute	115
Grafton city	2,423
Grafton township	564
Glenwood township	496
Golden township	322
Hoopie village	183
Harriston township	401
Kensington township	375
Kinloss township	316
Lampton township	354
Latona township	294
Martin township	400
Medford township	222
Minto township	815
Norton township	369

WALSH—Continued.

Oakwood township	588
Ops township	326
Perth township	284
Pisek village	198
Pulaski township	618
Rushford township	439
Prairie Centre township	499
Park River city	1,435
Silvesta township	381
Sauter township	234
St. Andrews township	385
Shepherd township	432
Tiber township	407
Vernon township	340
Vesta township	399
Walsh Center township	394
Walshville township	420
Total	20,265

WARD COUNTY.

Berthold township	139
Bowbells township	293
Brandon township	197
Burt township	224
Callahan township	203
Carbondale township	335
Carpio village	374
Carter township	288
Clay township	181
Clayton township	206
Colquhoun township	445
Crowfoot township	186
Dale township	287
Denmark township	445
DesLacs township	295
Elmdale township	304
Ensign township	251
Eureka township	260
Fairbanks township	392
Fay township	200
Foothills township	135
Forthum township	272
Foxholm township	200
Freedom township	169
Grassland township	213
Greenbush township	252
Grover township	191
Hamerly township	159
Hamlet township	216
Harmonious township	130
Harrison township	261
Idaho township	256
Hurley township	221
International township	300
Ivanhoe township	277
Keller township	174

WARD—Continued.

Kenmare township	844
Lake View	264
Leaf Mountain township	103
Lockwood township	173
Lowland township	219
Mandan township	180
Manitou township	130
Margaret township	176
Mayland township	250
McKinley township	246
Minnesota township	376
Muskego township	225
North Star township	255
Palermo township	200
Passport township	213
Plain township	219
Portal city	606
Prescott township	147
Prosperity township	223
Ree township	228
Richland township	326
Rockford township	282
Roosevelt township	266
Roseland township	320
Ross township	159
Ryder township	156
Sauk Prairie township	293
Short Creek township	243
Spencer township	359
Spring Valley township	297
Surrey township	376
Tatman township	224
Torning township	184
Vale township	230
Van Buren township	200
Ward township	275
Waterford township	232
White Ash township	196
White Earth township	150
Donnybrook village	281
McKinney village	299
Glenburn village	195
Bowbells village	547
Flaxton township	197
Second Commissioner District	522
Third Commissioner District	484
Fourth Commissioner District	3,598
Fifth Commissioner District	2,855
Minot city	4,125
Eden Valley township	266
Kenmare village	1,011
Mohall village	409
Norway township	173
Total	33,468

WELLS COUNTY.

Fessenden village	781
Harvey village	808
Wells township	257
First Commissioner District	2,772
Second Commissioner District	2,778
Third Commissioner District	2,091
Total	9,482

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Lelandale township	186
Equality township	225
Golden Valley township	142
Lindahl township	99
Menton township	249
Norway township	54
Pleasant Valley township	100
Rainbow township	128
Ray village	195
Sauk Valley township	76
Spring Brook township	155
Stony Creek township	163
Tioga township	196
Teska township	103
Wheelock township	200
Williston township	263
Williston city	1,125
Second Commissioner District	914
Third Commissioner District	970
Fourth Commissioner District	1,030
Fifth Commissioner District	379
Total	6,952

POPULATION OF LEADING CITIES, 1905.

Abercrombie	357
Aneta	643
Ashley	474
Balfour	522
Bathgate	561
Bisbee	360
Bismarck	4,913
Bottineau	1,227
Bowbells	547
Cando	1,328
Carrington	1,108
Casselton	1,269
Cavalier	744
Churchs Ferry	376
Conway	256
Cooperstown	1,002
Courtenay	459
Crary	285
Crystal	400

POPULATION OF LEADING CITIES—Continued.

Dazey	281
Denhoff	318
Devils Lake	2,367
Dickinson	3,188
Donnybrook	281
Drayton	601
Edgeley	415
Edmore	348
Ellendale	1,099
Enderlin	1,104
Esmond	531
Fairmount	368
Fargo	12,512
Fessenden	781
Finley	317
Forest River	246
Forman	304
Glenullin	545
Grafton	2,423
Grand Forks	10,127
Granville	500
Hankinson	1,047
Harvey	803
Hatton	550
Hillsboro	1,251
Hope	776
Hunter	390
Inkster	432
Jamestown	5,093
Kenmare	1,011
Kulm	587
Lakota	900
LaMoure	707
Langdon	1,544
Lansford	272
Larimore	1,635
Leeds	520
Lidgerwood	749
Lisbon	1,362
Litchville	285
Mandan	2,714
Mayville	1,212
McHenry	417
Merricourt	399
Michigan	529
Milnor	437
Minnewaukan	445
Minot	4,125
Mohall	409
Neché	613
New Rockford	800
New Salem	527
Northwood	709
Oakes	1,303
Omamee	504
Osnabrock	397
Page	493
Park River	1,435
Pembina	918

POPULATION OF LEADING CITIES—Continued.

Portal	606
Rolla	561
Rugby	1,072
Sanborn	300
Sheldon	338
Sheyenne	291
Souris	352
St. Thomas	708
Tower City	461
Towner	535
Valley City	4,059
Velva	505
Wahpeton	2,741
Walhalla	520
Washburn	898
Westhope	626
Williston	1,125
Willow City	676
Wilton	302
Wimbledon	450
Wyndmere	287

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

Barnes	15,726
Benson	9,363
Billings	2,685
Bottineau	15,174
Burleigh	9,875
Cass	31,955
Cavalier	15,761
Dickey	7,412
Eddy	3,906
Emmons	6,418
Foster	4,743
Grand Forks	26,494
Griggs	5,993
Kidder	2,307
LaMoure	7,715
Logan	4,116
McHenry	15,231
McIntosh	6,088
McKenzie	1,368
McLean	15,245
Mercer	2,191
Morton	13,363
Nelson	9,501
Oliver	2,445
Pembina	16,413
Pierce	7,643
Ramsey	11,979
Ransom	8,634
Richland	19,379
Rolette	6,842
Sargent	7,414
Stark	11,385

POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

Steele	6,893
Stutsman	14,580
Towner	7,905
Trail	12,812
Walsh	20,265
Ward	33,468
Wells	9,482
Williams	6,952
Total	437,070

VARIOUS MONEYS OF CIRCULATION.

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States, namely, gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890; United States notes (also called greenbacks and legal tenders), national bank notes and nickel and bronze coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation.

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law; and when below such standard of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion to its weight.

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one payment. Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but such classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. All national banks are required by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par.

The minor coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents.

The coinage of the legal tender gold was authorized by the first coinage act, passed by congress April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold, 900 fine. The amount of fine gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains, and the remainder of the weight is an alloy of copper.

The silver unit is the dollar, which contains 412½ grains of standard silver 900 fine. The amount of fine silver in the dollar is 371¼ grains, and there are 41¼ grains of copper alloy.

CENSUS OF NORTH DAKOTA AUTHORIZED BY LAWS OF 1905.

Counties	Personal Description and Nativity												
	Native White Males	Native White Fe- males	Native Colored Males	Native Colored Fe- males	Foreign Nationals—All	Foreign Females— All Other Nation- alities	Children 5 Yrs. Old and Under—Male	Children's Yrs. Old and Under—Female	All Males 5 to 20 Years of Age	All Females 5 to 20 Years of Age	All Males 20 to 60 Years of Age	All Females 20 to 60 Years of Age	Total
Barnes ..	6,737	5,492	7	2	2,140	1,358	925	973	2,592	1,602	4,976	3,191	15,726
Benson ..	4,008	3,318	8	3	1,262	764	681	693	1,602	1,431	2,846	1,859	9,363
Billings ..	4,915	3,600	4	..	853	313	171	166	375	315	1,166	423	2,655
Burlingame ..	5,577	3,011	21	33	1,461	772	530	515	1,363	1,318	3,952	1,849	9,875
Bottineau ..	5,588	4,691	10	4	2,918	1,963	1,150	1,148	2,354	2,296	4,758	3,011	15,174
Cass ..	12,404	11,160	58	84	4,916	3,332	1,765	1,812	4,821	4,793	10,137	7,193	31,955
Cavalier ..	5,331	4,439	36	19	3,421	2,465	1,195	1,201	2,781	2,888	4,581	2,601	15,761
Dickey ..	3,044	2,564	5	3	1,047	749	475	459	1,310	1,232	2,153	1,527	7,412
Eddy ..	1,658	1,348	26	24	557	293	281	257	729	637	1,167	752	3,906
Emmons ..	2,142	1,747	3	3	1,275	1,049	646	630	1,112	1,047	1,553	1,240	6,418
Foster ..	2,151	1,929	1	1	1,594	969	326	311	774	701	1,572	927	4,743
Grand Forks ..	9,792	8,837	31	18	4,564	3,232	1,500	1,509	4,400	4,452	7,828	5,861	26,434
Griggs ..	2,270	1,873	4	9	1,121	716	405	368	1,026	965	1,868	1,175	5,993
Kidder ..	1,035	893	13	4	205	167	180	156	414	437	623	430	2,807
LaMoure ..	3,005	2,534	..	1	1,257	918	575	591	1,411	1,411	2,125	1,423	7,715
Logan ..	853	789	..	..	1,317	1,157	439	483	749	703	936	730	4,116
McHenry ..	5,907	4,877	5	5	2,559	1,878	1,230	1,209	2,323	2,246	4,872	3,109	15,231
McIntosh ..	1,778	1,751	..	..	1,889	1,170	592	618	1,289	1,259	1,183	980	6,088
McKenzie ..	1,773	1,428	..	..	128	39	81	75	179	123	624	292	1,868

McLean	5,409	4,280	331	332	2,830	2,063	1,356	1,289	2,387	2,346	4,626	2,852	201	188	15,246
Mercer	640	519	..	..	569	463	131	197	..	475	392	374	34	19	12,191
Norton	4,779	2,829	4	7	4,009	2,035	1,107	1,120	2,427	2,294	3,668	2,494	210	143	13,863
Nelson	3,869	3,184	6	3	1,532	907	625	665	1,087	1,543	2,938	1,766	157	120	9,501
Oliver	868	..	..	..	508	383	217	216	431	349	672	471	54	35	2,445
Pembina	4,920	4,475	..	..	3,892	3,123	1,078	1,078	3,030	2,735	4,299	3,424	406	364	16,412
Pierce	2,841	2,314	12	4	1,459	1,013	618	684	1,337	1,115	2,255	1,430	102	102	7,643
Ransom	4,770	3,869	4	3	2,051	1,262	733	756	1,848	1,806	3,980	2,437	214	155	11,979
Ransom	3,675	3,114	10	2	1,082	751	531	535	1,509	1,433	2,515	1,738	212	161	8,434
Richland	7,661	6,995	12	8	2,706	1,997	1,380	1,382	3,568	3,403	5,017	3,846	413	360	18,379
Rolette	2,573	2,215	2	..	1,217	835	518	558	1,192	1,126	1,939	1,283	143	83	6,842
Sargent	3,057	2,609	26	22	967	733	402	506	1,439	1,309	2,014	1,418	135	131	7,414
Stark	3,461	2,875	6	14	2,779	2,200	1,027	916	2,039	1,944	3,025	2,091	155	137	11,335
Steele	2,779	2,356	..	..	1,117	641	451	489	1,246	1,119	2,076	1,298	123	91	6,896
Stutsman	6,051	5,049	8	4	2,053	1,435	950	991	2,290	2,290	4,544	3,011	278	196	14,580
Towner	3,548	2,961	1	1	860	534	615	666	1,294	1,210	2,392	1,530	108	90	7,905
Trail	4,819	4,545	3	1	2,127	1,317	767	804	2,278	2,264	3,632	2,562	272	233	12,512
Walsh	7,258	6,805	12	10	3,513	2,667	1,305	1,393	3,967	3,862	5,030	3,507	461	330	20,265
Ward	15,203	11,404	26	17	4,366	2,450	2,432	2,399	4,541	4,335	12,103	6,799	521	338	33,468
Wells	3,656	3,086	..	..	1,625	1,085	784	796	1,713	1,497	2,675	1,823	109	85	9,482
Williams	3,388	2,358	47	30	768	361	432	418	888	820	2,674	1,542	111	58	6,952
Total	169,245	140,511	740	672	75,012	50,890	30,806	31,026	74,192	68,894	132,103	86,196	2,896	5,957	437,070

Males, 244,997.
Females, 192,073.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Congressional and State Officers, North Dakota, and Members of Legislature, 1907-8.

Congressional.

H. C. HANSBROUGH, United States senator, was born in Illinois, fifty-nine years ago. He was a printer and journalist as a young man and came to Dakota in 1882. He established the Devils Lake Inter Ocean in 1883 and was twice mayor of Devils Lake. He was the first member of congress for North Dakota in 1889, and was elected to the United States senate in January, 1891, having served in the senate continuously since that time. He is married. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

PORTER J. McCUMBER, United States senator, was born in Crete, Ill., February 3, 1856. He was educated in the common and high schools of Minnesota and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. He came to North Dakota and opened a law office at Wahpeton, where he resides. He is married and has two children. He was a member of the territorial house and senate, states attorney of Richland county, and was elected to the senate in 1899 as a republican, being re-elected in 1905.

T. F. MARSHALL, member of congress, was born at Hannibal, Mo., March 7, 1854, and was educated in the public schools and the state normal school at Platteville, Wis. He was a civil engineer and surveyor and came to Dakota in 1873. He is married. He is engaged in banking, and has held various offices, having been mayor of Oakes, state senator, delegate to the national convention, and has served three terms in congress to which he was elected as a republican.

A. J. GRONNA, member of congress, was born at Elkader, Iowa, December 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and in Caledonia, Minn., academy. He came to Dakota in 1879 and located in Traill county in 1880, removing to Nelson county in 1887, being engaged in the mercantile business at Lakota. He is married and has five children. He has served as member of the territorial legislature, has held various local offices, has been chairman of the Nelson county central committee and is serving his second term as a member of congress to which he was elected as a republican.

Supreme Court.

D. E. MORGAN, chief justice, was born near Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and at the Academy of Wisconsin and the normal school at Platteville. He was clerk of the circuit court in Sauk county, Wis., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He practiced at Grand Forks and Devils Lake and was elected judge of the district court in 1889, after serving two years as district attorney. In 1900 he was elected to the supreme bench and was re-elected in 1906.

CHARLES J. FISK, associate justice, was born in Whiteside county, Ill., March 11, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and at the Northern Illinois college at Fulton, and studied law at Morrison, Ill. He came to North Dakota in 1886, and settled at Larimore, where he was admitted to the bar in 1886. He moved to Grand Forks in 1889. He is married and has two children. He has served three terms on the district bench and was elected to the supreme bench as a democrat.

B. F. SPALDING, associate justice, was born in Orleans county, Vermont, December 3, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and attended Lyndon Literary Institute and Norwich University. He read law at Montpelier and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He came to North Dakota in that year and practiced law at Fargo. He is married and has five children. He has been superintendent of public instruction of the state, member of the territorial capitol commission, member of the constitutional convention, member of congress for two terms and chairman of the republican state committee. He was appointed justice of the supreme court to succeed Edward Engerud, resigned.

State Officers 1907-1908.

JOHN BURKE, governor of North Dakota, was born February 25, 1859, in Keokuk county, Iowa, near where the town of Harper was subsequently located. He was educated in the common schools and entered the law department of the Iowa state university in September, 1884, graduating in June, 1886. He came to Rolette county, North Dakota in 1888, and later removed to Devils Lake, where he now has his residence, and is engaged in the practice of law. He is married and has three children, two girls and one boy. He has served as county judge of Rolette county, one term in the house of representatives and three in the senate. He was elected governor as a democrat.

R. S. LEWIS, lieutenant governor of North Dakota, was born August 15, 1856, in Tennessee. He was educated in Minnesota, to which state his parents removed, and came to Fargo in 1882, and was engaged as a clerk in the Red River National bank. He rose to the presidency of that institution and became also interested in farming. He is married and has three children. He has served as an officer of the Fargo school board, trustee of the state agricultural college, and a term in the state senate. He was elected to his office as a republican.

ALFRED BLAISDELL, secretary of state, was born at Fairmont, Minn., in 1875, and is a graduate of the Fairmont high school and of the state university of Minnesota, graduating in science and law. He came to North Dakota and studied law in the office of Newman and Stambaugh, of Fargo, and removed to Minot in 1900, where he is engaged in law and real estate. He is unmarried. He has been secretary of the republican central committee of Ward county, United States commissioner and was elected to the office of secretary of state as a republican.

H. L. HOLMES, state auditor, was born in Dalton, Wis., May 29, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and came to Pembina county, North Dakota, in 1879. He engaged in the machinery and mercantile business and in banking and in 1893 removed to Bathgate, where he resides. He is married and has one daughter. He was a member of the state constitutional convention and has held various offices and is serving his third term as state auditor, to which he was elected as a republican.

ALBERT PETERSON, state treasurer, was born at Rockdale, Wis., in 1862. He was educated at Boscobel, Wis., and came to Dakota in 1883, locating at Ellendale and afterward at Cogswell, where he

resides and is engaged in the mercantile business. He is married. He has held various local offices and was a member of the house in the legislature of 1890. He is serving his second term as state treasurer, to which he was elected as a republican.

THOMAS F. McCUE, attorney general, was born in Elkader, Iowa, February 9, 1866. He was educated in the public schools and Northern Indiana college at Valparaiso, graduating from the legal department. He came to North Dakota in 1897, locating in Foster county at Carrington, where he resides. He is married and has two children, and is engaged in the practice of law and banking. He was elected attorney general in 1906 as a republican.

W. C. GILBREATH, commissioner of agriculture and labor, was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, September 9, 1851. His parents afterward located in Illinois, where he was educated in the public schools and in Wesleyan University. He is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota and engaged in the newspaper business at Mandan. He has been a member of the state central committee, deputy commissioner of insurance, and is serving his second term as commissioner of agriculture and labor, to which he was elected as a republican.

E. C. COOPER, commissioner of insurance, was born at Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1856. He received a public school education and came to North Dakota in 1883, locating at Grand Forks, where he afterward entered the insurance business. He is married and has one child. He has been a member of the council of his city, chairman of the republican state committee, and is serving his second term as commissioner of insurance, to which he was elected as a republican.

W. L. STOCKWELL, state superintendent of public instruction, was born in Minnesota and is a graduate of the state university of Minnesota. He came to Dakota in 1889 and was superintendent of the Grafton schools for twelve years. He is married and has one child. He has held various offices in the state, having been president of the state educational association, director of the national association, Grand Master of the Masonic lodge of the state, and is now serving his third term as state superintendent, to which he was elected as a republican.

C. S. DEISEM, commissioner of railroads, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and was educated in the common schools. He served in the army during the civil war and came to Dakota territory in 1871. He went to LaMoure county in 1880 and engaged in the mercantile business, which he still carries on. He is married and has a family. He has been chairman of the county central committee, member of the state committee, member of the legislature and is serving his second term as president of the railroad commission, to which he was elected as a republican.

E. A. STAFNE, commissioner of railroads, was born in Renneboe, Norway, in 1848, and came to Richland county, North Dakota, in 1885. He is engaged in farming and also in the mercantile business. He is married and has a large family. He has served as township officer, county commissioner, member of the legislature and is serving his second term as railroad commissioner, to which he was elected as a republican.

SIMON WESTBY, commissioner of railroads, was born at Fitjar-Stord-Bergen Stift, Norway, February 1, 1876. He was educated in the common schools and came to North Dakota in 1893. Subsequently he located on a homestead in Pierce county and has been clerk of the court of that county. He is married and has a family. He was elected railroad commissioner as a republican.

Legislature.**SENATE**

CHRIS. ALBRIGHT, of McIntosh county, Thirty-sixth district, was born in Baden, Germany, December 3, 1859. He came to Dakota territory in the early eighties and located in McIntosh county in 1885, where he is engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He served six years as county commissioner, two terms as auditor and was elected to the senate in 1906 as a republican. He is married and has one son.

JOHN L. CASHEL, of the Fourth legislative district, Grafton, Walsh county, was born in New York City on June 24, 1848; is married and has two sons. Came to North Dakota from Faribault, Minn., in 1881. Is a banker and farmer. Was educated in the common schools, University of Wisconsin at Madison, Galesville University, Galesville, Wis., and Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wis. Has held the office of state senator for twelve years and was re-elected without opposition. Was an alderman at Grafton for six years; sixteen years on the board of education at Grafton and president of the board. He was elected to the senate as a democrat.

MAYNARD CRANE, of the Sixteenth district, was born December 25, 1857, at Caldwell, N. J., and was educated in the schools of Mardarin, Fla., where his parents removed when he was a boy. He came to Dakota in 1883 and engaged in the lumber business, in which he is now engaged. He was elected to the senate in 1903 and again in 1906. He has served also as a trustee of the agricultural college. He is married and has one daughter. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

JOHN H. DYTE, of the Thirteenth legislative district, Forman Sargent county, was born in Norway on the 31st day of July, 1863; is married and has five children. He came to North Dakota from Minneapolis in 1885; is a merchant and was educated in the common schools. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

E. F. GILBERT, of the Tenth district, was born at Geneva, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools of that place. He came to North Dakota in 1883 and settled at Fargo and afterward at Casselton, where he is engaged in business. He was a member of the house of the Ninth legislative assembly and was elected to the senate as a republican. He is married and has two children.

E. A. HALLIDAY, of the Second district, was born in Leonard county, Ontario, May 17, 1843, and came to North Dakota in 1881. He was educated in the common schools and is now engaged in the mercantile business at Hensel. He was elected to the senate as a democrat.

LOUIS B. HANNA, of the Ninth legislative district, Fargo, Cass county, was born at New Brighton, Penn., on August 9, 1861; is married and has three children. Came to North Dakota from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881. Is a banker. Was educated at Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsfield, Mass. Has held the office of member of the house of representatives in 1895, state senator in 1897, 1899, 1905, 1907, and was chairman of the republican state central committee from 1904 to date. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

AUGUST E. JOHNSON, of the Thirty-fifth legislative district, Washburn, McLean county, was born in Sweden on March 26, 1874; is married and has two children. Came to North Dakota from Pennsylvania in 1883. Is a real estate dealer. Was educated in the common schools. Has held the office of auditor of McLean county for six years, state senator from 1902 to 1907. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

THOMAS JOHNSON, of the Third legislative district, Park River, Walsh county, was born in Racine county, Wis., on the 11th day of January, 1853; is married and has three children. Came to North Dakota from Iowa in 1892 and is a farm implement dealer. Was educated in the common schools and in college. Was a member of the house of representatives in the eighth session, 1901; was elected a member of the senate of the ninth and tenth sessions, 1905 and 1907; has held various positions of public trust. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

JOHN KELLY, of the Twenty-second legislative district, Bisbee, Town-er county, was born at Montreal, Canada, on the 9th of June, 1863; is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Canada in 1883 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools. He was elected to the senate as a democrat.

THEODORE KOFFEL, of the Twentieth legislative district, Esmond, Benson county, was born near St. Peter, Minn., from which place his parents removed to Montevideo, Minn., before he was two years of age; is single. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1896 and is a lawyer. He was educated at Windom Institute, Minnesota, and the University of Michigan. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

ANTON T. KRAABEL, of the Thirty-ninth legislative district, Clif-ford, Traill county, was born at Guldbrandedalen, Norway, on October 16, 1862; is married and has seven children. He came to North Dakota from Vernon county, Wis., in 1882, and is a merchant. He was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin. Was a member of the house in 1903 and was elected to the senate as a republican.

JUDSON LAMOURE, of the First district, was born in Frelighburgh, county of Missisquoi, province of Quebec, March 27, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and in the Frelighburgh academy. He came to Dakota territory in 1860, and to Pembina county, North Dakota, in 1870. He has served several terms in the territorial legislature, having been first elected in 1872, and has been a member of the state senate since statehood. He is married and has three children, and is engaged in the general mer-chandising business in Pembina county. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

FERDINAND LEUTZ, of the Thirtieth legislative district, Hebron, Morton county, was born at Eberbach, Germany, on June 24, 1854; is married and has four children. He came to North Dakota from Germany in 1883, and is a merchant. Was educated in the common schools and college at Eberbach and Stuttgart. He was state insur-ance commissioner from 1901 to 1905, and was elected to the senate as a republican.

C. B. LITTLE, of the Twenty-seventh district, was born in Merri-mack county, New Hampshire, November 18, 1857. He was edu-cated in the public schools and graduated from Dartmouth college. He came to Dakota in 1882, settling at Bismarck, where he is president of the leading financial institution and allied with many other enterprises. He has served as probate judge of his county, and has held various positions of responsibility and has been a member of the state senate since statehood. He is married and has two children, and was elected to the senate as a republican.

D. H. McARTHUR, of the Twenty-eighth district, Bottineau, Bottineau county, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1885. He is 42 years of age; is married and has two children. He was in the drug business for fifteen years and the real estate business for three years, and was postmaster under Cleveland. He was elected to the senate as a democrat.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, of the Twenty-sixth district, was born in Scotland in July, 1860. He came to Emmons county in 1883, and is engaged in ranching. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native country and was married in 1885, having five children. He served seven years as county commissioner, six years as a member of the school board, and is serving his second term in the state senate to which he was elected as a republican.

HENRY McLEAN, of the Eighteenth legislative district, Hannah, Cavalier county, was born at Blaircessnock, Perthshire, Scotland, on December 5th, 1847; is married and has eight children. He came to North Dakota from Huron county, Ontario, in 1882, and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools. Has held the office of county commissioner two terms, two terms as representative and one term as senator, and was elected for a second term. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

E. A. MOVIUS, of the Thirty-seventh district, was born at Golnow, Germany, May 5, 1858. He came to America when nine years of age and obtained a common school education and came to Dakota in 1887, locating at Lidgerwood, where he is engaged in banking and mercantile business. He has served in various county and township offices and was elected to the house in 1902 as a republican, and as a member of the senate two years later as a republican. He is married and has two children.

GEORGE D. PALMER, of the Thirty-second legislative district, Bordulac, Foster county, was born near Detroit, Mich., on March 9th, 1855; is married. He came to North Dakota from Rockford, Ill., in 1884, and is in the real estate business. He was a member of the last legislature, was employed by the Carrington & Casey Land Company as foreman, superintendent and manager for seventeen years. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

ED. PIERCE, of the Fourteenth legislative district, Sheldon, Ransom county, was born on July 6, 1863; is married. He came to North Dakota from Michigan in 1877 and is a lawyer. Was educated in the common schools in Michigan. Has held the office of senator of the Fourteenth district since 1902. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

C. W. PLAIN, of the Fortieth district, was born in Aurora, Ill., March 10, 1858. He was educated in his native town and came to Dakota in 1888, locating at Milton, where he is engaged in the machinery business. He was a member of the house in 1892, a member of the senate from 1894 to 1899 and was re-elected in 1902 and 1906. He is a democrat. He is married and has two children.

W. E. PURCELL, of the Twelfth district, was born in Flemington, N. J., August 3, 1856. He was educated in the common schools, worked on a farm, studied law when twenty years of age, and was admitted to practice. He came to Dakota in 1881 and settled at Wahpeton. He has been U. S. attorney for the territory, member of the constitutional convention and has been a member of the democratic national committee. He was elected to the senate as a democrat. He is married and has no children.

K. S. RAMSETT, of the Thirty-eighth district, was born in Dane county, Wis., April 29, 1854. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from the high school at Viroque, and later took a course at the state University. He came to Dakota in 1882, locating first at Bismarck, afterward at Washburn, and went to Barnes county in 1892. He is engaged in the general merchandise business at Fingal. He has served as a member of the house and was elected to the state senate as a republican.

- J. A. REGAN, of the Thirty-third district, was born near London, Ontario, Canada, November 3, 1870. He came to Dakota in 1891, locating first at Carrington and afterward moving to Fessenden, where he is engaged in various mercantile enterprises. He has served eight years as postmaster and has been chairman of the county central committee of his county and is serving his second term as a member of the state senate, to which he was elected as a republican. He is married and has one son.
- C. D. RICE, of the Thirty-fourth district, was born July 19, 1859, near Amherst, Portage county, Wis., and was educated in the common schools and the high school of Waupaca. He came to Dakota in 1888 and located at Towner and has been engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He has been clerk of court of his county, member of the house, and was elected to the senate in 1906 as a republican. He is married and has three children.
- J. B. SHARPE, of the Twenty-fourth district, was born in Waddington, N. Y., September 8, 1857. He was educated in New York, came west in the eighties, studied law and was admitted to practice. He came to LaMoure county in 1892, locating at Kulm where he is engaged in banking and elevator business. He has been township officer, has served two terms in the house and is serving his third term in the state senate. He is single and was elected to the senate as a republican.
- JOHN W. SIFTON, of the Twenty-third legislative district, Jamestown, Stutsman county, was born at Thamesford, Ontario, on June 28, 1865; is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Ontario in 1890 and is a physician. He was educated at Trinity Medical College, Toronto. Has held the office of superintendent of the county board of health, alderman for the third ward and president of the Farmers and Merchants State bank. He was elected to the senate as a republican.
- L. A. SIMPSON, of the Thirty-first legislative district, Dickinson, Stark county, was born at Deer Isle, Hancock county, Maine, on December 7, 1868; is married. He came to North Dakota from Minneapolis in 1889 and is a lawyer. He was educated in Portland, Maine, high school and law department of the University of Minnesota. Has held the office of member of the house of representatives from 1892 to 1896, states attorney of Stark county from 1896 to 1900, senator Thirty-first district in 1900 and re-elected in 1904, as a republican.
- E. K. SPOONHEIM, of the Fifth district, was born in Norway May 19, 1874. He came to the United States with his parents and to North Dakota in 1882. He was educated in the common schools and made his way through college, being a graduate of Valparaiso college. He has been superintendent of schools of Grand Forks county. He is engaged in mercantile business and farming and was elected to the ninth assembly as a democrat.
- A. J. STADE, of the Twenty-first district, was born in Norway, March 4, 1868. He received a common school education and came to Dakota territory in 1879. He located in Ramsey county in 1888. He is engaged in the general mercantile business and in farming and real estate affairs. He has been postmaster, town clerk, school treasurer, and was elected to the senate in 1904 as a republican.
- H. H. STEELE, of the Twenty-ninth legislative district, Mohall, Ward county, was born at Sparta, Wis., on February 27, 1872; is married and has one child. He came to North Dakota from Aberdeen, S. D., in 1896 and is a lawyer and banker. Was educated at Sparta high school and University of Minnesota. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

HERBJORN H. STROM, of the Eighth legislative district, Hillsboro, Traill county, was born in Tunhovd, Nore Prestegjæld, Nummedal, Norway, on the 7th of January, 1846; is married and has six children. He came to America in 1860 and to North Dakota from Clayton county, Iowa, in 1878. He is a farmer and was educated in the common schools. Has held the office of county coroner four years, member of the board of county commissioners of Traill county, justice of the peace, served as a member of house of representatives in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1893, and as state senator in 1895 and 1897. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

IVER SWENSON, of the Seventeenth district, was born in Norway in 1849. He came to Dakota in 1880. He was educated in the common schools of Norway and settled first in Traill county after coming to North Dakota, removing from there to Nelson county where he is extensively engaged in farming. He is serving his second term in the state senate, having been elected as a republican. He is married and has five children.

F. S. TALCOTT, of the Eleventh district, was born in New York City July 12, 1863. He was educated in the schools of Buffalo and New York City and finished his education at Williams college. He came to North Dakota in 1878 and in 1881 located permanently in the state and established a large farm near Buffalo. He has served as a member of the state and county central committees and was elected to the state senate as a republican. He is married and has three children.

JOHN D. TAYLOR, of the Seventh legislative district, Grand Forks, Grand Forks county, was born at Stratford, Ontario, on the 16th of May, 1859; is single. He came to North Dakota from Detroit, Michigan, in 1879, and is a physician and surgeon. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit, Mich, and the medical department of the University of Chicago. State senator since 1900. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

TRUMAN HENRY THATCHER, of the Twenty-fifth legislative district, Guelph, Dickey county, was born at Sharon, Vermont, on January 28, 1851; is married and has one daughter. He came to North Dakota from Menasha, Wis., in 1883, and is a farmer. He was educated in the Menasha high schools. Has held the office of chairman of the Hudson town board and president of the school board for years. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

JAMES TURNER, of the Sixth district, was born of Scotch parents who were on their way to the United States, September 9, 1847. He was educated in the common schools of Ontario, and came to North Dakota in 1882, settling at Grand Forks. He is married and has two sons. He has never held political office prior to his election as senator as a democrat.

C. I. F. WAGNER, of the Nineteenth district, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., December 3, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and in a business college and came to North Dakota in 1882, locating at Rolla, where he resides. He has been register of deeds of Rolette county and was a member of the house of the Eighth legislative assembly, having been elected to the senate in 1904. He is married and has six children. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

GEORGE M. YOUNG, of the Fifteenth legislative district, Valley City, Barnes county, was born at Lakelet, Ontario, on December 11, 1870; is married. He came to North Dakota from Michigan in 1890 and is a lawyer. He was educated in the high schools of Orangeville, Ontario, and the law college of the University of Minnesota. Has held the office of representative in 1901 and 1903. He was elected to the senate as a republican.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OLE S. AAKER, of the Twentieth legislative district, Minnewaukan, Benson county, was born at Hol, Hallingdal, Norway, on June 28, 1869. He is married and has four children. Came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1892. He is a merchant and was educated at Albert Lea academy and Grand Forks college. He was elected to the house as a republican.

SAMUEL ADAMS, of the Twenty-second district, was born in Mantorville, Minn., January 23, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and came to North Dakota in 1887. He is engaged in the real estate business at Perth. He is married and has one child. He is serving his second term in the house and was elected as a republican.

JOHN MILLER ANDERSON, of the Sixth legislative district, Grand Forks, Grand Forks county, was born at Becker, Minn., on October 26, 1877, and is single. He came to North Dakota from Santiago, Minn., in 1896. Is a student and was educated at Valley City state normal and the State University of North Dakota. He was elected to the house as a democrat.

BERNT ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first legislative district, Churchs Ferry, Ramsey county, was born at Hadeland, Norway, on December 2, 1861, and is married and has nine children. He came to North Dakota from Ottertail county, Minnesota, in 1883. Is a farmer and was educated in the common schools. Has held different school and township offices. He was elected to the house as a republican.

O. P. N. ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first legislative district, Starkweather, Ramsey county, was born at Albert Lea, Freeborn county, Minn., on April 20, 1872. He is married and has four children. Came to North Dakota from Albert Lea, Minn., in 1890. Is a farmer and merchant. He was educated at Albert Lea, Minn., high school and graduated from Lutheran college. Has held the offices of school clerk and township clerk of Pleasant township, chairman of the board of education three terms at Starkweather, and chairman of the board of trustees for two terms. He was elected to the house as a republican.

C. B. ANDRUS, of the Twenty-fifth legislative district, Glover, Dickey county, was born at Marilla, Erie county, New York, on June 11, 1869, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1886. Is a farmer. Was educated at Marion, Olmstead county, Minn., common schools. He served two years on town board and four years as assessor. He was elected to the house as a republican.

DENNIS E. BLAKE, of the Thirteenth legislative district, DeLamere, Sargent county, was born at Brussels, Ontario, on January 25, 1869, and is married and has five children. He came to North Dakota from Ontario in 1881. Is a banker. Was educated in the common and high schools of North Dakota. Has held the office of school clerk, town clerk, justice of the peace, president of the school board of Hall township. He was elected to the house as a republican.

HANS O. BLEGEN, of the Twentieth legislative district, Churchs Ferry, Benson county, was born at Faaberg per Lillehammer, Norway, on February 20, 1853, and is married and has nine children. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1885 and is a farmer. He was educated in the Norway common schools. Has held the offices of chairman of Normania township board five years, assessor ten years, school director and treasurer of School District No. 7. He was elected to the house as a republican.

J. F. BRODIE, of the Thirty-first district, was born in Troy, N. Y., January 1, 1871. He received a public school education and came to North Dakota in the early eighties, becoming largely interested in coal mines, in which business he is still engaged. He has been in charge of the agricultural experiment station at Dickinson. He is married and has five children. He was elected to the house as a republican.

KNUTE OLUF BROTNØV, of the Fourth legislative district, Grafton, Walsh county, was born at Ullensaker, Norway, on September 25, 1865, and is married and has four children. He came to North Dakota from Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1879, and is a farmer. He was educated in the common schools. Has held the office of representative in the house for the fifth and sixth sessions, township chairman, assessor, justice of the peace and clerk of school district for fifteen years successively. He was elected to the house as a democrat.

USHER L. BURDICK, of the Eighteenth legislative district, Munich, Cavalier county, was born at Owatonna, Minn., on February 21, 1879 and is married and has no children. He came to North Dakota from Owatonna, Minn., in 1882 and is a banker and lawyer. Was educated at state normal, Mayville, graduated in 1900; also graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1904. Has held the office of deputy county superintendent of schools in Benson county. He was elected to the house as a republican.

T. O. BURGUM, of the Eleventh district, was born in England July 15, 1862. He came to Dakota in 1882 and located on a farm near Arthur. He operated a ranch for a number of years in McLean county. He has held various local offices and was elected to the legislature in 1904 and re-elected in 1906. He is married and has four children. He was elected as a republican.

C. W. BUTTZ, of the Fourteenth district, was born in Stoudsburg, Pa., in 1839. He received an academic and legal education and came to Dakota in 1880. He is a veteran of the civil war and has been a member of congress and held various federal and state offices. He has been engaged in farming, has held various county and local offices and has served three terms as a member of the legislature. He was elected to the house as a republican.

FRED F. CARTER, of the Twenty-ninth legislative district, Flaxton, Ward county, was born at Beaverdam, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on July 3, 1850 and is married and has five children. He came to North Dakota from Freeborn county, Minnesota, in 1898 and is a farmer. He was educated in the common schools and at Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa. He was elected to the house as a republican.

TOBIAS D. CASEY, of the Fourth legislative district, Grafton, Walsh county, was born at Sparta, Wisconsin, on September 12, 1866, and is married and has no children. He came to North Dakota from LaCrosse, Wis., in 1890 and is an attorney at law. Was educated in the common schools of LaCrosse, Wis. Has held the office of member of the legislative session of 1905 and has been city attorney of the city of Grafton for past five years. He was elected to the house as a democrat.

F. B. CHAPMAN, of the Twenty-ninth district, was born in Ohio in 1858. He came to Dakota when the territory was new, and freighted between Bismarck and the Black Hills during the gold excitement. He is now a resident of Buford, Williams county, where he is engaged in banking and other business, and he has served also as national bank examiner. He is married and has one child and is serving his second term in the house as a republican.

EDWARD CHURCH, of the Fifth district, was born in Walford township, Ontario, November 3, 1858. He received a good education in the public schools and came to North Dakota in 1881. He is a farmer and a resident of Inkster. He has been assessor, town clerk, member of the school board and was elected to the house as a republican.

J. F. COLLINS, of the Eleventh district, was born in Moore county, Minnesota, in 1865. He came to North Dakota in 1888 and located at Page, Cass county, where he is engaged in business. He is married and has four children. He has held various local offices and was elected to the house as a republican.

H. T. CONNOLLY, of the Twelfth district, was born in Waushara county, Wisconsin, April 4, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and came to Richland county in 1879. He is engaged in the mercantile business at Wahpeton. He is married and has three children. He has held various local offices and has been a member of the legislature for two terms. He was elected as a democrat.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD, of the Eighteenth district, was born in Gengarry, Canada, and is fifty-two years of age. He came to North Dakota in 1887, locating at Langdon, and engaged in farming and afterward in mercantile business and milling. He has held a number of local offices and was elected to the house as a republican.

ALEXANDER WEBSTER CUNNINGHAM, of the Twenty-fourth legislative district Grand Rapids, LaMoure county, was born at Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, on May 23, 1853, and is married and has six children. He came to North Dakota from Albion, Michigan, in 1881 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools of New York and Michigan. Has held the office of president of school board, of LaMoure County Telephone Co., also president of LaMoure County Creamery Co. He was elected to the house as a republican.

WILLIAM S. DEANE, of the Seventh legislative district, Hatton, Traill county, was born at Ellsworth, Conn., on June 6, 1853, and is married and has seven children. He came to North Dakota from Illinois in 1882 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common and high schools. He was the first chairman of Union township and has held the office of town clerk, assessor and justice. He was elected to the house as a republican.

FRANCIS E. DIBLEY, of the Ninth legislative district, Fargo, Cass county, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on November 28, 1860, and is married. He came to North Dakota from Milwaukee in 1879 and is a bridge and structural builder, president of the Fargo Bridge & Iron Co. He was educated at Milwaukee, Wis. He is also president of the N. D. Improvement Co., with offices at Fargo. He was elected to the house as a republican.

JAMES DUNCAN, of the Twentieth legislative district, Josephine, Benson county, was born at Carnie, Aberdeen, Scotland, and is 52 years of age, is married and has four children. He came to North Dakota from Wabasha county, Minnesota, in 1881, and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools. Has held school and township offices for the last fifteen years and was a member of the last legislature. He was re-elected to the house as a republican.

GEO. ELHARD, of the Thirty-sixth legislative district, Gackle, Logan county, was born in South Russia, of German parentage, on July 7, 1876, and is married and has one child. He came to North Dakota from Russia in 1894 and is a merchant. Was educated in the common schools of Russia. He has held the office of post-master since 1903 and was elected to the house as a republican.

THOMAS EVANS, of the Thirty-first legislative district, Dickinson, Stark county, was born at Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on April 11 1859, and is married. He came to North Dakota from Wisconsin in 1882 and is a stock grower and farmer. Was educated at Fox Lake and Ripon colleges. Has held the office of school superintendent in Stark county for four years. He was elected to the house as an independent republican.

T. J. FLAMER, of the Ninth district, was born in Norway in 1854. He came to Cass county in 1880 and has been a farmer and hotel man. He is married and has four children and was elected to the house as a republican.

WILL FREEMAN, of the Twenty-eighth district, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 30, 1861. He was educated in the public schools and the state normal school at River Falls, Wis., and came to Dakota in 1877. He is now engaged in the general mercantile business at Maxbass. He is married and has two children. He was elected to the house as a republican.

CHRISTIAN GANSSLE, of the Second legislative district, St. Thomas, Pembina county, was born in Germany on May 20, 1866 and is married. He came to North Dakota from Canada in 1882 and is a farmer. He was educated in the common schools. Was a member of the last legislature and was re-elected to the house as a republican.

EDWARD LORENZO GARDEN, of the Twenty-eighth legislative district, Souris, Bottineau county, was born at Decorah, Iowa, on November 30, 1873, and is married. He came to North Dakota from Decorah, Iowa, in 1899 and is a hardware and furniture merchant, with stores at Souris, Lansford and Landa. Was educated at Decorah Institute, Decorah, Iowa. He is vice president of the North Dakota Hardware Dealers Association and president of the Souris Commercial Club. He was elected to the house as a republican.

ALBERT S. GIBBENS, of the Twenty-second legislative district, Cando, Towner county, was born at Barrie, Pike county, Ill., on September 18, 1858, and is married and has six children. He came to North Dakota from Illinois in 1882 and is a farmer and stock raiser. Was educated in the common schools and Missouri State Normal at Kirksville, Mo. Was elected a member of the house in 1905 and re-elected to the house as a republican.

JOHN J. GIEDT, of the Thirty-sixth legislative district, Ashley, McIntosh county, was born at Alt Danzig, Russia, on August 16, 1870, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Russia in 1887, and is a banker and real estate man. Was educated at Alt Danzig, Russia, and public schools in McIntosh county. Has held the office of postmaster at Giedt, justice of the peace, register of deeds, and was elected to the house as a republican.

ARTHUR OSWALD GRAHAM, of the Nineteenth legislative district, Rolla, Rolette county, was born at Georgetown, Ontario, on November 15, 1858, is married and has two adopted children. He came to North Dakota from Brandon, Man., in February, 1886, and is publisher of a weekly newspaper, the Rolette County Herald. Was educated in the common schools of Halton county, Ontario. Has held the office of county auditor of Rolette county January 1, 1891, to April 1, 1905, U. S. Commissioner from February, 1903, to date, president of the board of trustees of Rolla in 1895, secretary of the Rolette County Republican Central Committee, 1894 to 1900 member of state central committee, 1902. Was elected to the house as a republican.

O. T. GRANT, of the Thirty-seventh district, was born in Hallingdahl, Norway, December 5, 1864. He came to Richland county in 1876 and took up a homestead when he became of age. He is engaged in farming. He is married and has seven children. He has served in various local offices and was sergeant at arms in the ninth house. He was elected to the house as a republican.

ROBERT GRIFFITH, of the Fortieth district, was born in eastern Ontario, January 1, 1853. He came to North Dakota in 1882. He located at Osnabrock, Cavalier county where he still resides; is engaged in farming. He is married and has five children, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his county. He was elected to the house as a republican.

EDWARD T. HALAAS, of the Thirty-second legislative district, Carington, Foster county, was born near Christiansund, Norway, on the 8th day of August, 1863; is married and has seven children. He came to North Dakota from Chippeway county, Minnesota in 1883 and is a farmer and stock raiser. Was educated in the common schools both in Norway and America. Has held the office of county assessor in 1890 and served two years; in 1892 was elected county commissioner and served continuously for ten years; in 1902 was elected county treasurer of Foster county and re-elected in 1904; in 1906 was elected as member of the house or representatives from the Thirty-second district as a republican.

GEORGE HALLICK, of the Sixth legislative district, Manvil, Grand Forks county, was born at Kongsburg, Norway, on December 5, 1851. He is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1877 and is a farmer. He was educated in the common schools. Has held the office of township supervisor for three years and school director for twenty-two years. He was elected to the house as a democrat.

JOHN E. HANNAWALT, of the Fourth legislative district, Grafton, Walsh county, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on August 21, 1852; is married and has six children. He came to North Dakota from Waushara county, Wisconsin, in 1880 and is a farmer and stockraiser. Was educated in Berlin high school, Wisconsin. He was one of the organizers of Harriston township and served in various offices therein. At the present time he is president of the Walsh county mutual insurance company. He was elected to the house as a republican.

R. H. HANKINSON, of the Thirty-seventh legislative district, Hankinson, Richland county, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., on September 7, 1841; is married and has one son and one daughter. He came to North Dakota from Minneapolis in 1881 and is a farmer, real estate, loans and construction. He was educated in the common schools at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was elected to the house as a republican.

A. D. HANSON, of the Thirty-seventh district, was born in St. Ansgar, Iowa, April 18, 1866. He was educated in the common schools and in St. Ansgar academy. He came to Richland county in 1888, and is engaged in farming. He is married and has two children. He has held many township and school offices and was elected to the house as a democrat.

ARNE P. HAUGEN, of the Seventh district, was born in Norway in 1845, and came to the United States in 1868. He settled in Grand Forks county in 1879 and since that time has lived there, being engaged in farming. He was a member of the constitutional convention of the state and of the first and second legislative assemblies. He has also held various local offices. He is married and has three children. He was elected to the house as a republican.

NELS HEMMINGSEN, of the Sixteenth district, was born in Denmark, and is sixty-one years of age. He came to North Dakota in 1882 and is a farmer. He has been county commissioner, and has held various township and school offices. He is a widower and has one child. He is serving his second term in the house and was elected as a republican.

H. G. HOSFORD, of the Third district, was born in Moira, New York, March 3, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and moved with his parents to Iowa, where he enlisted for the civil war. He came to Dakota in 1882 and settled on a farm near Park River, where he still lives. He has held various local offices and was elected to the house as a republican. He is married and a large land owner in Walsh county.

O. L. JENSEN, of the Thirty-third district, was born in Norway in August, 1851. His parents came to Minnesota a few years later and he was educated in the public schools there. He came to North Dakota in 1893, and is now in the implement business at Harvey, and engaged in farming. He has held various local offices. He is unmarried and was elected to the house as a republican.

JOHN JOHNSON, of the Second legislative district, Gardar, Pembina county, was born in Iceland, on November 1, 1862; is married and has nine children. He came to North Dakota from Wisconsin in 1880 and is a farmer. Has held the office of county commissioner for three years and also held several township and school offices. He was elected to the house as a democrat.

LIVY JOHNSON, of the Thirteenth legislative district, Cogswell, Sargent county, was born at Evansville, Indiana, September 15, 1867, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Indiana in 1889 and is a farmer and breeder of full blooded stock. Was educated in the common schools. He was elected to the house as a republican.

C. A. JOHNSON, of the Twenty-ninth legislative district, Minot, Ward county, was born at Black River Falls, Wis., on January 27, 1868, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Wisconsin in 1889, and is a lawyer. Was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin. Has held the office of mayor of the city of Minot two terms and was a member of the legislature two years ago and re-elected to the house as a republican.

D. R. JONES, of the Thirty-eighth district, was born at Neenah, Wis., September 7, 1850. He was educated in the public schools and came to North Dakota in 1888, where he engaged in farming. He is married and has five children. He has held various local offices and is interested in rural telephone companies. He was elected to the house as a republican.

ALBERT E. JONES, of the Fourteenth legislative district, Lisbon, Ransom county, was born at Hudson, Wisconsin, on May 13, 1866, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Mitchell, S. D., in 1890 and is a real estate dealer. Was educated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Has held the office of mayor of Lisbon two terms and is serving his second term now. He was elected to the house as a republican.

GEO. H. LAW, of the Fifteenth legislative district, Leal, Barnes county, was born near Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, on November 27, 1862, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Canada in 1886 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools. Has held the office of town supervisor for several years and also served on the school board. He was elected to the house as a republican.

ALFRED L. MARTIN, of the Thirty-first legislative district, Sentinel Butte, Billings county, was born at LaCrosse, Wis., on July 1, 1869, and is married and has one child. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1890, and is a merchant and stock grower and also a banker. Was educated in the common and high schools of Minnesota. He came to North Dakota in 1890 as an agent and telegraph operator for the Northern Pacific Railway Co., leaving the service in January, 1898, to engage in private business. Was appointed a trustee of the Valley City state normal in 1902 by Governor White, elected to the house in 1904 and again in 1906 as a republican.

W. E. MARTIN, of the Thirtieth district, was born in Illinois in March, 1850. He came to Dakota in 1881 and engaged in cattle and stock raising in Morton county. He has served as deputy sheriff and deputy United States marshal. He is married and has eight children. He was elected to the house as a republican.

HENRY ERNEST MATHEWS, of the Thirty-fifth district, Wiprud, McLean county, was born at Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on May 20, 1861, and is married and has six children. He came to North Dakota from White, S. D., in 1902, and is a farmer and stockraiser. Was educated in the common schools of Iowa and the business department of the University of Iowa. He was elected to the house as a republican.

JAMES McDOWALL, of the Fortieth district, was born in Scotland, in 1842. He came to America ten years later and to North Dakota in 1882. He is engaged in farming at Langdon, Cavalier county. He is married and has six children. He is serving his second term in the house, having been elected as a republican.

GUNDER N. MIDGARDEN, of the Third legislative district, Grafton, Walsh county, was born in Norway on December 26, 1850, and is a widower with three children. He came to North Dakota from Mitchell county, Iowa, in 1879, and is a farmer and real estate dealer. Was educated in the common schools. Has held several offices in the townships and was a trustee on the board for the Feeble Minded Institution and was elected for the third time to the house as a republican.

MILES A. MILLER, of the Twenty-first legislative district, Crary, Ramsey county, was born at Alexandria, Minnesota, on November 20, 1873, and is married and has five children. He came to North Dakota from Alexandria, Minn., in 1894, and is an implement dealer. He was elected to the house as a republican.

THOMAS R. MOCKLER, of the Twenty-seventh legislative district, Bismarck, Burleigh county, was born at Clarence, Iowa, on May 13, 1862, and is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Harlan, Iowa, in September, 1903, and is a lawyer. Was educated at Manning, Iowa, high school, Shenandoah college and state university of Iowa. Held the office of prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, Iowa, four years, and is a member of the board of education of Bismarck. He was elected to the house as a republican.

A. A. MONEK, of the Twenty-third district, was born in Germany in 1866, and settled in North Dakota in 1879, locating in Stutsman county. He is a farmer and a large land owner. He is a republican and has held various local offices.

CLARK MOORE, of the Tenth legislative district, Gardner, Cass county, was born at Woodstown, New Jersey, on the 24th day of April, 1852, and is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Woodstown, N. J., in 1886, and is a farmer. Was educated at Woodstown. Has held the office of member of the ninth legislative assembly, township clerk twelve years, president of the Farmers' Elevator Co. of Gardner six years, and has held other minor offices. He was elected to the house as a republican.

JOSEPH MORIN, of the First legislative district, Neche, Pembina county, was born in Canada March 25, 1848, and is married and has twelve children. He came to North Dakota from Michigan in spring of 1878 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools in Canada. Has been on school board, township board, county commissioner and drainage commissioner, and now representative. He was elected to the house as a democrat.

H. J. MURPHY, of the Twenty-third district, was born at Golden City, Colorado, July 27, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and afterward at the Indiana state normal. He settled at Courtenay in 1900 and was for a time engaged in the drug business. He is married and has one child. He has served a term as county commissioner and was elected to the house as a republican.

S. H. NELSON, of the Sixteenth district, was born in Waushara county, Wisconsin, in 1854. He was educated in the common schools and came to this state in 1880. He is a farmer and a resident of Steele county. He has served as county commissioner for a number of terms and has been county treasurer and held various local offices. He is married and was elected to the house as a republican.

OLE GILBERT NELSON of the Thirty-ninth legislative district, Hatton, Traill county, was born at Oxfordville, Rock county, Wisconsin, on December 9, 1858, and is married and has eleven children. He came to North Dakota from Olmstead county, Minnesota, in 1881, and is a farmer. He was educated in the common schools and took a business course. Has held the office of township justice of the peace, chairman, supervisor, assessor, school township clerk nine years, school treasurer twelve years, served as representative in the Sixth legislative assembly. Has been director, vice president and is now president of the Traill Co. Farmers' Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Co. He was elected to the house as a republican.

JOHN OVESON, of the Eighth legislative district, Buxton, Traill county, was born in Norway on June 14th, 1859, and is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Norway in 1882 and is a farmer. Was educated at Stavanger. Has held the office of town supervisor, county commissioner and assessor, and was a member of the house of representatives in 1905 and re-elected to the house as a republican.

L. PARKHILL, of the Twelfth district, was born in Portage county, Wisconsin, July 6, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and came to North Dakota in 1882, and is now engaged in farming in Richland county. He is married and has two children and was elected to the house as a democrat. He has held various township and local offices.

AMASA P. PFAKE, of the Fifteenth district, was born in Crow Wing, Minn., in 1861. He was educated in the public schools and at Shattuck and came to Valley City in 1881. He is engaged in real estate, banking and coal mining and has been colonel of the state guard, member of the trustees of the Valley City normal and held other offices. He is married and has six children. He was elected to the house as a republican.

R. G. PIPER, of the Eleventh district, was born in Germany on March 28, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and at Garty college. He came to North Dakota in 1881 and is a farmer in Leonard township. He is married and has served two terms as a member of the house. He was elected as a republican.

A. A. PLATH, of the Tenth district, was born in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, in 1867, and came to Dakota in 1878. He is a farmer and has been continuously engaged in agriculture for many years. He has held various township and local offices and was elected to the house as a republican. He is married and has three children.

THOMAS H. PUGH, of the Fifth legislative district, Larimore, Grand Forks county, was born at Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, on July 6, 1869, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Michigan in 1897, and is a lawyer. Was educated at Port Perry, Ontario, schools. Has held no elective office prior to this time, but has been city attorney of Larimore for four years and upwards and has been for two years member of the board of education of Larimore. He was elected to the house as a republican.

WM. R. PURDON, of the Twelfth legislative district, Wahpeton, Richland county, was born at Watson's Corners, Lanark county, Ontario, on August, 1864, and is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1880 and is a merchant. Was educated in the Alexandria public schools. Has held the office of member of the house in 1905, served in the Philippines with the North Dakota Infantry as captain of Company I, and is at present city auditor of Wahpeton. He was elected to the house as a republican.

S. N. PUTNAM, of the Thirty-second district, was born at Big Lake, Minn., in 1861. He received a thorough education and came to Eddy county as a school teacher in 1883. He has served as county superintendent and register of deeds, and is engaged in farming, having a large acreage of land. He is married and was elected to the house as a republican.

E. H. RESTEMAYER, of the Second district, was born in Ontario, Canada, January 24, 1856. He was educated in the common schools and came to Dakota in 1882, locating in Pembina county. He is a farmer and has held various local offices and has been a member of the house for three terms. He is married and has nine children. He was elected to the house as a republican.

JACOB AUGUST ROHS, of the Thirtieth legislative district, New Salem, Morton county, was born at Niles, Cook county, Illinois, on the 25th day of October, 1870, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Chicago in 1900, and is a hardware merchant. Was educated in the Chicago public schools. Has held the office of president of the village council for four years, also clerk of the school board for five years. He was elected to the house as a republican.

GEORGE ROSE, of the Twenty-fifth district, was born in Illinois, and is forty-five years of age. He is one of the old residents of Ellendale and is a farmer and stock dealer. He is a widower and has six children. Mr. Rose has served four terms as a member of the legislature and was elected as a republican.

JOHANN SCHLENKER, of the Thirty-fifth district, was born in Russia, May 21, 1846. He came to Dakota in 1878, and located in Hutchinson county, removing to Goodrich, McLean county in 1902. He is engaged in the general merchandise business, and owns a large farm. He is married and has held various local offices and was elected to the house as a republican.

W. F. SHANNAFELT, of the Thirty-third district, was born in Cass county, Michigan, March 20, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and came to Dakota in 1885, when he rented a farm in Cass county. Later he removed to Wells county and took up a homestead. He is married and engaged in farming and in the rural telephone business. He was elected to the house as a republican.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, of the Thirtieth district, was born in Woodstock, Canada, December 11, 1853. He came to Dakota in 1881 and located at Mandan where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He is married and is serving his third term in the house of representatives to which he was elected as a republican.

- W. SINCLAIR, of the Twenty-third district, was born in Scotland in 1871. He came to North Dakota in 1883 and located in Stutsman county. He was educated in the public schools, and when old enough took a claim to which he has added until he is a substantial farmer and stock raiser. He has held various local offices and was elected to the house as a republican.
- JOHN A. SORLEY, of the Seventh legislative district, Grand Forks, Grand Forks county, was born in Allamakee county, Iowa, on June 13, 1859, and is married and has two daughters. He came to North Dakota from Madison, Minn., in 1889, and is a lawyer. Was educated at Decorah, Iowa. Has held the office of state senator, member of the school board for eight years and alderman. He was elected to the house as a republican.
- O. J. SORLIE, of the Eighth district, was born at Hartland, Minn., November 4, 1865. He was educated in the public schools, a business college and the Mankato normal. He came to North Dakota in 1886 and is a resident of Buxton, where he is engaged in farming and mercantile business. He was elected to the house as a republican.
- M. A. SHIRLEY, of the Seventeenth district, was born in Pennsylvania and was educated at the state normal school and the Ohio normal school at Lebanon. He afterward studied law and was admitted to practice. He came to North Dakota in 1882 and has been engaged in farming, served as county superintendent, and has held various local offices. He was elected to the house as a republican.
- G. H. STAVENS, of the Sixteenth district, was born in Norway and is fifty-one years of age. He came to Dakota in 1876, locating in Steele county. He is married and has five children. He has held various local offices and is a substantial farmer of his district. He is serving his third term in the house as a republican.
- JOHN STEEN, of the Thirty-fourth district, was born in Norway July 28, 1874, and came to America when sixteen years of age. He located in Ramsey county and obtained his education and attended a business college later. He took up a homestead in Pierce county and is engaged in farming. He is unmarried and was elected to the house as a republican. He has held various local offices.
- R. N. STEVENS, of the Twenty-seventh district, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., and removed to Illinois in early youth. He came to North Dakota and settled at Lisbon in 1882 and removed to Bismarck in 1894. He is a lawyer, was a member of the constitutional convention, and a member of the first legislative assembly. He has been assistant attorney general for several terms and has held various state and federal offices. He was elected to the house as a republican.
- JOHN STOREY, of the Twenty-sixth district, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and is forty-one years old. He came to North Dakota in 1883 and settled in Kidder county. He is a large property owner in Steele and has held various local offices. He was elected to the house as a republican.
- DARWIN REED STREETER, of the Twenty-sixth legislative district, Linton, Emmons county, was born at Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., on August 17, 1848, and is a widower and has three sons. He came to North Dakota from Chicago in 1881 and is a newspaper publisher. Was educated in printing offices. Has held the office of clerk of court, was appointed by Judge Roderick Rose in 1888, elected (one year) in 1889 and re-elected in 1890-2-4-6-8, was defeated for same office in 1900-2; elected to the house in 1904 and re-elected in 1906 as a republican.

ANDREW R. SWENDSEID, of the Seventeenth legislative district, Petersburg, Nelson county, was born at Telemarken, Norway, on February 7, 1857, and is married and has six children. He came to North Dakota from Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1882 and is a merchant. Was educated at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. He was a member of the Ninth legislative assembly from the Seventeenth district and re-elected to the house as a republican.

OLE SYVERTSON, of the Nineteenth district, was born in Norway in 1863 and settled in North Dakota in 1886. He is a farmer and raiser of stock and a large land owner. He has been county commissioner, has held various local offices and was elected to the house as a republican.

MARTIN THORESON, of the Thirty-eighth legislative district, Fingal, Barnes county, was born in Norway in 1856, and is married and has four children. He came to North Dakota from Kristiania, Norway, in 1892 and is a farmer. Was a representative in 1905 and re-elected to the house as a republican.

O. T. TOFSRUD, of the Thirty-fourth legislative district, Rugby, Pierce county, was born in Norway on November 24, 1864, and is married and has four children. He came to North Dakota from Norway in 1882, and is a merchant and farmer. Was educated at Wilmar seminary and college. Has held the office of county treasurer of Pierce county one term and member of the house two terms before this term, and was re-elected to the house as a republican.

JOHN F. TREAT, of the Ninth legislative district, Fargo, Cass county, was born at Hampden, Geauga county, Ohio, on September 11, 1861, and is married and has two children. He came to North Dakota from Hampden, Ohio, in 1882, and is an insurance man. Was educated at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio. He was a member of the house in 1905 and re-elected as a republican.

THORSTEN E. TUFTE, of the Fifth legislative district, Northwood, Grand Forks county, was born at Hol Hallingdal, Norway, September 30, 1858, emigrated to United States in 1878; is married and has eight children. He came to North Dakota from Nicollet county, Minnesota, in 1879 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools of his native country. Has held several school and township offices, is now and has been justice of the peace and assessor for the last ten years; was a member of the house of representatives in the sixth, seventh and eighth legislative sessions of North Dakota, and was re-elected to the house as a republican.

TREADWELL TWICHELL, of the Tenth legislative district, Mapleton, Cass county, was born at Hastings, Minnesota, on November 19, 1864, and is married and has four children. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1889, and is a farmer. Was educated at Hastings and Minneapolis common and high schools. Has been two terms in the house, one term in the senate. Resigned his seat in the senate and was elected sheriff of Cass county in 1900. He was re-elected to the house in 1902 as a republican.

L. A. UELAND, of the Twenty-fourth legislative district, Edgeley, LaMoure county, was born at Coon Prairie, Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and is married. He came to North Dakota from Wisconsin in 1887 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools and Luther college, Decorah, Iowa. Has held the office of member of the house of representatives in 1889, 1890 and 1893 and was elected to the house as a democrat.

J. F. WAKE, of the Thirty-third district, was born in Ontario, Canada, October 30, 1861. He came to Wells county in 1891, and is engaged in general merchandising at Bowdon. He has held local offices, having been president of the village and of the board of education. He was elected to the house as a republican.

ANDREW H. WALKER, of the Third legislative district, Hoople, Walsh county, was born in Norway in 1848, and is married and has seven children. He came to North Dakota from Minnesota in 1880 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools of Norway. Has held the office of chairman of the board of town supervisors, clerk of school board, secretary and treasurer of the Dundee Mutual Insurance Co., and was elected to the house as a democrat.

WILLIAM JAMES WATTS, of the First legislative district, Neche, Pembina county, was born at London, England, on March 31, 1849, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Ontario in 1879 and is a farmer. Was educated in the common schools of Ontario. Was elected as representative to the sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth legislative assemblies; has served on townships and school boards continuously since organization. He was elected to the house as a republican.

RALPH C. WEDGE, of the Thirty-fourth legislative district, Granville, McHenry county, was born at Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota. He came to North Dakota from Plainview, Minn., in 1903 and is a banker. Was educated at the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. He was elected to the house as a republican.

WALTER WELFORD, of the First legislative district, Neche, Pembina county, was born in Yorkshire, England, on May 21, 1868, and is married. He came to North Dakota from England in 1879 and is a farmer. He was educated in the common schools. Has held the office of township clerk of Pembina township for eight years. He was elected to the house as a democrat.

GEORGE A. WHITE, of the Thirty-ninth legislative district, Portland, Traill county, was born at Leonidas, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on May 23, 1857, and is married and has three children. He came to North Dakota from Iowa in 1879 and is a lawyer and banker. Was educated at the Iowa state normal school. Held the office of county superintendent of schools of Traill county in 1886, and was a member of the last house. He was re-elected to the house as a republican.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Text of Law (Chapter 109) Enacted by the Legislature of 1907-8.

AN ACT Providing for the Selection of Candidates for Election by Popular Vote, and Relating to Their Nomination and the Perpetuation of Political Parties.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

Section 1. INTENT OF ACT.] It is the intention of this act to reform the methods by which political parties shall make nominations of candidates for all public offices by popular vote. It shall be liberally construed so that the real will of the electors may not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with all provisions of law in respect to either the giving of any notice or the conducting of the primary or certify the results thereof.

Sec. 2. HELD, WHEN. WHAT OFFICES FOR.] On the last Wednesday in June of every year in which occurs a general election, there shall be held, in lieu of party caucuses and conventions, a primary election in the various voting precincts of this state, for the nomination of candidates for the following offices to be voted for at the ensuing general election, viz: Members of congress, state officers, county officers, district assessors and the following officers on the years of their regular election, viz: Judges of the supreme and district courts, members of the legislative assembly and county commissioners, and United States senator in the year previous to his election by the legislative assembly; provided, however that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to include or provide for the nomination of presidential electors or delegates to national conventions. Such delegates to national conventions shall be nominated and elected, and presidential electors nominated as now or hereafter may be provided for by the various state central committees. For special elections for the officers enumerated herein the nominations shall be made as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 3. PETITION REQUIRED. FEES FOR FILING. AFFIDAVIT OF CANDIDATES.] Every candidate for United States senator, member of congress, state officers, judge of the supreme and district courts, shall, not more than sixty days nor less than thirty days prior to said primary election, present to the secretary of state a petition giving his name, post office address, the title of the office to which he aspires and the party which he represents, containing the names of 3 per cent of the total vote cast for the candidate of the party with which he affiliates, for the same position at the last general election; provided, however, that in no case shall more than three hundred names be required. Each name on the petition shall be that of a legal voter and be subscribed under a certified party heading.

Upon receipt by the secretary of state of such petition and the payment to him of an amount equal to one per cent of the annual salary of the office to which he aspires, and when accompanied by the following affidavit he shall place the applicant's name upon the primary election ballot in the columns of his party as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that no fee shall be required of candidates for United States senator. Said affidavit may be substantially as follows:

State of North Dakota, }
 County of } ss.

I, ..., being duly sworn, depose and say that I reside in the county of and state of North Dakota; that I am a qualified voter therein and a; that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of to be chosen at the primary election to be held on the 19...., and I do hereby request that my name be printed upon the primary election ballot as provided by law, as a candidate of the party for said office.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 19....

Notary Public, North Dakota.

The fees designated in this section to be paid to the secretary of state shall be turned over by him to the state treasurer to be covered into the general fund.

SEC. 4. COUNTY AND LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES, PETITION AND PLEDGE OF.] Every candidate for a county or district office shall not more than forty days nor less than thirty days and before 4 o'clock p. m. of the thirtieth day prior to any primary election present to the county auditor a petition giving his name, postoffice address, the title of the office to which he aspires and the party which he represents, containing the names of 5 per cent of the total vote cast for the candidate of the party which he represents, containing the names of 5 per cent of the total vote cast for the candidate of the party with which he affiliates for the same position at the last general election; provided however, that in no case shall there be more than two hundred names; and, provided further, that the petitions of all candidates for members of the legislative assembly shall, in addition to the requirements hereinbefore provided, contain the following pledge, viz: I, the undersigned, a candidate for the office of member of the legislative assembly of the state of North Dakota, do obligate myself to the people of the state of North Dakota and to the people of my legislative district that during my term of office I will support and vote for that candidate for United States senate in congress of the party of which I am a member, who has received a majority of such party votes for that position at the primary election next preceding the election of United States senate in congress; provided, that in case no candidate of my party receives forty per cent of all the votes cast for the office of United States senator of my party, then and in that case I pledge myself to vote for the candidate of my party who receives the highest number of votes of my party at the general election succeeding such primary election.

Each name on the petition shall be that of a qualified voter and be subscribed under a party heading. Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign out one such paper for the same office; he shall add his residence with the street number, if any, and the date of signing. Upon receipt of such petition by the county auditor and the payment to him of an amount equal to one per cent of the annual salary of the office to which he aspires, except for state senators twenty dollars and representatives ten dollars, and in legislative districts having more than one county, the fee shall be equally divided between such counties and excepting candidates for county commissioners, district assessors, surveyor and coroner, who shall pay three dollars—and candidates for county constables and county justices of the peace shall pay one dollar, and when accompanied by an affidavit as provided in section 3 of this act, he shall place the name of such applicant upon the primary election ballot in the columns of his party as hereinafter provided.

When a legislative district is composed of more than one county the petition herein provided for shall be filed with the county auditor of the county where the candidate resides, and such county auditor

shall certify to the county auditors of the other counties composing such legislative districts the names of the candidates filing such petitions. For the purpose of this act candidates for the office of sheriff shall pay the same fee as candidates for the office of auditor. The money so received by the county auditor shall be turned over by him to the county treasurer to be covered into the general fund.

Sec. 5. NAMES ON PRIMARY BALLOT, HOW SECURED. VACANCIES, HOW FILLED.] Applications to have a name placed on the primary election ballots for nomination may be made by five qualified electors for any office designated in this act, by presenting the petition required in sections 3 or 4 to the proper official, and paying the amount required, accompanied by the following affidavit:

State of North Dakota, }
County of } ss.
I, A....., B....., C....., D.....
and E....., being duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and
says that he is a qualified voter in the state of North Dakota, that he
hereby makes application to have the name of.....printed
on the primary election ballot of the party for the
office of, to be voted for at the primary election
to be held on the day of, 19...;
that said is to the best of his knowledge, in-
formation and belief, a and a qualified voter and
eligible to hold the office of under the consti-
tution.

.....
.....
.....
.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of,
19.....

Notary Public, North Dakota.

When such application is received by the proper officer, accompanied by the necessary fee, as required in sections 3 and 4 of this act, he shall place the name on the primary election ballot as a candidate of the party named in said petition; provided, that such affidavit and petition shall not be filed without the written consent of such person to be nominated indorsed thereon; and provided, further, that when the time has expired at which a petition may be filed, and a vacancy exists in the primary election ballot of any political party by reason of no petition having been filed for such nomination, then and in that case the same may be filed by affidavit and petition as provided in this section, on the payment of one-half of the usual fee, and such affidavit and petition must be filed with the proper officers at least twenty days before the primary election; and provided, further, that no petition shall be circulated or signed more than ninety days previous to the time when any petition is required to be filed as herein provided for and any signature to a petition secured prior to ninety days shall not be counted.

Sec. 6. FORM OF PETITION.] The petitions required in section 3, 4 and 5 of this act may be one continuous list of names under the proper political title or principle, or there may be a number of such petitions using the same title, giving the aggregate of names required.

Sec. 7. NOMINATIONS BY STICKERS.] A candidate may be nominated by having his name written on or by printed stickers placed over the name or in a blank line left for that purpose underneath the group in each official position; but not more than one name shall be written or printed on any such stickers.

Sec. 8. ELIGIBILITY OF CANDIDATES.] All persons nominated in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be eligible as candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election.

Sec. 9. **BALLOTS, FORM OF. DUTIES OF JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.]**
The primary election and primary election ballot shall be provided for, arranged and conducted and all expenses paid as now provided by law for general elections, except as otherwise provided for in this act.

There shall be separate ballots for each party or principle and they shall all be of the same size, texture and color, except sample ballots, which shall be printed on tinted paper.

The ballot shall be entitled "Primary Election Ballot."

The names of all aspirants for nomination of each political party or principle for the different offices shall be arranged in separate groups in their order, on separate ballots, under a proper political designation, leaving one or more blank lines or spaces below each group of names on which may be written or placed a name or a printed sticker attached for the nomination of the candidate. No squares shall be left at the head of the ballot.

At the head of each ballot shall be placed the title of the political party or principle that it represents.

At the left of each group shall be placed the title of the office, followed by a bracket, indicating the number of names in such group. Above each group there shall be a space in which shall be printed the number of names in that group to be voted for as follows:

"Vote for name (or names) only."

Immediately above the names of the candidates to be voted for shall be printed the following:

"To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot mark a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote.

"To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write or paste his name in the blank space provided for that purpose."

Each ballot shall contain two columns, and each column is to have as nearly as possible the same number of names of candidates thereon, except that no groups or spaces beneath any group shall be divided, and the candidates for the various offices shall appear upon the ballot in the following order, commencing at the column to the left, viz:

Congressional—	
United States senator	Vote for one
Representatives in congress	district.....Vote for....
State Officers—	
Governor	Vote for one
Lieutenant governor	Vote for one
Justice of the supreme court	Vote for....
Secretary of state	Vote for one
State auditor	Vote for one
State treasurer	Vote for one
Superintendent of public instruction	Vote for one
Attorney general	Vote for one
Commissioner of insurance	Vote for one
Commissioner of agriculture and labor	Vote for one
Commissioner of railroads	Vote for three
District Judges—	
For district judge	district.....Vote for one
Legislative—	
State senator	district
Members of the house of representatives	Vote for....
County—	
Sheriff	Vote for one
Auditor	Vote for one
Treasurer	Vote for one
Clerk of district court	Vote for one
Register of deeds	Vote for one

State's attorney	Vote for one
County judge	Vote for one
Superintendent of schools	Vote for one
Public administrator	Vote for one
County surveyor	Vote for one
County coroner	Vote for one
County commissioner.....district	Vote for one
District assessor district	Vote for one
County constable	Vote for....
County justices of the peace	Vote for....

A square shall be placed following the name to the right of every candidate and the voter shall place a cross (X) in such square following the name of each person he desires to vote for.

The judges and inspectors of election when handing a ballot to a voter shall inform him that he must vote for the candidates of the political party such ballot represents only, and the voter shall call for the ballot representing the party or principle with which he affiliates and he shall receive such ballot and no other.

Sec. 10. MUST VOTE PARTY BALLOT.] Any citizen otherwise eligible by law, affiliated with or representing the principles enumerated in the national platform of the following parties, are eligible to nomination under this act: The republican party, the democratic party, or any party designation that cast 5 per cent of the votes cast for governor at the last general election and it shall be unlawful for any person to call for or vote a ballot at the primary election herein provided for, except a ballot representing the party or principle with which he affiliates, and any person who has reason to believe that the ballot called for by the voter does not represent the party or principle with which said voter affiliates, may challenge such vote, and he shall not be entitled to cast his ballot unless he makes and files with the inspector of such primary election an affidavit to the effect that such ballot represents the political party with which he affiliates.

Sec. 11. VACANCIES FILLED BY PARTY COMMITTEES.] Should a vacancy occur in any of the offices for which nominations are made under this act by reason of resignation or death, where there is only one aspirant for such office, before the printing of the primary election ballot such vacancy may be filled by the regularly constituted committee of the party to which such vacancy belongs, and no petition nor fee shall be required.

Sec. 12. PERCENTAGE OF VOTES REQUIRED FOR NOMINATION.] If the total vote cast for any party candidate or candidates for any office for which nominations are herein provided for shall equal less than 30 per cent of the total number of votes cast for secretary of state of the political party, he or they represented at the last general election, no nomination shall be made in that party for such office, but if 30 per cent or more of such vote is cast and there is more than one candidate for any such office, the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominee of such party for such office; provided, further, that where there is more than one person to be elected to the same office the persons to the number to be elected receiving the highest number of votes cast for such office shall be declared the nominees of the party for such offices.

Sec. 13. NOMINATIONS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.] Party candidates for the office of United States senator shall be nominated in the manner herein provided for the nominations of candidates for state offices.

The candidate receiving the highest number of votes at such primary election shall be the nominee of his party for the office of United States senator at the succeeding session of the legislative assembly which is to elect a United States senator; provided, however, that in case no candidate receives forty per cent of all the votes of his party cast for the office of United States senator, then the two candidates of each party who receives the highest number of votes cast at such primary election shall be placed upon a separate

ballot to be voted for at the general election following. Such ballot shall be prepared in the same manner as the general election ballot, commonly known as the Australian ballot, is prepared. The candidates of each party are to be placed upon such ballot under their proper party heading. The names of each candidate shall be placed upon such ballot in the same manner as the candidate for state offices and shall be voted for in the same manner. The votes for candidates for United States senator shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as the votes cast for state officers. The candidate of each party receiving the highest number of votes at such general election shall be the nominee of his party for the office of United States senator, and it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of state to certify to the next session of the legislative assembly the name of the candidate of each party who receives the highest number of votes for the office of United States senator.

Sec. 14. **BALLOTS, HOW PREPARED.]** The primary election ballot shall be prepared, unless otherwise provided in this act, as defined in sections 614 and 616 of the revised codes of 1905.

Sec. 15. **ARRANGEMENT OF NAMES ON BALLOT.]** The names of candidates for each office upon the sample ballots shall be arranged alphabetically, according to surnames. The names of candidates under headings designating each official position shall be alternated on the official ballot in the printing, in the following manner, viz.:

First: The forms shall be set up with the names in the order in which they are placed upon the sample ballots prepared by the secretary of state for the state and district offices, and by the county auditor for the county offices.

In printing each set of official ballots for the various election precincts the position of the names shall be changed in each office division as many times as there are candidates in the office division or group in which there are the most names.

As nearly as possible an equal number of tickets shall be printed after each change.

In making the changes of position the printer shall take the line of type at the head of each office division and place it at the bottom of that division, shoving up the columns so that the name that was second before the change shall be first after the change.

After the ballots are printed, before being cut, they shall be kept in separate piles for each change of position, and shall then be piled by taking one from each pile and placing it upon the other pile to be cut, the intention being that every other ballot in the pile of printed sheets shall have names in different positions.

After the piles are made in this manner they shall be cut and placed in blocks as provided by the general election laws.

Sec. 16. **LIST OF OFFICERS TO BE NOMINATED.]** The secretary of state shall between the first day of April and the first day of May in such year, direct and cause to be delivered to the county auditor of each county, a notice specifying the officers to be nominated under this act, whose term of office will expire between the first Monday in December and the first Monday in March, next succeeding, also specifying the several officers to be nominated in such county at the next primary election. The auditor to whom such notice is delivered shall cause notice of the same to be given as provided in section 637 of the revised codes of 1905.

Sec. 17. **PROVISIONS OF ELECTION LAW APPLICABLE.]** Excepting as herein otherwise provided, the following sections of chapter 8 of the political code of 1905, entitled "Elections," are hereby made applicable to primary elections and primary election ballots, under this act, to wit: 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 616, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 630, 635, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 669, 671, 672, 673, 674, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699 and 700.

Sec. 18. TALLY BOOKS. ARRANGEMENT OF NAMES.] Two tally books or two sets of tally sheets shall be provided for each political party or principle, having candidates to be voted for, at each voting precinct, the same to be furnished by the county auditor, at the same time and in the same manner that the poll books and ballots are furnished. The names of the candidates shall be placed on the tally sheets in the order in which they appear on the official sample ballot, and in each case shall have the proper party designation at the head thereof.

Sec. 19. POLLS, OPEN WHEN. CANVASS.] The polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock a. m. and remain open continuously until 5 o'clock p. m. When the polls are closed the judges and inspectors of such primary election shall open the ballot boxes, count the votes and compare the same with the clerk's lists, and should any irregularity appear they shall proceed as now provided by law. When the ballots compare with the clerk's lists, they shall proceed to canvass and place those of each political party in separate piles. The tally of the votes shall be separate for each political designation or principle and so returned by the judges and inspectors of election, giving the full vote for every candidate. The men's and women's votes shall be kept separately and so returned by the judges. The county canvassing board shall aggregate these for the candidates voted for.

Sec. 20. RETURNS.] The judges of such primary election in each precinct shall make a statement on blanks to be provided for that purpose, which shall be subscribed by them and filed in the office of the county auditor with the returns as follows: They shall contain the names of all persons voted for at the primary election, with the number of votes cast for each candidate and for what office. A separate statement shall be made for each political party or principle.

Sec. 21. POLL LIST DELIVERED TO BOARDS OF REGISTRATION.] Clerks of primary elections shall keep a list of the names of all persons voting at said election, and shall return one list as now required and one tally sheet that shall be a part of the record, and deliver the other list to the board of registration within thirty days following any primary election. No registration of voters shall be required under this act to vote at any primary election. The poll list so kept at a primary election and delivered to the boards of registration shall take the place of the first registration of the voters now required, and notice only shall be given of the date of the second day of registration, which shall be held and conducted as now provided, and no other shall be required to vote at the general election following.

Sec. 22. COUNTY CANVASSING BOARD.] The county canvassing board shall be composed of the clerk of the district court, county auditor, chairman of the board of county commissioners and the chairman of the county committees of the two political parties that cast the highest votes for governor at the preceding general election. The members of said board shall meet in the county auditor's office in the court house at 10 o'clock on the eighth day after any primary election, and shall proceed, after taking the usual oath of office, to open and publicly canvass the primary election returns made to the county auditor. Any three members of said board shall constitute a quorum and are authorized to make the canvass therein provided and to certify to the results thereof.

Sec. 23. STATEMENT OF CANVASSING BOARD. CONTESTS.] The canvassing board shall make and prepare a statement, the same to be signed by said board and filed in the office of the county auditor, as follows:

First. A statement containing the names of all candidates voted for at the primary election, with the number of votes received by each and for what office, said statement to be made as to each political party or principle separately.

Second. A statement of the names of the persons or candidates of each political party who are nominated, to wit: Those persons or candidates of such political party or principle who received the

highest number of votes for the respective office, and where there is more than one person to be elected to a given office at the ensuing general election there shall be included in said statement of nomination the names of so many candidates of such party receiving the next highest number of votes for that office as there are persons to be elected to such office at said ensuing general election. Said statement shall in like manner be made separately as to each political party.

Third. A statement of the whole number of electors registered and the number of ballots cast, men and women separately, at such primary election.

Fourth. A separate statement shall be made of the votes cast for United States senator, member of congress, state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts and members of the legislative assembly, which shall be transmitted to the secretary of state as provided in this act.

Fifth. It shall be the duty of the county auditor upon the completion of the canvass to mail or deliver in person to each candidate so nominated for any county or district office a notice of such fact and that his name will be put upon the official ballot, except as otherwise provided. He shall also cause a copy of the findings of said board to be published in the official newspaper of the county.

Sec. 24. ABSTRACT OF VOTES TRANSMITTED TO SECRETARY OF STATE.] It shall be the duty of the county auditor of each county, under his official seal, excepting as provided in section 25 of this act, to return to the secretary of state on or before the first Tuesday of August following any primary election, a certified abstract under separate political designation or principle, of the number of votes cast in his county for every candidate for nomination for United States senator, member of congress, state officers, judges of the supreme and district courts and members of the legislative assembly. He shall seal up such abstracts and without delay transmit them to the secretary of state by registered mail.

Sec. 25. TWO OR MORE COUNTIES IN DISTRICT.] When two or more counties are embraced in one legislative district the respective county auditors shall attend at the office of the county auditor of the senior county of such district, within fifteen days after a primary election, and in conjunction with the auditor of the senior county shall compare the votes cast in the several counties comprising such district and such auditors shall immediately make out certificates of nomination for the persons of each political party or principle having the highest number of votes in such district for members of the legislative assembly, as provided in section 24 of this act, which certificates of nomination shall be forwarded without delay to the secretary of state by registered mail by the county auditor of the senior county, who shall give notice in writing to all the members of the legislative assembly nominated in such district.

Sec. 26. STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.] For the purpose of canvassing and ascertaining the result of any primary election the state board of canvassers shall meet at the office of the secretary of state on the first Tuesday in September next following a primary election, and be composed of the following members, viz.: Clerk of the supreme court, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction and the chairman of the state central committee of the two political parties that cast the highest votes for governor at the last general election. After taking the usual oath of office the said board shall proceed to open and publicly canvass the primary election returns made by the several county auditors. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum and are authorized to make the canvass herein provided and to certify to the result thereof.

Sec. 27. STATEMENT BY STATE BOARD.] The state board of canvassers shall make and prepare a statement, the same to be signed by said board and filed in the office of the secretary of state as provided in subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of section 23 of this act. It shall

be the duty of the secretary of state upon the completion of the canvass to mail to each candidate so nominated a notice of such fact, and that his name will be put upon the official ballot to be voted for at the ensuing general election, except as otherwise provided. He shall cause a copy of findings of the said board to be filed in his office and published in a newspaper printed at the seat of government.

Sec. 28. OFFICIAL BALLOT, NAMES PLACED THEREON.] The secretary of state shall place the names of all the candidates of each political party or principle, who are shown to have been nominated for the respective offices in accordance with the certificates of nomination received from the several county auditors of this state on the official ballot to be voted for at the general election following.

Sec. 29. VACANCIES, HOW FILLED.] When there is but one aspirant and a vacancy occurs by death or resignation of such aspirant for nomination before the primary election and ballots are printed in legislative districts containing more than one county, the chairman of the party in which such vacancy occurs, of each county committee of the counties of which such district is composed and the member of the state central committee from that legislative district shall meet and by the majority vote of such shall fill such vacancy and by a certificate of nomination notify the county auditors of the several counties of which such district is composed, and the auditors of such counties shall place the name on the primary election ballot where the vacancy exists. Should a vacancy occur in a legislative office in a county composed of more than one district, or in a commissioner's district, then the county central committee of the party in which such vacancy occurs shall meet and fill such vacancy. On receipt of a certificate of nomination from said committee, the county auditor shall place the name of such nominee upon the primary election ballot where such vacancy exists.

Sec. 30. ERRORS, HOW CORRECTED.] Whenever it shall be made to appear by affidavit to the supreme court or to the district court of the proper county, that an error or omission has occurred, or is about to occur in the placing of any name on an official primary election ballot; that any error has been or is about to be committed in printing such ballot, or that any wrongful act has been or is about to be done by any judge or clerk of a primary election, county auditor, canvassing board, member thereof or other person charged with any duty concerning the primary election; or that any neglect of duty has occurred or is about to occur, such judge shall order the officer or person charged with such error, wrong or neglect to forthwith correct the error, desist from the wrongful act, or perform the duty, or show cause at a time and place to be fixed by the court why he should not do so. Failure to obey the order of such judge shall be contempt of court.

Sec. 31. NOMINATIONS, HOW CONTESTED. APPEAL.] Any candidate at a primary election desiring to contest the nomination of another candidate or candidates for the same office, may proceed by affidavit within ten days after the completion of the canvass. In case the contestant shall set forth in his affidavit, upon information and belief, that the ballots in any precinct have not been correctly counted, and that he has been prejudiced thereby, the judge shall make an order requiring the custodian of such ballots to appear before him at such time and place, and abide the further order of the court. At the time and place stated, the ballot boxes shall be opened and the ballots recounted in the presence of the court. If it should be found that a mistake has been made in counting such ballots, then the contestant shall be permitted, upon application, to amend his affidavit of contest by including such additional facts therein.

All testimony and depositions taken in contests brought under the provisions of this article shall be taken in the same manner as in civil actions and depositions may be taken in more than one

place at the same time on leave of the court, and all matters relating to such contests shall be heard and tried as nearly as may be as civil actions are tried, except as otherwise provided herein. The court shall make its findings of fact and conclusions of law. Appeals from final judgment and decisions of such contests may be taken without making a motion for a new trial in the district court in the manner provided for in the code of civil procedure, except that the undertaking on appeal shall be in a sum to be fixed by the judge, not less than five hundred dollars, and shall be approved by the judge and by the clerk of the district court of the proper county or subdivision under the directions of the judge.

Appeals to the supreme court under the provisions of this article must be taken within ten days after notice of entry of final judgment and the party appealing must immediately procure the transmission of the record on such appeal to the clerk of the supreme court and such appeal may be brought on for hearing before the supreme court at any time such court shall be in session, upon five days notice from either party; and the same shall be heard and determined in a summary manner, except as otherwise provided in this article. The provisions of the code of civil procedure are applicable to and constitute the rules of practice in the proceedings mentioned in this article and the provisions of the civil code of procedure relative to appeals in civil actions, except in so far as they are inconsistent herewith apply to the proceedings mentioned in this article.

Sec. 32. PRESENT ELECTION STATUTES APPLY.] The provisions of the statute now in force in relation to the holding of elections, the solicitation of votes, the manner of conducting elections, of counting the ballots and making return thereof, and all other kindred subjects shall apply to all primaries in so far as they are consistent with this act; the intent of this act being to place the primary election under the regulation and protection of the laws now in force as to election.

Sec. 33. TIE VOTE, DETERMINED HOW.] In case of a tie vote the same shall be determined by the canvassing board or boards concerned, at a time and place fixed by them in such manner as they may designate in the presence of the candidates upon at least five days notice to such candidate.

Sec. 34. NOT REPEALED.] Nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing or being in conflict with section 501 of the revised codes of 1905.

Sec. 35. FEES PAID COUNTY.] All fees paid to the secretary of state by candidates for the legislative assembly shall be paid by the secretary of state forthwith to the various county auditors in the state where such candidates reside and in case any legislative district is composed of more than one county such fee shall be paid to such counties in equal proportions, which fees are to be turned into the general fund of said county by the auditor.

Sec. 36. ACT VALID.] In case any of the provisions of this act should be declared unconstitutional that shall not affect the validity of any of the other provisions of this act.

Sec. 37. PENAL CODE APPLICABLE.] All of the provisions of chapter 5 of the penal code in so far as the same relates to crimes against the elective franchise, are hereby made applicable to elections held pursuant to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 38. PRESENT COMMITTEES CONTINUE.] Every state, county, district and city committee of each political party now eligible under the provisions of this act shall remain the regularly constituted committee of the respective parties until succeeded as provided for in this act.

Sec. 39. PRECINCT COMMITTEE, HOW ELECTED.] At the primary each voter may write in the space left on his ticket for that purpose the names of not to exceed three qualified electors of the precinct for members of his party precinct committee. The three having the highest number of votes shall constitute such committee, and the one

having the largest shall be chairman. The official returns made by the election board from each precinct shall show the name and address of party committeemen chosen.

Sec. 40. COUNTY AND STATE COMMITTEE, HOW SELECTED.] The chairman of each precinct committee shall constitute the county committee of each county and they shall meet at the county seat between the first day of August and the tenth day of August following every primary election and organize by selecting a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, and shall adopt rules and modes of procedure. They shall at the same time select one person who shall be a legal voter, to act upon and be a member of the state central committee of such party in all counties consisting of one legislative district, and in counties having more than one legislative district they shall select one person from each district; and when two or more counties are embraced in one legislative district the county committee of each county shall meet at the county seat of the senior county of such district on or before the fifteenth day of August following every primary election, and select one person who shall be a legal voter, to act upon and be a member of the state central committee of such party. The members so selected as state central committeeman shall meet at the state capitol between the first day and the tenth day of September and organize by selecting a chairman, a secretary and treasurer, and shall adopt rules and modes of procedure and promulgate and publish a platform or principle upon which its candidates shall stand. Each member of any committee shall retain such position until his successor is chosen. Every member so selected shall be a legal voter. Vacancies shall be filled by a majority of the committee by appointment from the district in which such vacancy exists.

Sec. 41. REPEAL.] All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, in so far as they relate to the provisions of this act.

Approved March 19, 1907.

REAPPORTIONMENT LAW.

Text of Law (Chapter 165) Changing the Boundaries of Legislative Districts and Prescribing the Number of Senators and Representatives Therein.

AN ACT to Fix the Number of the Senate and Representatives Which Shall Compose the Legislative Assembly and to Define the Senatorial and Representative Districts of the State of North Dakota, and to Prescribe the Number of Senators and Representatives Therein.

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

Section 1. NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.] Until otherwise provided by law under the terms of the constitution, the legislative assembly of the state of North Dakota shall consist of forty-seven senators and ninety-five representatives, and the senatorial and representative district of the state shall be formed, and the senators and representatives be apportioned as follows:

The first district shall consist of the townships of Walhalla, St. Joseph, Neche, Pembina, Bathgate, Carlisle, Joliet, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton, in the county of Pembina, and all towns, villages and cities therein, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The second district shall consist of the townships of St. Thomas, city of St. Thomas, Crystal, city of Crystal, Hamilton, town of Hamilton, Cavalier, city of Cavalier, village of Canton, Advance, LaMoure, Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvalla, Gardar, Park, Elora and Lodema, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The third district shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvesta, Cleveland, Norton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Opps, Prairie Center Fertile, city of Park River, village of Edinburg, village of Conway, village of Hoople, village of Pisek, village of Adams, Glenwood, Kinloss, Shepherd, Sauter and Dewey, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The fourth district shall consist of the townships of Forest River, village of Forest River, Walsh Center, Grafton, city of Grafton, Farmington, Ardoch, village of Ardoch, Harriston, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, city of Minto, and St. Andrews, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fifth district shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Strabane, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, city of Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore, city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, city of Inkster, Elkmount, Plymouth, Niagara, Moraine, Logan Center and Loretta, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The sixth district shall consist of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer [Harvey], Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, MeKinock, Lakeville and Levant, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The seventh district shall consist of the first, second and seventh wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Wale, Bentru, Americus, Michigan, Union, Washington, and the first and second wards of the city of Reynolds, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The eighth district shall consist of the county of Traill, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The ninth district shall consist of the township of Fargo and the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass, and the fractional township number one hundred and thirty-nine, range forty-eight, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The tenth district shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, village of Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Bell, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, village of Davenport, Casselton, and the city of Casselton, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Gunkle, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, the village of Buffalo, Howes, Eldred, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twelfth district shall consist of the townships of Eagle, Abercrombie, village of Abercrombie, Dwight, Ibsen, Center, Mooreton, Brandenburg, Summit, Fairmount, village of Fairmount, DeVillo, Lamars, Waldo, Greendale, and the city of Wahpeton, in the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Sargent, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The fourteenth district shall consist of the county of Ransom, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fifteenth district shall consist of the townships of Baldwin, Dazey, Laketown, Pierce, Uxbridge, Edna, Rogers, Grand Prairie, Minnie Lake, Anderson, Hobart, Potter, village of Dazey, village of Wimbledon, village of Sanborn, city of Valley City, township one hundred forty-three, range fifty-six, township one hundred forty-three, range fifty-eight, township one hundred forty-two, range fifty-eight, township one hundred forty-one, range fifty-eight, township one hundred forty-one, range fifty-nine, township one hundred forty-one, range sixty-one and township one hundred forty, range fifty-eight, in the county of Barnes, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The seventeenth district shall consist of the county of Nelson, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The eighteenth district shall consist of the townships of Cypress, Byron, Linden, Dresden, Langdon, city of Langdon, South Dresden, Grey, Glenila, Huron, Moscow, Waterloo, Elgin, Perry, Billings, Nekoma, Storlie, Banner Trier, Gordon, Henderson, Nekoma village, Sievert, Sarles village, Bruce, Mount Carmel and Minto, in Cavalier county, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The nineteenth district shall consist of the county of Rolette, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twentieth district shall consist of the county of Benson, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-first district shall consist of the county of Ramsey and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The twenty-second district shall consist of the county of Towner and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

The twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of LaMoure, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Emmons and Kidder, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-seventh district shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-eighth district shall consist of all that part of the county of Bottineau lying east of the Mouse river, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The twenty-ninth legislative district shall consist of the city of Minot and townships 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157 and 158 north of ranges 81, 82, 83 and 84 west, and also townships 155 and 156 north of range 85 west, in the county of Ward, and shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The thirtieth district shall consist of the county of Morton, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The thirty-first district shall consist of the county of Stark and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The thirty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy and Foster and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirty-third district shall consist of the county of Wells and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirty-fourth district shall consist of townships 155, 156, 157 and 158 north, range 75 west, and also townships 155, 156, 157, 158 and 159 north of ranges 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80 in the county of McHenry and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirty-fifth district shall consist of townships and fractional townships as follows: 143 north of ranges 80 and 81 west, and 144 north of ranges 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84 west, and townships 145 north of ranges 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84; town-

ships 146 north of ranges 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84, in the county of McLean, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The thirty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of McIntosh and Logan, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirty-seventh district shall consist of the townships of Walcott, Colfax, Barrie, Helendale, Sheyenne, Viking, Garbourg, Freeman, West End, Homestead, Grafton, Antelope, Danton, Garfield, Dexter, Wyndmere, village of Wyndmere, Belford, Liberty, Brightwood, town of Hankinson, Elma, Durr, city of Lidgerwood, Moran and Grant, in the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The thirty-eighth district shall consist of the townships of Weimer, Noltimeir, Alta, Oriska, Springvale, Cuba, Green, Herman, Mansfield, Meadow Lake, Svea, Scandia, Norman, Binghampton, Raritan, Thordenskjold, Oakville, Spring Creek, Rosebud, Greenland, the village of Litchville, township one hundred forty, range sixty-one, township one hundred thirty-nine, range fifty-eight, and township one hundred thirty-eight, range fifty-eight, in the county of Barnes, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The thirty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of Billings, Mercer and Oliver, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The fortieth district shall consist of the townships of Hope, Freemont, Olga, Loam, Hay, Harvey, Manilla, Easby, Alma, East Alma, Montrose, Osford, village of Milton and Osnabrock, Osnabrock village, in the county of Cavalier, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The forty-first district shall consist of the counties of Williams and McKenzie, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The forty-second district shall consist of the county of Pierce, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The forty-third district shall consist of townships 159, 160, 161, 162, 163 and 164 north of ranges 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94 west, in the county of Ward, and shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The forty-fourth district shall consist of that portion of Ward county lying in townships 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154 of ranges 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94 west, and townships 155, 156, 157 and 158 of ranges 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94 west, and also townships 157 and 158 north of range 85 west, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The forty-fifth district shall consist of townships 151, 152, 153 and 154 north of ranges 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80, in the county of McHenry, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The forty-sixth district shall consist of the following townships and fractional townships: Townships 147 north of ranges 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91, and townships 148 north of ranges 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91, and township 149 north of ranges 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91, and townships 150 north of ranges 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91, in the county of McLean, and shall be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The forty-seventh district shall consist of all that part of Bottineau county lying west of the Souris river, and shall be entitled to one senator and one representative.

Approved March 13, 1907.

DIGEST OF GAME LAWS OF NORTH DAKOTA.

- Wild birds and animals and fish are the property of the state.
- Open season on chicken, grouse and woodcock from September 1 to October 15.
- Open season on quail, pheasant or wild swan between September 1 and October 15.
- Open season on wild duck from September 1 to May 1.
- Open season on wild geese, crane or brant between September 1 and May 1.
- Killing of all birds enumerated prohibited except with a gun held at the shoulder.
- Traps, snares, bird lime, swivel guns and all similar devices prohibited.
- Decoys and blinds permitted with ducks, geese and brant.
- Wanton destruction of nests or eggs prohibited.
- Open season on deer from November 10 to December 1.
- Shooting of buffalo, elk, mountain sheep, caribou prohibited at all times.
- Otter may be trapped from November 10 to December 10.
- Running or driving by hounds or dogs prohibited.
- Spring guns or traps or devices of any kind prohibited.
- Not more than twenty-five game birds to be shot by one person in any one day or more than five of any of the wild animals enumerated in one season.
- Possession of game before opening of season misdemeanor.
- State divided into two game warden district and two district game wardens for the state appointed.
- Unlawful to hunt without permit. Resident permit, seventy-five cents; non-resident, twenty-five dollars.
- Sale of any wild game misdemeanor.
- Unlawful to kill antelope until January 1, 1911.
- Unlawful to trap beaver till January 1, 1920.
- No game or fish to be shipped out of the state.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The Monroe Doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussion to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not

relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by sections 2, 165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by Chapter 3591 of the Acts of the First Session of the 59th Congress.

Declaration of Intentions.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any of the states having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Petition on Application for Admission.

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two years nor more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the state or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

Conditions for Citizenship.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne

any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one years previous residence.

Minors.

Any alien under the age of twenty-one years who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and who has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen; but he must make a declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen.

Children of Naturalized Citizens.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

Citizen's Children Who Are Born Abroad.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

Chinese.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by section 14, chapter 126, Laws of 1882.

Protection Abroad to Naturalized Citizens.

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens."

The Right of Suffrage.

The right to vote comes from the state, and is a state gift. Naturalization is a federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one state. In nearly one-half of the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the state confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in several states six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

Inhabitants of the New Insular Possessions.

The inhabitants of Hawaii were declared to be citizens of the United States under the act of 1900 creating Hawaii a territory. Under the United States Supreme Court decision in the insular cases, in May, 1901, the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico are entitled to full protection under the constitution, but not to the privileges of United States citizenship until congress so decrees, by admitting the countries as states or organizing them as territories.

